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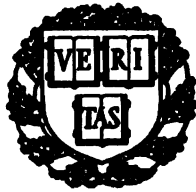
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Long Ago:

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POPULAR ANTIQUITIES.

EDITED BY
ALEXANDER ANDREWS,

AUTHOR OF
"The Eighteenth Century," "The History of British
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CONSERVATIVE is a word that has only within the memory of the present generation acquired a political meaning. It of right belongs to no party, but represents the natural instincts of us all to preserve all that is worth keeping in memory. In its wider and original sense it might be applied to all the intellects of all the world and of all generations. The monks of old, writing painfully on their sheets of vellum, were the conservatives of learning—the printers of the present day follow the art conservative of all arts. In this broad and proper construction of the word, the publication of which this sheet is the seed-leaf, will be *conservative*—in its occasional delvings to the roots of old words or old customs it will be entirely *radical*—and in remunerating labourers in the field which it has settled down upon it hopes to prove itself *liberal*. So there is a fair prospect that it will secure the sympathies and friendship of all parties in the State.

It has a plain broad track in front, which the *Gentleman's Magazine* of old and *Notes and Queries* of later years have cleared, but it has an errant propensity to entangle itself with the brambles

and thickets on the wayside, and to look out for wild fruit which has escaped even *their* keen glance, or to pick up unconsidered trifles they have thought beneath their regard.

The writers who start this new vehicle for the transmission of lost or scattered facts have worked together in the same team before, and will, it is hoped, be found to step in pace in their accustomed places, but they have secured the aid of some old stagers on the same road, so that the store they hope to carry through the country from month to month shall contain some article to the taste of everyone who is looking out for it. They are no pedants; but, inspired with as strong a passion for raking up old matters as Dr. Dryasdust himself, will try to present them in a slightly shape, only preserving the cobwebs when, like old port, it would be little short of sacrilege to remove them. The allusion to that grand old institution suggests a promise that, if 'old,' these facts shall not be 'dry.' Some departments of history mature so much sooner than others that it may be difficult to say generally what is the tawny age, but, speaking broadly, we believe that in practice LONG AGO will take a range sweeping the dust from pre-historic time to the end of the last century. For there are curiosities of social life in the time when George the Third was king which are as completely lost to memory or modern knowledge as the hieroglyphics on an Egyptian mummy. There is no "hard and fast line" to be drawn in *this* respect. We throw out a lasso to catch fugitive facts of all ages, which have broken loose from the tight reins of historians, and run out of record.

We are no Sir Oracles nor modern sphynxes, and do not undertake to solve problems; but we invite queries nevertheless, and trust to a spirit of literary reciprocity for the interchange of information where our own imperfect knowledge fails us. In this department we trust to have a large circle of "friends in council;" and country investigators, removed from the great centres of

enquiry, shall have through our columns, the aid of practised members of our staff specially retained to make researches in our metropolitan storehouses of historic volumes, the only exaction being a regard for *brevity* and a public interest in the subject of inquiry. Any communications requiring details encroaching unduly upon our space cannot be inserted.

The conductors of *LONG AGO* will gratefully receive intimations of the neglect of national monuments, the decay of historic ruins, or of any contemplated acts of Vandalism, with a view to bringing the subject prominently before public notice.

The title may possibly be objected to as not being explicit enough; but it formed the subject of long and anxious discussion. "The Olden Time" only lost by a mere minority of votes, but the result of the ballot becoming known (quite against the law), it was agreed on all sides that *LONG AGO* had an elasticity about it that would embrace matters of interest to everyone enquiring into a PAST of which this country has little need to be ashamed; while it left the door open for students of the history of the world. For better or for worse, the title of *LONG AGO* was adopted; and it is for the future to decide whether the small majority or the formidable minority were the best judges. They are *all* united now, and swear true and faithful allegiance to the flag they unfold this day. And they trust to fulfil the promise set forth in the prospectus, and to follow (with all due modesty and respect be it said) in the honoured footsteps of "Sylvanus Urban, Gent.," who set so good an example a hundred and forty years, or thereabouts—at all events, long, *LONG AGO*.

THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.

KING, LORDS, AND COMMONS.

WE do not purpose referring to the several statutes which were passed at different times to settle or confirm the succession to the crown, but simply to notice one or two which bore generally upon the kingly office without regard to individuals.

There is an Act of Henry the Eighth of the year 1543 which declares the sovereign style and title to be, "By the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England, and also of Ireland, in Earth the Supreme Head." (a)

a. 35 Henry VIII., chapter 3.

This statute was repealed in the reign of Mary, when all spiritual power was handed over to the Pope, (b) but it was restored to the Statute Book, with only the alteration rendered necessary by the sex of the monarch, immediately on Elizabeth's accession to the throne. (c)

So far the style was settled by Act of Parliament, but it has been strangely varied in usage. The early Norman kings had been content to describe themselves on their great seals and coins as "*Dei Gratiā Rex Anglorum*" (obverse), and "*Dux Normannorum*" (reverse); (d) "*Dei Gratiā Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ*" (obverse), "*Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comes Andigaviæ*" (reverse); By the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, and Aquitaine and Count of Angiers"; (e) "*Dei Gratiā Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Aquitoniæ*"; (f) "*Dei Gratiā Rex Angliæ et Britanniæ (Brittany) et Dominus Hiberniæ*"; (g) "*Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ*." (h) The only addition to this style was on the accession of James I., when it ran, "*Dei Gratiā Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor*," and remained in that form in the reign of Charles. The great seal of Oliver and Richard Cromwell bore the inscription "*Olivarius*" (or "*Ricardus*") "*Dei Gratiā Republicæ, Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ Protector*"—a pretty close copy of the royal form; but the old pretension to the crown of France was resumed with the restoration, when "*Magnæ Britanniæ*" was also for the first time substituted for "*Angliæ et Scotiæ*." With the Hanoverian succession came the addition, "*Brunsviciæ et Luneburgeii Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archithesauri et Princeps Elect*;" but in the reign of George III. the absurd appendage of "*Franciæ*" was dropped from the king's style.

But although the kingly title was clearly laid down by Act of Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII., as we have already explained, some strange versions of it may be found among old deeds and other documents. Thus in that very reign we find him described in the register of a Northamptonshire parish, as "Or most Sovereigne Lorde Kynge Henry ye Eight, by ye Gce of Gode, Kynge of Englande and of France, Defender of ye Feyth, Lord of Yreland, and ye spme hede i erth of ys hys Church of Eng-

b. 1 and 2 Phillip and Mary, chapter 8.

c. 1 Elizabeth, chapter 1.

d. Great seal of Stephen and Henry II.

e. Great seal of King John.

f. Great seal of Henry III., and Edward I., II., and III.

g. Great seal of Richard II. and Henry IV.

h. Great seal of Henry V., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VI. and VII.

lande." (i) In the following reign we meet with a more elaborate description—"Our Sovaigne Lorde and Lady Phillip and Mary, by the Grace of God, Kinge and Queene of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Yreland, Defenders of the Faythe, Prince of Spaine and Cycele (Sicily), Archduke of Austria, Duke of Acquittan, Burgundy, and Brabant, Countys of Flanders and Tyrolle." (j) All that Philip seems to have done for the crown of England seems to have been to bring a number of empty titles to it; but it strikes the student of our laws that he was more completely recognised as king regnant than readers of our ordinary histories would discover.

In a third register (k) Elizabeth has these appendages to her name—"Our most graecous Soverayne, Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, Queene, Defendor of the Ould, Auncient, and Catholique Faithe, and in Yearthe next and immediately under Christ, and principale Member of his Church and Supream Governoure of this Realme; as well in all causes, as over all persons, Ecclesiastical or Temporale."

Of course the farther we go back the greater do we find the tendency to assume an arbitrary power on the part of our kings. In the early entries of the Statute Book many of the laws read and seem more like proclamations than legislative enactments. In the reign of Edward the First any concession of the king's supposed rights or privileges was guarded by a proviso thus:—"And forasmuch as the king hath ordained these things unto the honour of God and Holy Church, and for the Commonwealth, and for the remedy of such as be grieved, he would not that at any other time it should turn in prejudice of himself or of his Crown, but that such right as appertains to him should be saved in all points." (l) The Acts of this period awarding punishments for certain offences, left things very much at the pleasure of the king, usually winding up with the words:—"And farther as the king may direct," or "otherwise as the king may see fit." An old Act defining the crime of murder, runs:—"and if it be proved that it was done in self-defence or accident, the king may take him to his grace, if it please him." (m)

The olden kings were ready enough in making a show of confirming Magna Charta, and then went back to invade it. The two sides of the picture are well contrasted in the two following instances:—The law required that Magna

Charta should be periodically read in all churches, but this was soon disregarded, and the practice fell into disuse, although Edward the First took particular pains to have it carried out, having passed an Act in 1297 (n) requiring Magna Charta and the Forest Statutes to be read before the people in all cathedral churches twice a-year, and another in 1300, altering the requirements to four times a-year. (o) By the fourth chapter of the latter Act, all persons breaking the charters are to be excommunicated, "and the curses be twice a year denounced and published by the prelates."

But previously to this, in 1253, Henry the Third, on the complaint of the clergy that the Great Charter was infracted, republished it in person and with solemn state and magnificence in Westminster Hall on the 13th of May, before a large number of nobles, and particularly confirmed the Sentence of Excommunication, which had been more privately promulgated in 1224 and 1237. At the conclusion of the sentence, when the prelates cast down their tapers, extinguished but smoking, with the execration, "So may all that incur the sentence be extinguished and stink in hell!" the king added, "So help me God, I will keep all these things inviolate as I am a man, as I am a Christian, as I am a knight, and as I am a king crowned and annointed." (p)

As a contrast to this we find Richard the Second declaring of the members of the House of Commons that "Slaves they were and slaves they should be," and protested before his Parliament that he "would not, at their request, discharge the meanest scullion in his kitchen." The same sovereign said of the law, that they were "in his breath, and he could make and unmake them at his pleasure." (q) He made the experiment—with what success is well known.

Henry the Eighth got a grant from Parliament that his proclamation should have the effect of law; Elizabeth obtained a similar concession; and James the First issued numerous proclamations as "Acts of State;" holding that, "As it was blasphemy for man to dispute what God might do in the plentitude of his Omnipotence, so it was sedition for subjects to dispute what a king might do in the fullness of his power." (r)

n. 25 Edward I., chapter 3.

o. 28 Edward I., chapter 1.

p. Matthew Paris, Matthew of Westminster, Walter Hemingford, &c.

q. "Bacon's Historical and Political Discourse on the Laws and Government of England," part ii., chapter 1 and 2.

r. See also Chamberlayn's Present State of Great Britain, edition 1746, vol. i., book i., "Of the king; his style and dignity."

i. Register of Newbottle, Northamptonshire, 1538.

j. Church Book of Burton Blean, Kent, 1555.

k. Register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, 1558.

l. 3 Edward I., chapter 50.

m. 6 Edward I., chapter 9.

The second estate next claims our notice. There are no statutes of any general interest affecting the first House of the Legislature; but as regards the individual rights and privileges of peers as members of that House, there are one or two facts worth referring to. The most prominent, perhaps, is the right of a member to claim the privilege of trial by his peers—a privilege claimed in our own time by the lately deceased Earl of Cardigan, on which occasion the Lord High Steward, Black Rod and Kings-at-arms were set to work searching for precedents and forms of trial, which had almost become forgotten things of the past, and the result of which excited for the time, no small amount of public curiosity and wonderment.

The same right belongs to peeresses. This was decided after the trial and conviction of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, for witchcraft, through the intrigues of Cardinal Beaufort; when an Act was passed putting peeresses upon the same footing in this respect as peers. (s)

A peer can only forfeit his nobility by attainder; but there is only one instance upon record, occurring in the reign of Edward the Fourth, when George Nevile, Duke of Bedford, was degraded by Act of Parliament on account of his poverty, which rendered him unable to support his dignity. (t) The Act of Attainder ran thus:—"Forasmuch as oftentimes it is seen that when any lord is called to high estate and hath not convenient livelihood to support the same dignity, it induceth great poverty and indigence, and causeth oftentimes great extortion, embracery and maintenance to be bad, to the great trouble of all such countries where such estate shall happen to be: therefore," &c.

A peer or peeress in her own right, or by marriage, is exempted from arrest in civil cases. A peer sitting in judgment in the Courts of the Lord High Steward or the trial of a fellow peer, does not give his verdict or his oath, but on his honour; laying his hand upon his heart and pronouncing the words, "Guilty" or "Not Guilty, upon my honour," but in an ordinary court of justice he must be sworn in the usual way.

An act of slander or libel against a peer was, by early statutes, made more heinous than an ordinary libel, and can be treated as "*scandalum magnatum*." (u) But in the last century, Chief Justice Holt said the right had been tacitly waived by the great men of the realm, who

brought their action for libel like other people. (v) This statement, however, was premature, for in 1773 the Earl of Sandwich brought an action under these statutes in the Court of Queen's Bench against Miller, of the *London Evening Post*, for charging him with the sale of Admiralty offices, and obtained a verdict with three thousand pounds damages.

The power that initiates the law is not itself above the law; and, although governed principally by its own "orders," is subject to several statutes passed specially for its regulation. One of the earliest allusions to a Parliament to be found in the Statute Book is in the year 1331, from which it would appear that previous Parliaments had been somewhat uncertain and irregular in their periods of meeting, and they are required for the future to assemble at least once in every year. The statute itself is a model of conciseness: "Item. It is accorded that a Parliament shall be holden every year once, and more often if need be." (w) This was confirmed in 1362, when the mission of Parliament was thus explained: "Item, for the maintenance of the said articles and statutes, and redress of divers mischiefs and grievances, which daily happen." (x)

In the reign of Charles the Second, Parliaments were made triennial, (y) and this was confirmed in the reign of William the Third. (z) But the troubles of 1715 formed an excuse, "When a restless and Popish faction are designing and endeavouring to renew the rebellion within this kingdom and an invasion from abroad," for extending the life of Parliament to seven years, as more frequent elections were found inconvenient and "very grievous and burthensome by occasioning much greater and more continued expense, and more violent and lasting heats and animosities, and, especially in such times, might be destructive to the peace and security of the Government." (a)

In 1429, in consequence of the privilege of voting in Parliamentary elections having been claimed "by very great, outrageous, and excessive numbers of the people dwelling within the same counties of the realm of England, of the which most part was of people of small substance and of no value, whereof every one of them pretended a voice equivalent as to such elections to be made with the most worthy knights and esquires dwelling within the same counties, whereby manslaughter, riots, batte-

s. 20 Henry VI., chapter 9.

t. Coke's Fourth Institute, 355.

u. 1 Edward I., chapter 34, and 2 Richard II., statute i., chapter 5.

v. Holt's Law of Libel, page 151.

w. 4 Edward III., chapter 14.

x. 36 Edward III., chapter 10.

y. 16 Charles II., chapter I.

z. 6 William and Mary, chapter 2.

a. 1 George I., chapter 38.

ries, and divisions among the gentlemen and other people of the same counties shall very likely rage and be," it was ordained that no person shall be allowed to vote for a knight of the shire unless he possess freehold land or tenement of the clear annual value of forty shillings.(b)

Such being settled as the qualification for a county voter, the quality of county members is fixed. They are to be notable knights of the same counties for the which they shall be chosen, or otherwise such notable esquires, gentlemen of birth, of the same counties as shall be able to be knights: and no man to be such knight which standeth below the degree of a yeoman."(c)

The pay of a knight of the shire as then allowed by statute of Edward the Second(d) was four shillings per day, but a burgess was to be content with half that sum. This, however, did not preclude the members from entering into private arrangements with their constituents for either taking the wages in kind, or compounding them in some other way. Thus, in 1463, John Strahan, the member for Dunwich, agreed with the burgesses of that town to take his wages in red herrings: "The sayd John Straongne granted no more to be takyn for hys wagys than a cadefull of heryng and halff a barell full of heryng. This to be deliveryd by Chrystmasse next coming."(e)

In 1377, the two members for Lancashire, for a session of sixty-six days received twenty-six pounds eight shillings.(f)

In 1432, the date of the earliest register of the corporation of Southampton, is the following entry:—

"Item, paid the IIJ. day of Aprill to my master the mayre (M.P. that year), in party payment of his Parliament wages, xls."(g)

Among the ancient corporation accounts of Bodmin, in Cornwall, are the following entries relating to the election of members of Parliament, and the payment of their wages in the reign of Henry the Seventh:—

"19th and 20th Henry—Paide to Richard Watts and John Smyth, burgesses of the Parliament for the town, 13s. 4d.

"Paide for the endentes for the burgesses of the Parliament, 20d.

b. 8 Henry VI., chapter 7.

c. 23 Henry VI., chapter 14.

d. 16 Edward II.

e. Johnson's "Life of Coke," vol. i., page 79.

f. "Baine's History of the county Palatine of Lancaster," vol. i., page 313.

g. "Thomas Wright's Reports on the Municipal Records of Winchester and Southampton, in the proceedings of British Archeological Association." See also Annals of Windsor, vol. 1., page 469.

"Paide and given in Malwesey to the leader sheriff, 4d.

"Paide for the making of a payr of endentes and on obligation, 12d.

"Item.—Paide and given into Thomas Trote as a rewarde, 20d.

"Item.—Paide to Sir Richard Downe, the wich was promysed by the maier and the worshyfull to a reward towards his wagys, 13s. 4d."

It would seem that these wages had become uncertain and irregular, and fluctuated according to an assessment; for in the reign of Henry the Eighth another law was passed again fixing them at the rate ordered by that of Edward—namely, "for every knight, four shillings a-day, and to every citizen or burgess, two shillings, while the Parliament sits, and for the time it may take them to travel to (before), and from (after), their own homes."(h)

It is significant that in the reign of Henry the Sixth it was considered necessary to pass a law to prevent sheriffs buying and receiving from the hundred more money than they had to pay or did actually pay as wages to knights of the shire.(i)

The olden style in which the Speaker of the House was in the habit of comporting himself on presentation to the sovereign, reminds us of what we have read of Chinese compliments, for we are told that it was his duty to "make an oration" to the king, and "in most humble manner he shall entreat the king to command them to choose a more efficient man."(j)

Absence from the House without adequate or reasonable excuse was rigorously punished by Act of Parliament in the first instance, and afterwards by order of the House. The laws relating to these derelictions of duty are of the reigns of Richard the Second and of Henry the Eighth. The first declared that "if any person summoned to Parliament do absent himself and come not at the said summons, unless he may reasonably and honestly excuse himself to our lord the king, he shall be amerced or otherwise punished according as of old times hath been used to be done within the same realm in the said law."(k)

The other Act prohibited any member from absenting himself without the leave of the Speaker and the House, but affixed no penalty to a breach of it. (l) Sometimes absentees have been committed to prison, but oftener punished by fines or the forfeiture of their wages, as appears by various entries in the Commons' journals, from which also the only excuse admitted

h. 35 Henry VIII., chapter 11.

i. 23 Henry VI., chapter 10.

j. Coke's Report, Book xii., page 115.

k. 5 Richard II., chapter 14.

l. 6 Henry VIII., chapter 16.

as sufficient were illness, attendance at assizes, or the performance of other public duties of a like nature, among which hunting with the king was clearly not included, as we may judge by an entry which we have met with in the time of James the First.

"Sir Robert Wroth hath leave to absent himself for a se'nnight, upon the kings hunting in the forest; hath leave, paying a buck to Mr. Speaker." (*m*)

In the later Parliaments of Charles the First and those of the Commonwealth, the usage of the House was to inflict a fine for absence, "not less than ten pounds nor over twenty," but the practice declined and ceased altogether towards the close of the seventeenth century.

We have it on the authority of Chief Justice Treby, in the *Qui Tam* action, *Birt v. Rothwell*, tried in Easter Term, of William the Third, that the prorogation of Parliament commenced in the time of Edward the Fourth. (*n*)

The promulgation of our early statutes must have been beset by difficulties. Before the introduction of printing, at the close of a session of Parliament, the Acts which it had passed were engrossed on parchment, and made up into bundles, and, accompanied by a writ in the king's name, and under the Great Seal, sometimes in Latin and sometimes in French, were sent to the sheriff of each county to be proclaimed within his bailliwick. This afforded an opportunity to the chancellors and bishops, in the early times, to introduce into the bundles pretended Acts which had never passed the Parliament. Nevertheless, the system continued till the reign of Henry the Eighth.

It has several times become an act of necessity on the part of Parliament to undo at one fell swoop the work of its predecessors. Many Acts passed for a special occasion or a mere temporary purpose remained upon the Statute Book—many which had become obsolete from changes in manner, habits, and public feeling, or which were not carried out on account of their severity and even barbarity—a few from the gradual dying out of the offences they were provided to punish; and now and then the Parliament appeared to become cognizant of the fact, and to clear as many as they decently could from our written laws. But, whether from an imperfect investigation, or from a fear of making too sweeping changes, a great many eccentric laws escaped these occasional weeding, and remained, dormant and obsolete indeed, but unrepealed, and have survived even up to the present age. Thus we believe a law is still in force,

although, of course, never acted upon, which was passed in the reign of Elizabeth, for the encouragement of the brass button-trade of Birmingham, which subjects to a penalty of forty shillings any person appearing in church with covered buttons on his garments, and enjoins the churchwardens to prevent and prosecute such offenders.

The first Act which was passed to clear off objectionable laws to any great extent was one for doing away with "the Law of Treason," made capital after the passing of an Act of Edward the First, which had clearly defined the crime of treason, which we shall farther refer to in the chapter devoted to the law of treason. The next wholesale slaughtering of anything but the innocents of the great family of the laws was recommended to his Parliament, at the instigation of Bacon, by James the First, in the following terms:—

"There be in the Common Law divers contrary reports and precedents; and this corruption doth likewise concern the statutes and Acts of Parliament in respect that there are divers cross and cuffling statutes; and some so penned as they may be taken in divers, yea, contrary senses; and therefore would I wish both those statutes and reports, as well in the Parliament as Common Laws, to be at once maturely reviewed and reconciled; and that not only all contrarities should be scraped out of our books, but even that such penal statutes as were made but for the use of time, which do not agree with the condition of this our time, ought likewise to be left out of our books. And this reformation might, we think, be made a worthy work, and well deserves a Parliament to be set of purpose for doing it."

The most sweeping repeal of old and obsolete laws was made on the 21st July, 1856, in pursuance of a recommendation of a committee on the Criminal Laws, which made its report in 1844. By this statute (*o*) one hundred and sixteen Acts, or parts of Acts, were wiped out of the Statute Book—among them the Act of Edward declaring forfeit "all lands where crosses are set." (*p*) Several of the Laws of Proscription, almost all the Archery Laws, many relating to the woollen manufacture, the tanning and currying of leather, making of hats, pewter measures, &c. &c.

Before closing the subject of the House of Commons, we must allude to the remarkable fiction by which it has been governed for centuries, the pretended seclusion in which the business is conducted. It is true that the House

m. Journal of the House of Commons, June 12, 1605.

n. Raymond's Reports, vol. i., page 210.

o. 19 and 20 Victoria, chapter 64.

p. 13 Edward I., chapter 33.

is not protected by any law from the presence of strangers, but by an order of its own, which it affirms by its vote, but ignores by its practice. The order was in these words up till the year 1845:—

"1. That the sergeant-at-arms attending the house do, from time to time, take into his custody any stranger or strangers that he shall see or be informed of to be in the house or gallery while the house or any committee of the whole house is sitting, and that no person so taken into custody be discharged out of custody without the special order of the house.

"2. That no member of the house do presume to bring any stranger or strangers into the house or the gallery thereof while the house is sitting."

In 1845, Mr. Christie succeeded in introducing after the word "gallery" in the first paragraph, the words "appropriated to the members of the house, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into the other parts of the house or gallery, shall not withdraw himself or shall not withdraw when strangers are ordered to withdraw."

The last sentence alluded to a practice which was entirely inconsistent with the pretended belief in the absence of strangers. Previously to any division of the house being taken, the speaker solemnly proclaimed that "Strangers must withdraw," although it was presumed that there were none present. Mr. Christie's addition, even, does not acknowledge the existence of a strangers' gallery, although such a provision for the accommodation of visitors had been in existence more than a century previously.

THE GREAT COLLECTION FROM CYPRUS.

I HAVE just been present at an impressive, painful, and, I may add, humiliating ceremony—for I cannot view it in any other light—the repacking of General de Cesnola's magnificent collection of statues, statuettes, idols, vases, tablet pedestal inscriptions, &c., from the island of Cyprus. Through some quibbles, which *will have* to be explained to Parliament, this invaluable collection of pre-historic relics, which were offered to our national museum, has been secured by the Yankees, and purchased in their splendid integrity—ten thousand or more in number—for the New York Museum. Till the responsible parties give their promised explanation of the motives by which they have been governed in letting slip this splendid opportunity of acquiring a collection unrivalled in the world, I will abstain from making any statements which shall have the slightest appearance of being *ex parte*, for if I am not very

much misinformed, the Duke of Argyll and the Prime Minister himself will want to know "the reason why" this lamentable miscarriage has occurred. They will very likely ask the question—and peremptorily, too, as becomes them—"Why the trustees were ignored in the course of the negotiation?"

I am content to let it rest in their hands till the meeting of Parliament, though it is sad to see the straw again thrown, and the tops of the cases nailed down, over those fine old statues, prior to shipment.

The collection, as I have said, numbers over ten thousand specimens, large and small. Of these, in round numbers, I may say that there are 200 perfect, or almost perfect, statues and statuettes, varying from nearly six feet to one foot—980 heads wanting bodies—more than a hundred tablet inscriptions, some of them forming the pedestals of the statues—7,000 vases and urns found in the tombs (*not* in the Temple), and some 2,000 terra cotta lamps, with and without inscriptions. The principal statues are of Hercules and the Cyprian divinity, Aphrodite; but there are many others of Egyptian, Assyrian, and, among the specimens of a later period, of marked Jewish type.

The story of this wonderful "find" may be briefly told, as I had it from the lips of the discoverer himself. The sites of the ancient Greek and Phœnician cities have been lost for ages, but some accidental discoveries of a minor nature set earnest inquirers to work. Among them were Mr. Colnaghi and Mr. Lang, British Consuls; Count de Vogue, of the French diplomatic service; and, lastly, General de Cesnola, the United States' Consul in Cyprus, an Italian by birth, but who fought with the army of the Potomac, General Luigi Palma de Cesnola comes of a family which from the thirteenth century held high rank in Piedmont, and was born in the year 1832, and when only sixteen years of age fought in the struggle for Italian independence. He was subsequently attached to the Turkish Contingent under General Beatson, in the Crimean War, and on its termination set out to try his fortunes in New York. At first they appeared almost desperate; ignorant of the English language, he had to resort to the copying of music, teaching the flute, and, as he acquired a knowledge of English, giving instruction in French and Italian, and in 1861 married one of his pupils, Miss Mary Isabella Reid, daughter of Commodore Samuel C. Reid of the United States' Navy. It is not my purpose to follow the military career to which the alliance introduced him in the Army of the North—the result of it was the diplomatic appointment which he now holds. Now the consuls of several European powers had been delving and excavating in search of the ancient cities, but hitherto with small result. In fact, I think I may

say, the practical issue has been up till this grand discovery some ninety pieces found by Mr. Lang, the British Consul, and deposited in the east wing of the British Museum—one hundred and thirty vases, lamps, bronzes, and glass specimens in the Berlin Museum, and some thousand or so fragments in the Louvre, the result of the Count de Vogue's search. General de Cesnola had the peculiar good fortune of at last striking into the great temple of Golgos, and ransacking the tombs of Virgil's "Idalium." Golgos, be it noted, is near the modern Athieno, and Idalium is contiguous to the modern Dali. The General has been seven years at this work, and where previous investigations have produced pounds' weight of fragments as the result of their labours, he has brought up *tons* of almost perfect statues. All honour to *them* as the pioneers—all glory to *him* as the finder of the quarry. These cannot be called in any other but a technical sense "marbles"—they are of a calcareous stone still very common in the island. Working away under a firman from the Sultan, obtained through the medium of the United States' Minister at Constantinople, he opened some three hundred tombs—all Phœnician—in the Cemetery of Idalium, which had been sealed for at least 2300 years! He next came upon a place of sepulture, *not* Phœnician, but early Greek, where he found endless specimens of huge *Sarcophagi* in marble and stone, terra-cotta lachrymatories, lamps with bas reliefs, some of them of Roman pattern bearing the worker's name, &c., &c. All these magnificent "spoils of time" I have seen, picking my careful way over thousands of the lamps of the *more than* ancient temples, and on the 14th of December I cast my last glance at them,—magnificent statues, heads as perfect as if they had come from the sculptor's chisel only a hundred years ago, iridescent glass vessels, Archaic vases, idols and all—as they disappeared under the trusses of straw which were to preserve them from injury in their transit to the New World! Can you wonder if Your Reporter were troubled in spirit?

To give anything like a detailed description of them would be hopeless, and is a task from which even the discoverer has at present shrunk. Here is a six-legged idol with an Egyptian inscription—there a bronze *patara*, of Archaic type, with a delineation of the worship of Venus, with vases on the altar, priests, musicians with double pipes, a lyre and a timbrel. It is noteworthy that most of the statues of Aphrodite have the dove perched on the head, held in the hand, or nestling in the bosom; and also that the head-gear of many others display the Egyptian lotus-flower and the Assyrian star combined. Some of the statues are of rude workmanship, others of highly-finished sculpture, and it is conjectured that they represent periods at least twelve centuries apart; so that Golgos must

have been a temple of great renown. Of the urns and vases many are of a dark cream colour ground, with designs painted on them in black and red.

It is in the future that this wonderful collection will grow into importance. Herein the student, acquiring a mastery over the rude and defaced inscriptions, will learn to read the history of that remote past from which they have been summoned to testify to the truth, or to correct the errors of our hitherto imperfect knowledge—to settle many historic doubts, and probably to raise fresh ones. Here at last have we got a clue to the connection of the Greek, Phœnician, Egyptian, and Assyrian races, with jottings of their relations with each other for more than a thousand years; but alas! the clue has slipped out of our hands, and the student will have to cross the Atlantic to follow it up among that ample store, which since July last was lying almost unknown to the learned world in a warehouse immediately opposite the gates of the British Museum, "pending negotiations." The negotiations have failed, by whose fault it remains to be seen—all we at present know is that there has been a grievous mistake somewhere, and that the great historic treasure is lost to the Old World for ever.

YOUR REPORTER.

[Our readers will be happy to hear that General Cesnola (who as soon as he has seen his precious freight safely delivered at New York, will return to prosecute his search for the ancient cities of Cyprus), has promised to make known his future discoveries through the pages of LONG AGO.—EDITOR.]

THE LATE EXHIBITION AT GUILDHALL.

THE collection of civic antiquities brought together to give interest to the ceremony of opening the Guildhall Library, and which have now been dispersed again among the several owners who kindly lent them for the occasion, is recorded in a catalogue of 642 pages, of which only a limited number of copies were printed for private circulation. It is edited by Mr. Overall, the Librarian, and is appropriately prefaced by an historical account of the library, compiled by Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, the chairman of the Building Committee, to whose long and persistent efforts the public are mainly indebted for this worthy receptacle for the corporation books and records. Mr. Horace Jones, the city architect, contributes a description of the new building, and Mr. Hughes, of the stained glass. To these introductory pages succeeds the catalogue proper, which enumerates 998 engraved portraits exhibited by Mr. J. Anderson Rose; 367 portraits and engravings from the collection of Mr. A. Morrison; 1,390 prints, water colours, sepia, and pencil drawings, caricatures, &c., illustrative of the topography of

olden London, and of London manners and customs, lent by Mr. J. E. Gardner; 57 paintings, chiefly of the old masters, and upwards of a hundred antique gems, &c., exhibited by Mr. Francis Cook; 30 specimens of English plate and antiquities, by Mr. George Lambert, and the same number of armour, antiquities, &c., by Mr. J. Walker Baily; 20 groups of Roman remains dug up in the city, fine specimens of early pottery, Venetian glass, &c., by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew; a collection of 584 British, Saxon, Roman, English and colonial coins in all metals, by Mr. F. K. Glover; 108 medals connected with the art of printing, by Mr. Blades; 47 medals and seals, by Messrs. Wyon; 60 autograph letters of eminent personages, contributed by Mr. C. Reed, M.P.; 104 engravings of the works of Philippus Wouverman, exhibited by Mr. Lissen; 50 articles of Roman and mediæval antiquities, exhibited by the Library Committee; the plate of the Livery Companies, to the number of 47 pieces; 80 microscopes, and miscellaneous paintings, plate, busts, statuary, &c., lent by various persons, to the number of a hundred specimens. In round numbers the magnificent collection may be stated to have exceeded four thousand specimens. I have made this analysis of the catalogue for the benefit of country readers, who may have been precluded from visiting the exhibition, to enable them to realise its proportions, and diversified interest.

To my taste, the collection of Mr. Gardner formed a principal attraction. I spent many hours in the crypt (wherein it was exhibited) in contemplating those silent yet "speaking" memorials of the past—many of which brought back to me vivid memories, long dormant, of the old buildings and street architecture which have been swept away by modern "improvements." The subjects are illustrated not by one print or drawing alone, but by a small collection in steel, copper or wood, or in water-colour, sepia, or pencil outline—ranging from the Tower of London to "Dirty Dick's," and "The Old House in West-street." I made note of six different views of "Frost Fair" in 1683-4; two of the "Frost Fairs" of 1715-16; eleven of the "Frost Fair" of 1740; and seven of the "Frost Fair" of 1814; besides specimens of cards, &c., printed on the Thames on each of these occasions. The Tower of London had forty-seven plates, &c., illustrative of its history; Old St. Paul's, twenty-eight; Guildhall, thirty-two; Billingsgate Market, ten; Old London Bridge, twenty different views; London Stone, three; Button's Coffee House, four; and, I must not omit to mention, more than a score of drawings of quaint old city innyards with their spectre-coaches in every stage of arrival, loading, or

starting. Mr. Gardner deserves the thanks not only of his fellow-citizens, but of the numerous visitors to the crypt for the rich treat he afforded them; and I blush to record that on the strictly privileged occasion of a private view on Lord Mayor's Day, one of his "exhibits" was meanly stolen! Shame on the wretched thief of whatever degree! Let us hope that, like the gem abstracted from Chatsworth Conservatory, on the occasion of the Queen's visit, when the shrubs were decorated, like Christmas trees, with jewels of priceless value, it will sting the larcenist's conscience till he is forced to restore it—*of course* anonymously! It affords me some consolation to hear that, although the exhibition was visited by some four thousand persons on each day it was open (and the crypt in which this collection was exhibited was perhaps the most frequented part of it), and although Mr. Gardner's prints and drawings were open to the closest inspection *and even handling*, this is the only instance of theft or even of destruction or damage which I have heard of.

Mr. Glover's collection of coins was very well displayed, and every mintage and coinage of the later English reigns was represented. (By the way, I saw no collection of London tradesmen's tokens, either of the 17th or 18th centuries. I have Skidmore's and Spence's of the latter era—the series of City gates and public buildings—almost complete, and some of them "proofs," and if I had known they were admissible, would have been happy to have lent them.) I noticed a brass coin of Alexander in Africa, that looked suspiciously bright, and sharp in outline of the profile. *That* coin I venture to aver was never in circulation; but as it was under glass I could not examine it closely; and even if I had had the opportunity, should have shrunk from handling, for fear of *tarnishing* it.

The Rev. Mr. Mayhew, the vicar of Bermondsey, exhibited a collection, the variety of which was only exceeded by the interest which almost every specimen bore. From a splendid candelabrum in old Venetian glass to a wine-glass belonging to Charles the First; from a broken sword of one of Monmouth's adherents to a jug of Fulham porcelain of the date of 1762; from "Druidical remains" to "Relics of the Great Fire;" from a "Roman knife of the 22nd Legion" to a "fork" (17th century) found in the wainscoat of Milton's House, in Barbican, 1864," it was full of groups of City curiosities. All great printers have become enthusiastic in their trade. All honour to them, though it may seem to us but inky, mechanical work. Timperley compiled a most laborious dictionary of printers and printing. Nichols, Chalmers, and many other printers have become the classics of

typography. In the present day Mr. Blades represents the olden love of "the craft," and although he will never persuade me that Shakespeare was a printer, I give him honest thanks for his industrious collection of medals relating to printers and printing which he exhibited at Guildhall. It was small, but exceedingly interesting. Mr. Baily's collection of armour and antiquities contained many noteworthy specimens. There were Roman horseshoes dug up in the neighbourhood of London Wall; a long sword of the thirteenth century, measuring four feet two inches, found in Thames mud off the Temple Gardens; and, among many other relics, two burgesses' caps of the time of Henry the Sixth and Seventh, the history of which is rather curious. They were found in a rubbish heap at Windmill-street, Finsbury, in March, 1868, together with some shoes of the fifteenth and sixteenth century. Concealed in the double rim of two of these caps were discovered a gold angel of Richard the Third, and a quarter-noble of Edward the Third (both exhibited). I should like to know the exact site of the "rubbish heap"—probably it had been a laystall—for Stowe says, "Since the which time also the farther grounds beyond Fensbury-court have been so overheightened with laystalls of dung that now three windmills are thereon set." Hence the modern name of the street.

Of the thousand specimens of engraved portraits exhibited by Mr. Anderson Rose, it is impossible within the limits of this paper, to convey anything like an adequate idea. Probably the collection is almost unique in this country; we had examples of the best works of the early English, French, German, Dutch, Flemish, Italian, and Swiss engravers, to compare with the works of modern and even contemporary masters of the art; and this department was notably rich in fine and rare mezzotints; and Mr. A. Morrison's lot of nearly four hundred engravings, contained prints of the greatest rarity, a large proportion being proof impression before any letters.

Mr. Francis Cook's contribution of paintings included specimens of all the chief masters, foreign and native, and the antique gems exhibited in the same room by this gentleman were a source of great attraction. The Archaic, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman intaglios, and cameos of the anti-Christian era were perhaps not so much appreciated by the ordinary run of visitors as the mediæval jewels, ceramic and Majolica wares, bronze statuettes, antique glass, and the more modern enamels.

Mr. Lambert's small, but interesting collection of old foreign and English plate, must not be passed over in silence, but the mere trade dis-

play of microscopes and subjects seemed strangely out of place in such an exhibition. It was an anachronism—an impertinence—a revulsion—a violent shock to one's feelings to pass from a contemplation of the silent relics of the past to "the tongue of the blow fly," "the petal of the geranium," "the circulation of the blood in the foot of a frog," &c., &c. It was the step from the sublime to the ridiculous—not, be it understood, that I undervalue in the smallest degree the sublime revelations of the microscope; but the introduction of the "samples" with the "makers names," appears to me to have been in the worst conceivable taste. The committee would seem to have thought so too, for the list is appended to the catalogue, after its proper conclusion, with the "exhibits" grouped as "miscellaneous," in which class, by the way, there were many objects of interest contributed by Baron Rothschild, the Lord Mayor, and the Dean of St. Paul's, and the irrepressible "Reading Girl," and "Dickens' Raven, *Grip*," from the Stereoscopic Company, the latter most appropriate in its relation to the Gordon Riots.

YOUR REPORTER.

POPE'S HOUSE IN LOMBARD STREET.

VERY few persons resident in or near London have not heard of "Plough-court," but to the majority of them, we presume, it simply represents a great dispensary of medicine, for the principal house for many years in that court was an old-fashioned druggist's shop, the business of which has been for more than a century conducted by the firm of Allen, Hanbury, and Co. "Get it made up at Plough-court" has long been the physician's injunction in handing you his prescription. "I always get my medicine at Plough-court" has been the constant boast of the valetudinarians of some generations. It must have surprised many of those gentlemen who used to ascend the three stone steps (perchance assisting themselves by the old iron hand rail), which led to that shop of many coloured bottles and small-paned bow window, to hear for the first time when it was in process of demolition, through the medium of a small paragraph in the *Times* of November the 27th, that this house was the veritable birthplace of Alexander Pope, and that in it he first "lisped in numbers." The latter is a purely sentimental and unfounded assertion. Pope almost literally *did* lisp in numbers, for his first verses were made before he was twelve years old; but his father had then retired from business, left Lombard-street, and settled at Binfield, and *there* his ode on Solitude, the first fruits of his prolific genius, was written. But it is more to our purpose just at this moment to attempt to fix the identity of the house in which he was

born, lest we should shed tears over falling bricks and mortar that never had any connection with the poet's birthplace.

Spence says he was born at the house in Lombard-street, "which is now Mr. Morgan's, an apothecary." Mr. J. T. Smith confessed that though he had taken great pains to find *which* was the house in Spence's time occupied by "Mr. Morgan, an apothecary," his research had been baffled. Who first mentioned "Plough-court" as the residence of the poet's father, "in the shop-window of which he displayed his haberdashery?" Pope himself was very reticent on this point—on what authority does this assertion rest? Writers of his own era describe him variously as "the son of an opulent merchant of the Exchange," "the son of a tradesman in the Strand," or (and this is the most favoured and best accredited statement) "the son of a rich tradesman in Lombard-street, where he was born."

Messrs. Allen, Hanbury, and Co. have thrown a valuable contribution to Pope investigation in a communication which they made to the *Times* of November the 29th, from which it appears that the house was first erected by Mr. John Osgood, a "linen merchant," which the writers suggest was probably the trade of the poet's father. The connection of the premises with the drug trade originated with Mr. Sylvanus Bevan, who was admitted an apothecary in 1715, and was certainly resident in the house in 1735. Here is some direct testimony at last, though rather late in the day, it must be confessed. Let us see how the case stands.

We will begin with Curll, because we can dismiss his statements as unreliable. He says that Pope was born in "Cheapside;" and he and the malignant crew, whom Pope's satire had lashed into a state of fury, describe his father variously as a hatter, a mechanic, a farmer, and a bankrupt. Not one of these statements is worthy of belief, though they forced from the poet the counter statement that he came of gentle blood from both parents.

Ayre, writing the year after the poet's death, simply says he was born "in London," and does not mention the calling of his father.

Dilworth (1759) does not mention the place of his birth nor the trade of his father.

Spence, in his "Anecdotes," says that Pope was born in Lombard-street, "at the house which is now Mr. Morgan's, an apothecary," and that "his father was an honest merchant and dealt in Hollands wholesale."

Dr. Johnson says "Alexander Pope was born (in Lombard-street, according to Dr. Warton) of parents whose rank or station was never ascertained." But the Doctor subsequently adds of Pope's father, "it is allowed that he grew rich by trade, but whether in a shop or on the Exchange was never told till Mr. Tyers told, on the authority of Mrs. Racket, that he was a linendraper in the

Strand." This is very careless writing, and it is obvious that the Doctor took no pains to investigate the matter. The note which I have inserted in parenthesis is by Chalmers.

"Biographia Britannica" says "born in London." Aikin repeats this bald statement. Rose, in his "Biographical Dictionary," says "he was born in Lombard-street, in the city of London, where his father, who had previously kept a linendraper's shop in the Strand, had acquired a property of £20,000." But Rose makes the singular mistake (probably a printer's error) of fixing the poet's birth in 1668 instead of 1688.

Chalmers' "Biographical Dictionary" gives the place of his birth as Lombard-street, and the trade of his father a linendraper. Ruffhead (1807) gives Pope's birthplace broadly as "London," and describes his father as a "considerable merchant."

The Aldine edition of "British Poets," vol. xiii. (Pope), says, "he was born in Lombard-street, his father, who, having been placed in youth with a merchant at Lisbon, had become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, was an eminent linendraper."

Dr. Croly, in the "Life" prefixed to the "poetical works," says, "he was born in Lombard-street;" "his father was a linen merchant or draper."

Cary gives the birthplace generally as London, but explicitly states the trade of his father to have been a linendraper.

Dyce says that Pope was born in Lombard-street, where his father was a linendraper.

Lastly, Lupton gives the poet's birthplace as London, and says his father was a linendraper.

We need go no lower or no later than this; all minor biographers of the poet copy from one or other of the foregoing authorities—but so far, not a word about Plough-court.

Dr. Carruthers, of Inverness, the most thorough living master of the subject, was the first to bring the chemists' shop in Plough-court to the fore; and in the first volume of Bohn's illustrated works of Pope, which he edited, is an exact representation of the house just demolished, as "the house in which Pope was born." In his "Life of Pope" the learned doctor wrote that he was "born in London," but in a foot-note he added, "in Plough-court, Lombard-street." "This," he adds, "was on the authority of Samuel Sharpe, author of the 'History of Egypt,' and nephew of Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet," who told him that the house formerly "belonged to the well-known William Allen, and he succeeded a Mr. Bevan. The present owners (1857) say that Mr. Bevan used to relate that in his childhood the house was often visited by persons who came out of curiosity to see the birth-place of the great poet." Now this is the first recorded statement that I can find of Pope having been born in Plough-court at all; but, in

1869, the house, No. 1 in that place, having been pulled down, a rumour went round that it was the house of Pope's nativity. Mr. Daniel Hanbury, of No. 2, the adjoining house, thus wrote to the *Athenæum* of September 4th in that year:

"There was never any local tradition that No. 1, Plough-court (there is no Plough-yard) the house just demolished, was the birthplace of Pope. But such tradition exists with reference to the adjoining house, No. 2; and from the known accuracy of the persons through whom it has passed, I believe it to be entitled to full credence.

A lease of the ground upon which this house was erected was granted by the Haberdasher's Company to John Osgood, merchant, the 16th of May, 1679, and the house was built within the next two years. I have no evidence by whom it was inhabited until 1695, when it was the residence of Salem Osgood, son of John, described as 'linen-draper,' and also as 'merchant.' Pope was born in 1688, and his father seems to have been engaged in some such business as that of Salem Osgood. Did the latter succeed him? The house afterwards passed into the Bevan family, who occupied it until 1794. Sylvanus Bevan, who was admitted an apothecary on the 5th of July, 1715, was in business at Plough-court with his brother Timothy, also an apothecary, in 1737, and probably earlier. A younger son of this latter, Joseph Gurney Bevan, was born at Plough-court on the 18th of February, 1753; and the tradition which I have heard repeated by a very aged member of the Bevan family, and one who in childhood was perfectly familiar with the house, the late Mr. Paul Bevan, of Tottenham, was this—that Joseph Gurney Bevan and Alexander Pope, the poet, were born in the same room, that room being the front room on the second floor, facing Lombard-street.

Both the Osgoods and the Bevans were members of the Society of Friends, and persons of high character. Joseph Gurney Bevan was a good classical scholar and an author, and well known for his scrupulous exactness.

"If any of your readers can suggest a clue that would show who occupied the house prior to 1695, the birthplace of Pope might be established on firmer evidence than that here produced."

This is by no means conclusive; as Mr. Hanbury in fact himself admits; but here the question rested till the recent removal of No. 2, Plough-court, brought the subject before public notice once more.

I have had the most courteous assistance from Mr. Cornelius Hanbury and Mr. Daniel Hanbury, as well as the rector of St. Edward the King and Martyr, the parish in which the house is situated, but I am sorry to add that at present I have met with no certain record of the poet's birth.

The obvious course would be to refer to the baptismal registers of the parish in which Plough-

court is situated; but here we are met by two difficulties—the loose practice of those days would probably lead to the vague entry "of this parish," and, still worse, the strict practice of the time was to exclude from the registers altogether the baptism of children of Roman Catholic parents. The last of the two accounts for there being no record extant of the baptism of Alexander Pope, for I may state as a fact, after careful search, that there is no such entry in the baptismal registers.

"F.S.A.," in the *Times*, is the first and only writer I have met with who speaks of Pope's father as a "haberdasher." All other descriptions are perfectly reconcilable with each other—"a considerable merchant," "a linen merchant," "a linen-draper," "a dealer in Hollands wholesale," they all point to the same—a wholesale linen merchant or "warehouseman," as the phrase would be now-a-days; and, if he lived in the house suggested, it would have been more likely to have been the residence of a wholesale dealer, being at the end of a narrow court, than "the shop in the window of which he displayed his haberdashery wares." This does not preclude the possibility of his having at one time been a retail haberdasher in the Strand, though I confess I have found no evidence to that effect.

After all, the identity of the house rests on *traditional* rather than *documentary* evidence; and the question is worth pushing farther:—

First. Whether the worthy people who, in Mr. Bevan's childhood visited the house were correct in their surmise or information?

Second. Is there any trace of the "Mr. Morgan, Apothecary" (a very different thing in former days from druggist, inasmuch as the said Mr. Morgan, was most likely a medical man as well).

A third point on which I am seeking information is, whether the Roman Catholics in those days of proscription kept any private or secret register of the baptism of infants born into their faith.

ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

THE post of Constable of the Tower to which Field-Marshal Sir William Gomm has just succeeded the late Sir George Pollock is now, although still one of high honour and distinction, divested of the privileges it carried in former times. For every duke committed to the Tower the constable in old times had a fee of £20, for every earl 20 marks "for the suite of his yrons"; for every baron 10 marks; and so on, besides allowance for the diet of the prisoners and their attendants. Thus the fuller the cells the larger the revenue of the constable; and, in comparison with these profits, his salary from the Crown, and stated allowance of wax, wine,

and other necessities were of small account. The "Constable of London," or "Constable of the Sea," as he was sometimes called, possessed a jurisdiction over the Thames, and, acting under the king's mandates, restrained merchantmen from leaving the port, permitted others having the king's license to export wool or other prohibited merchandise; took security that foreign-bound ships should not go into the dominions of the king's enemies; and prevented the forestalling of provisions coming into the capital, whether by land or water. Then he levied a customary toll, sometimes trifling, but always, no doubt, vexatious. From every boat coming to the city laden with rushes, there must be laid on Tower Wharf, for the constable's use, "such a quantity as a person could hold in his arms." Rushes were the Kidderminsters and Brussels carpets of those days, and a considerable quantity must have been required to make the cold stone passages and damp floors of the Tower commonly comfortable. From every boat laden with oysters, mussels, and cockles one maund must be deposited on Tower Wharf; and from every ship laden with wine from Bordeaux or elsewhere, a tribute must be paid in the shape of one flagon from before and another from behind the mast. Again, swans coming under London Bridge towards the sea were forfeited to the constable, though the civic officers were, no doubt, vigilant in turning back stray birds at and above that point. If any horses, oxen, cows, pigs, or sheep fell from London Bridge into the Thames, the constable or his servants could take and keep them. Then the same functionary claimed the rents for herbage growing on Tower Hill; the skimmers paid him toll for the liberty of drying skins in East Smithfield; and he levied a custom of twopence for every person going and returning by the river in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James.

These exactions are attempted no more. Since the menagerie disappeared from within the Tower precincts, the constable cannot even, under directions from the Crown, direct the sheriffs of the city of London to pay 4d. every day for the maintenance of a white bear. Such a gift came to Henry III. from Norway; and the sheriffs, besides the daily 4d., were called on to provide a muzzle for the bear, an iron chain to fasten him on land, and a stout cord to hold him when bathing or fishing in the Thames.

The sheriffs seem to have been expected to provide pretty regularly for the animals which our monarchs kept in the Tower, for we read that when an elephant was presented to the same king they were required to build a house for him 40ft. long by 20ft. wide; and Edward II. directed them to provide a quarter of mutton

every day for the king's lion in the Tower, and to pay three-halfpence a-day for his keep.

KENSINGTON HOUSE.

SOME months back an account appeared in *Notes and Queries* of Fleetwood House, Stoke Newington, now in process of demolition. A somewhat similar mansion of the seventeenth century, Kensington House, has just been levelled with the ground. It stood on the left-hand side of the high road just before the passenger from the City entered High-street, and has a long, but not very high, red-bricked structure, surmounted by a stone cornice of apparently more recent date. The history of this old house may be worth preserving, as it saw many changes and vicissitudes. One of its earliest occupants was Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth, the shameless mistress of Charles the Second, though she does not appear to have resided here till long after her royal lover's death.

The house was subsequently tenanted by James Elphinstone, a writer now almost forgotten, the author of a poor translation of Martial, but a friend of Johnson and Garrick, and others of that coterie, who were frequent visitors at Kensington House. Mr. Croker says that Elphinstone kept a boarding-school here—in fact, Johnson himself, in a letter to Mrs. Thrale, dated March 28th, 1773, says, "I am going this evening to put young Otway to school with Mr. Elphinstone;" and on the 19th of April, in the same year, Boswell records that he went with the Doctor and Mrs. Williams to dine with Mr. Elphinstone at his academy at Kensington," whither they were carried in the newly set-up "coach" of Strahan, the bookseller, who was a brother-in-law of Elphinstone. Elphinstone was naturally very proud of the doctor's intimacy, though Johnson often spoke very disrespectfully of his abilities.

After Elphinstone's, Kensington House was taken by a party of French Jesuits, and converted into a school for the sons of refugees from the French Revolution, and for the children of Roman Catholic parents of the higher class. Sheil, the Irish orator, was sent to this school, and he preserved some of his early recollections of the old house in the introduction to the collected edition of his speeches:—

"A large iron gate, wrought into rusty flowers and other fantastic forms, showed that the Jesuit school had once been the residence of some person of distinction. It was a large, old-fashioned house, with many remains of decayed splendour. In a beautiful walk of trees, which ran down from the rear of the building, through

the playground, I saw several French boys playing at swing-swang. * * * Old gentlemen, the neatness of whose attire was accompanied by indications of indigence, used occasionally to visit at Kensington House. Their elasticity of back, the frequency and gracefulness of their well-regulated bows, and the perpetual smile upon their wrinkled and emaciated faces, showed that they had something to do with the *vieille cour*; and this conjecture used to be confirmed by the embrace with which they folded the little Marquises and Counts whom they came to visit."

Some years subsequently, Kensington House was a Catholic boarding establishment, in the chapel of which the Archbishop of Jerusalem used to perform mass regularly during the early part of his residence; and there, in 1821, died Mrs. Inchbald, the actress and authoress. For several years past the house has been a private asylum for the insane.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

AT the last meeting of the California Academy of Sciences W. H. Dall, of the United States Coast Survey, read the following paper "On the Subject of Pre-Historic Remains in Alaska." The report was illustrated with maps and diagrams.

There are several village sites on Captain's Bay, Analaska, which inhabited during the period subsequent to the Russian occupation of the territory, are now, and long have been deserted. The principal are the Postriakoff, or Elder village, near Cape Cheerful; one on the south part of Amaknak Island, just south of Expedition Island, on Iliuliuk Harbour, and one in Nateckinsky Bay; beside the Kalekuta Bay village, more recently evacuated by its inhabitants. The only locality now inhabited are the village of Imagneb, on Summer Bay, the village of Iliuliuk, and another, of two or three houses, on Uknadok, or Hog Island.

In excavating for the erection of a signal, at the northern end of Makata Spit, Amaknak Island, the nature of the materials brought out showed that the locality had once been inhabited. Subsequent inquiries elicited the fact that the oldest inhabitants of Iliuliuk had never heard of any village being situate here, although villages which were deserted in the last century are well known by tradition to the Aleuts of the present day. Hence it is a reasonable supposition that the village under consideration must at least have ante-dated the Russian invasion of 1760, and may have been older. Hence, the implements, &c., found in this deposit, are in all probability the same as those originally in use among the natives of this region before the introduction of manufactured articles of trade by civilised nations. On this account they are of

singular interest. A careful examination of the locality afforded the following observations:—

The Ulahkba Spit projects from Amaknak Island trending nearly in a north and south direction. It is very narrow, being in some places only seven metres wide, and is composed entirely of shingle overlaid by a stratum of vegetable mould, which supports a luxuriant growth of the native grasses. Near the junction of the spit with the main island, it rises, and is continued in a series of low mounds for a quarter of a mile. Between these mounds and the mountainous portion of Amaknak, called Ulahkba Head, is a low and narrow strip of ground containing a small pond of brackish water. The highest of these mounds is quite near the north head of the spit, and it was here that my signal was located.

Upon this mound, about twenty feet above high water-mark, by careful scrutiny, I was able to detect at least three depressions of considerable size, which I judged to be the sites of houses of the ancient Aleutian fashion, that is to say, half underground of sufficient size to accommodate a number of families, each of which had a sort of compartment to itself. The hardy Aleuts had no fires in their houses except for cooking, and this was often done outside. They descended on a notched stick, through an aperture in the middle of the roof, which was also the only window. These depressions appeared to me to be the remains of some of these houses, a supposition afterwards confirmed by our excavations.

In digging the hole for the signal we got two stone lamps for burning seal oil, about a deep as a saucer, and of an egg-oval shape, exactly similar to some I have seen in use among the present Esquimaux of Behring Straits. They were of soft porphyritic rock and still retained trace of the action of fire. When used, they were filled with dried sphagnum soaked in seal oil, which gives out considerable light and heat, as well as smoke. We also obtained a bone arrowhead of the Esquimaux pattern from this excavation. The next time that we visited the station, while busy in taking trigonometrical observations, I directed the crew to dig in the north-west corner of what I supposed to be the remains of a house or yourt. This depression was on the crest of the ridge facing east and west, the longer sides about forty feet long and the ends about twenty feet.

The first noticed was a sort of wall of rough stones evidently obtained from the neighbouring beach, with here and there a whale-rib, in a perpendicular position, which had probably assisted in supporting the roof. Further excavation for a couple of feet revealed a human skeleton in perfect preservation.

The body had been doubled up so as to bring the knees up to the chin. It was lying on the right

side in an horizontal plane facing the south-east. Two others were afterwards discovered in an exactly similar position. They were about three feet from the surface but not so far from the inner wall of the house, one was the skeleton of a woman. A few rough flat stones were placed around and under them, but no article of use or ornament were with the skeletons. It is a matter of record that the ancient Aleuts, when a person died in one of their houses, built up the body in the compartment which had belonged to the person when living, and continued to occupy the remainder of the yourt as usual. The position in which these skeletons were found, indicates that such was the manner in which they had been interred. It is still a common practice among tribes of the Ovarian stock, to tie up the body of a dead person in the manner just described. Further digging showed that a great part of the mound was composed of materials foreign to the locality. These principally consisted of bones of cetaceous, fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) sea lion (*Eumetopias Skelleri*) and sea birds, principally ducks and gulls or petrels. There were also large accumulations of the shells of edible mollusks, among the most conspicuous of which were the common mussle (*mytilus edulis*), *Saxidomus squaalidus*, *Dest. Tapes staminea*, com. and *modiola modiolus* L. All the above are still living in these seas, most of them are still found in Captain's Bay, and form a portion of the food of the existing native population. The sea lion and walrus are no longer found in Unalaska, and the fur seal but rarely. That they must have been very abundant at one time is evident from the great accumulation of their bones in this single mound, which was literally composed of such *debris*, arranged in layers separated by vegetable moulds. From these materials we picked out a number of articles of interest.

These were principally stone lamps, like those previously described, of various sizes, different in form and nicety of finish, to some extent. Besides these there were also many large, rough stones, either naturally or artificially hollowed out on one side, which had been subjected to the action of fire, and were probably the pavement or hearth upon which fire had been built for culinary purposes. Several rough pieces of cetacean bone were found brought to a sharp, square edge at one end, and formerly in use for dressing skins. A few stone knives were found, all of the native pattern, *i.e.*, shaped like the chopping-knife. These were of a fine, dark slate-stone, which must have been brought from a locality nearer to the mainland of America, as it is not found in Unalaska, or the islands west of it as far as known. Also a large part of a flat spoon of carved bone, with a grooved handle, several awls, usually made from the wing-bones of birds, bone arrow-heads of Esquimaux pattern,

fragments of bones variously grooved, cut or carved, and a little ball of bone half perforated. This puzzled me for a long time, until an old Aleut informed me that, in his boyhood, he had seen such things used as buttons, to be put on the end of a bone-lance or arrow, when practising at a mark, in order that the point might not become blunted, or injured. None of these articles exhibited any particular skill in carving or any ornamental patterns except of straight lines. A number of chipped flints, which had evidently been used in striking fire were also found.

Further explorations made during the ensuing winter and spring, revealed the sites of seven villages. On Omaknak Island alone, of which but one or two are known, even by tradition. Excavations in one or two of these places revealed similar implements to those already described, others might doubtless have turned up, but my means and time were too limited to permit very extensive excavations.

In certain places at the foot of overhanging cliffs a wall had been built up until the rock above was reached, and outside a bank of earth covered this wall. In the space inside the *debris* had then been removed, and in this space, on a layer of small sticks of driftwood, bodies had been laid, one above the other. In one case I found six skeletons, one above the other, separated only by the layers of sticks and a piece of grass matting similar to that still manufactured by the natives of Unalaska. Here again I noticed the remarkable absence of any utensils or articles of apparel or ornament. Only one bone arrow-head, with a piece of its shaft and a fragment of a wooden mask, were found during the examination of some four or five of these caves, crammed with remains of skeletons. At the extremity of one cave furthest from the entrance, were found the skeleton of a woman, and close to it the remains of an infant. The floor consisted of about six inches of black mould, covering the usual shingle of the beaches. A number of angular fragments of rock had fallen from above. No remains of animals were found here, and if there had been any wooden articles, they had all rotted away.

Near one of the skeletons was found, heaped together, a number of stone knives, a bone awl, and two fragments, one of pumice and the other of fine sandstone, with their edges and surfaces smoothed and squared evidently for the purpose of dressing down the asperities of skins to be used for clothing. The most interesting collection was found near the skeleton of the woman, and consisted of two bone labrets shaped like those now in use among the Thlinkets and Botocudos. These are doubtless very ancient, as all traces of the usage have long since passed away. There were besides, a lot of needles made of the wing-bones of birds, a needle case made of the humerus of some large bird, closed

at each end by a wooden stopper, bone awls, stone knives, a whetstone of fine grained sand rock, and a little case of birch bark containing plumbago. Neither the birch, the sandstone, nor the black slate of which the knives were made, nor the plumbago, exist on the island of Unalaska.

As proved by other researches on the islands of Kadiac and Unga, the early Aleuts were accustomed to preserve the remains of their more eminent dead by removing the viscera, stuffing the body with dry grass and drying it. This was placed in some dry cave, dressed as in life, ornamented with gay apparel, and covered with wooden carvings, the most remarkable of which were masks of large size, painted of different colours and ornamented with feathers, tufts of hair, and bristles from the deer. A very great variety of other carvings were also placed in these caves, and sometimes the bodies, placed in natural attitudes, were covered entirely with carved wooden armour, or placed in a miniature canoe or bidarka, armed as if hunting, or holding a paddle. Women were represented as if sewing, dressing skins, or nursing their infants. Old men as if beating their drums, as they do during the winter dances in Esquimaux villages to this day.

But few of these remains exist in a well preserved condition, yet the extent of the practice may be understood from the fact that over thirty different masks, all more or less mutilated, were found in one cave at Unga. Any notes in regard to them, possess a certain interest, and may be worthy of preservation, as before many years have gone by, even the traces of these by-gone customs will have entirely disappeared.

CHALDEAN ACCOUNT OF THE DELUGE.

[Being the substance of a paper read before the Biblical Archæological Society, on December 3rd, by Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum.]

It appears that of the Inscription describing the Flood there are fragments of three copies, containing duplicate texts, and that they date about 660 years before the Christian era. These, however, are but copies of a text of a much more ancient date, which could not be placed later than the 17th century before the Christian era. It professed to belong to the time of a monarch whose name Mr. Smith was unable to read phonetically, but whom he provisionally called Izdubar. The exploits of this Izdubar reminded the writer of those of the Grecian Hercules, and on the supposition that the present version of Berosus was correct as to dates, Izdubar might be placed about 30,000 years before the Christian era. The early adventures of this Izdubar are related, and very strange they are. The 11th tablet, which con-

tains the account of the Flood, and therefore the most interesting to us, opens with a speech of this Izdubar, who asks one Sisit how he became immortal, and Sisit replies, relating the story of the Flood, and assigning his own piety as the cause of his translation amongst the immortals. Then follows the Assyrian account of that great event in broken and disjointed sentences, and in probably rhythmical style, of which we can now say no more than that it bears in its leading features a striking resemblance to the Biblical accounts—the names of the principal actors being quite different. As a specimen of the style, we take the following extract. The gods speak:—"Suripakite, son of Ubaratutu, make a great ship for thee: I will destroy the sinners and life; cause to go in the seed of life all of it to preserve them: the ship which thou shalt make cubits shall be the measure of its length; cubits the amount of its breadth and height; into the deep launch it;" and so on. This ship was stopped by the mountain Nizir, and birds were sent forth to ascertain whether the flood had abated, though in a different order from that of Bible History.

Mr. Smith then abbreviated the account of the Flood as related in the Bible and Berosus, and contrasted the three. The description of the Flood in the Inscription was very vivid. It was so terrible that the gods, fearing it, ascended to the Heaven of Anu, that was the highest heaven, the destruction of the human race is recorded, the corpses of the wicked are said to have floated on the surface of the waters, and the ravens sent out from the ark are described as feeding on the bodies. With regard to the duration of the Deluge, there is a great difference between the Bible and the cuneiform inscription. The Greek account of Berosus was silent on this point. The conclusion to which Mr. Smith came was that the events related in the Bible and the Inscription were the same, and occurred in the same order, but the minor differences in the details showed that the Inscription embodied a distinct and independent tradition. In spite of a striking similarity in style, the two narratives belonged to totally distinct peoples—one to an inland, the other to a seafaring people. In conclusion, the writer pointed out the importance of these cuneiform tablets, and the light they were calculated to shed on questions that were of the deepest interest to humanity.

MONUMENT TO ROBERT BURNS.—Some time ago it was proposed in Glasgow to raise a fund by means of shilling subscriptions, for the erection of a monument in memory of Robert Burns. The amount now received in shillings amounts to £1,022 12s.

Divers Notes.

OLD YORKSHIRE CUSTOMS.—RUSH-BEARING.—We are told that these rush-bearings were not always conducted in the quietest manner, for Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary of Leeds, writing 1709, in his "Diary," on the 13th June, says, "Avoided Rothwell, on account of the rush-bearing there." We must infer they were kept up in a riotous manner. The Secretary of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society informs me that on the second Sunday in August a feast was held in Brighouse called the rush-bearing, and that ten years ago a rush-cart was brought round. The rushes were tied in neat bundles, and piled into a pyramid, having the root-ends of the rushes to the outside, and here and there tufts of rushes tastefully introduced to relieve the otherwise plain surface; and the whole being decked with ribbons, or attended with morris-dancers, made it quite an interesting and pleasing ceremony. I am not aware of any place in Yorkshire where the rush-cart is brought round, although several feasts still retain the name. The custom of bringing round the rush-cart attended with morris-dancers still lingers in some parts of Lancashire, the Lake District, and in the Peak of Derbyshire. Rhodes, in his "Peak Scenery," gives a very interesting account of the custom as he saw it enacted at Glossop. The best account of this ancient ceremony is given in a graphic and pleasing manner by the late and lamented Samuel Bamford, father of the present rural bards of the county of the "red rose," in his little book giving the customs as enacted in his native village at the commencement of this century, under the title of "Early Days;" a book that cannot be too highly valued by lovers of the sports, customs, and domestic life of our fore-elders. Mr. Bamford tells us "all true church-goers were duly apprised of the wake, as its date was cried by the bellman in the churchyard whilst the congregation were leaving the church, on three Sunday afternoons previous to its being held." A brother rural Lancashire bard, Elijah Ridings, in his poem, a rather long one, entitled "The Village Festival," tells us to

"Behold the rush-cart, and the throng
Of lads as lasses pass along!
Now watch the nimble morris-dancers,
Those blithe, fantastic antic prancers,
Bedecked with gaudiest profusion
Of ribbons in a gay confusion
Of brilliant colours, richest dyes,
Like wings of moths and butterflies."

The poet goes on to tell us how the nut-brown ale would be brought round and given to the morris-dancers. An allusion is made to the silver-plate; these consisted of articles of value lent to adorn the rush-cart, and suspended on a sheet. Mr. Bam-

ford says, "Arranging this sheet was exclusively the work of girls and women; and in proportion as it was happily designed and fitly put together or otherwise, was there praise or disparagement meted out by the public; a point on which they would not be a little sensitive. The sheet was a piece of very white linen, generally a good bed-sheet; and on it were arranged pretty rosettes, and quaint compartments and borderings of all colours and hues which either paper, tinsel, ribands, or natural flowers could supply. In these compartments were arranged silver watches, trays, spoons, sugar-tongs, teapots, quart tankards, drinking-cups, or other fitting articles of ornament and value; and the more numerous and precious the articles were the greater was the deference that party which displayed them expected from the wondering crowd." Musicians went round with the cart and the morris-dancers, and would precede the cart with banners and garlands. The following Sunday the banners and garlands would be hung up in the church. This custom was once kept up in every village in our county, and now all vestiges of it are swept away, save its name.

[I cut the above from a recent number of the *Yorkshire Magazine*, and send it for preservation in LONG AGO.]

Windsor-terrace, Hull.

W. A.

THE HISTORY OF BEER AND BREWERS.—I read somewhere lately a complaint that we had no history of banking and bankers. I bemoan the want of a somewhat kindred book (for the country brewer is not unfrequently the banker also)—a History of Beer and Brewers. To any enterprising book-maker, in search of a start, I beg to offer the following contributions:—

OLD ENGLISH BREWERIES.—It is now 236 years ago that the first patent was taken out to secure the advantages accruing to a contrivance for an improved mode of brewing. Sea-coal had just begun to come into use, and the improvement consisted of its adoption and the manner of its adoption. We read in the list of patents, against the date 1635, July 23:—"Nicholas Halse. Making kilns for drying malt and hops with sea-coal, turf, or other fuel, without touching smoke; capable also of being used for cooking, drying, and starching at one time with one fire, and thereby lessening the consumption of wood and straw." In the following year Sir W. Bromicker took out a patent for drawing double the quantity of *aqua vitæ* from a given quantity of liquor and more strong water from malt than had been done. A year afterwards Thomas, Earl of Berks, patented a kiln for drying malt, grain, and hops. It was a time when country gentlemen and their dames took great delight in what were called "country contentments." The days of the old flockings to the king's standard, to march against France or Scotland, were over; the

possession of town houses was the happiness only of those attached to the State or the Court; hence the worthies of those days seem to have made their own homes into centres of interest.—*The Builder*.

DRINKS BREWED IN LONDON A CENTURY AND A-HALF AGO.—From the records of the Brewers' Company, we find that in the year 1720 (7 George I.) there were brewed in London 1,189,481½ barrels of "Strong Beer and Ale;" and 740,846 barrels of "Small Beer." The population of the metropolis at the above date was computed at less than a million-and-a-half. The highest price of the strong beer and ale was £2 10s. per barrel, the lowest 18s. Small beers, "not amended with strong," were then usually sold at from 7s. to 8s. per barrel; but if the customers purchased beer at the breweries, the price was lowered accordingly. Of course the above quantity does not include what was brewed by private individuals, the quantity of which is not stated. The Excise only of beer and ale in the city at the above date was "farmed" at £120,000 per annum.

ALDERMAN COMBE.—Among the members who indulged in high play at Brookes' Club was Alderman Combe, the brewer, who is said to have made as much money in this as he did by brewing. One evening, whilst he filled the office of Lord Mayor, he was busy at a full hazard table at Brookes', where the wit and the dice-box circulated together with great glee, and where Beau Brummell was one of the party. "Come, Mash-tub," said Brummell, who was the *caster*, "what do you set?" "Twenty-five guineas," answered the Alderman. "Well, then," returned the Beau, "have at the Mare's (Mayor's) pony" (a gaming term for twenty-five guineas). He continued to throw until he drove home the brewer's twelve ponies running; and then getting up, and making him a low bow, whilst pocketing the cash, he said—"Thank you, Alderman; for the future I shall never drink any porter but yours." "I wish, sir," replied the brewer, "that every other blackguard in London would tell me the same."—*Steinmetz's "Gaming Table."*

X.X.

THE BLUECOAT SCHOOL (for so we prefer calling it as the popular name) has, we have reason to hope, got a reprieve. The rare old scholastic buildings with which such fine and inspiring associations and traditions are entwined are *not* to be swept away for trafficking railway purposes—at least, we believe, not for the present—so the good king Edward need not groan in his honoured grave. Let us hope we have "tided over" the contemplated desecration for a while, and that a better spirit will ascend to guard the reverend pile.

ADDISON'S MARRIAGE.—While searching the registers of St. Edward the King and Martyr, in a forlorn hope of finding some clue to Pope's birth, my attention was directed by the rector to an entry

among the marriages, which had just caught his eye, of which the following is a copy:—"Joseph Addison, of Bilton, in the county of Warwick, Esqr., was married unto Charlott, Countess-Dowager of Warwick and Holland, of the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, on the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, 1716." I wonder what brought Addison and the countess so far east as Lombard-street to be married?

Stoke Newington. ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS.—In the course of my vacation rambles I visited Folkestone, and was much struck by a custom which has been observed *without exception* from 1752 to 1832 of adding to the tombstone inscription the number of children and *their names in full*, whom the deceased had left behind him. I have never met with this curious practice before, or if I have, it has been exceptional; and I may add, with regard to Folkestone, that it occurs in the yard attached to St. Mary's (the parish church) only. GRAY'S INN.

"THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS."—An early illustration of this dogma has occurred to me lately in the "Theologia Moralis" of Antonius de Escobar. That learned Jesuit, who lived from 1589 to 1669, wrote, "He who takes pleasure in acts bad in their nature—and committed by him, for a good end, out of ignorance, or in a state of drunkenness, when dreaming, or from want of reflection—after he is awake and has regained his full consciousness, does not sin. * * * For the end alone gives acts their proper character, and according as the end is good or bad our actions also become good or bad." EPSILON.

THE LORD MAYOR'S HUNT.—Some one, with initials only, has lately propagated the *canard* that "the Lord Mayor," and, I think, the joker adds "the Aldermen," still "hunt the stag" in Epping Forest on Easter Monday. The best of the fun is that people have asked seriously for "the particulars" of the alleged corporation hunt in the two or three years last past.

Near the Wake Arms.

VERDERER.

ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER.—A recent contributor to *Once a Week* states that "in each of the large pillars" near the east end of the middle aisle "a stone had been taken out and replaced, and, on tapping these stones, it was evident that they concealed some hollow place." I do not endorse this statement, but I am one with the writer in his comments on the statement for which he is responsible:—"How it was that these stones were overlooked when the church was being renovated a few years since may well be a subject of surprise, and it would seem likely that the Antiquarian Society would be amply rewarded for their trouble if they obtained an insight into these mysterious holes, which have apparently been closed so long."

Winton.

J. P. G.

Queries.

EPHING FOREST.—Some confusion seems to exist in the public mind on this subject. In recent discussions on disafforesting and enclosure, the words "Epping Forest" are popularly used to represent three great forests, contiguous it is true, but at one time distinct as to rights, courts, and jurisdiction. These are Hainault Forest (bordered by Barkinside, Lambourne, Chigwell, &c.); Epping Forest (lying rather between Woodford, Loughton, and the town of Epping); and Waltham Forest (on the Hertfordshire side of Essex, and to the left of the others, of which Chingford, High Beech, &c., may now be taken as the best known parts). How far am I right in this belief, and where can I find any precise reference to the boundaries of the three forests? S. S.

ANONYMOUS LATIN PROVERB.—"*Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*" From what writer is this oft-quoted proverb taken? "Whom the gods would ruin they first make mad" is in various forms impressed upon us, but is there any classical foundation for the assertion? I cannot call to memory any Latin writer who ever said so. LL. D.

THE JEW'S HOUSE AT LINCOLN.—The *Builder*, in the early part of last year, called attention to the ruinous condition of this almost unique specimen of Norman domestic architecture, supposed to date back seven centuries. Have any steps been taken to preserve it?

London.

ELIAS MOSS.

FULLER'S WORTHIES.—I have a copy of this work in manuscript of the style in vogue early in the seventeenth century; but I can hardly venture to hope that it is the original. The writing is very small, but exceedingly sharp and clear, and, although it can be easily read without a glass, when subjected to magnifying power, it proves to be a beautiful specimen of calligraphy. Can any of your readers inform me whether this was Fuller's style of writing? F. B.

ROME LAND.—This name was given to plots of ground in the precincts of the Abbies, the rents of which were appropriated to the Holy See. There is an enclosure so named adjoining St. Albans' Abbey, and now used as a burial ground. There is another contiguous to Waltham Abbey Church, corrupted into "the Bramblings." I should like to hear of others.

J. FURLONG.

KNOWLES' HILL, ESSEX.—I remember many years ago being taken to see a finely-carved old oak mantel-piece in the "keeping-room" of a farmhouse on the borders of Hainault Forest.

The house was in the parish of Stapleford Abbots, quite out of the way of any frequented road, and in the neighbourhood of a small and benighted hamlet called Bourne Bridge. It was what is called an "off-hand" farm, the land being held by a Mr. Taylor, who lived on another farm some two miles distant, called "Blackbush." When I add that it was not far from Havering-atte-Bower, perhaps I shall have indicated the locality sufficiently to obtain a clue to the relic of departed grandeur, on which the bailiff's pipe and homely mug of beer were the only ornaments at the time of my visit. Has the house been pulled down or dismantled, or is the mantelpiece still there? J. S. T.

LITERARY PSEUDONYMS.—The recent edition of "Men of the Time" gives a reference to *noms de plume* which greatly adds to the value of the work. A "Handbook of Fictitious Names" was published some six years ago, which, though far from complete, afforded a valuable key to several locked mysteries. Curiously enough, the laborious and erudite author himself adopted the pseudonym of "Olphar Hamst," which often appears in journals of literary research. Is it not time that a writer who has done so much good service in the cause of investigation should avow himself, and thus add weight, by his own honorable proper name, to his already valuable contributions to bibliography and kindred subjects; or does it afford him some amusement (as it has afforded me) to see himself seriously mentioned in learned publications as Mr. Hamst? J. B. D.

"HOBBY-HORSING" IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—Will any local reader of this query kindly inform a collector of anecdotes of his native county (from which he has long been severed) whether this custom is still kept up? Any newspaper or other cutting of its latest celebration will be thankfully received, if sent to the office of LONG AGO, 86, Fleet-street, London, addressed to

ONEIDA.

THE ANTIQUITY OF SMOKING.—What is the earliest authentic mention of the habit of smoking—of course, I do not mean *tobacco*, for aborigines of countries where there was never a taint of the "foul weed," smoked *something*, and pipes are found among relics of very early ages. When was the first smoking practised, so far as we can now trace? TABAC.

ANGLING QUERY.—When was the hook first used to catch fish? Netting was the primitive method, but who was the first angler?

PISCATOR.

[This query would have been more properly addressed to our interesting contemporary, *Land*

and Water. We daresay Mr. Frank Buckland could answer it.]

"A LEGEND OF ALDGATE PUMP."—Who wrote this "legend?" I remember reading it many years ago. Had it any traditional foundation? L. P.

[Douglas Jerrold, in the *English Journal*, No. 13, March 27th, 1841. How & Parsons, 132, Fleet-street. It was merely a sportive production of his imagination.]

WHO is "ALEPH," who has published some works on Old London Memorials? I think every writer who puts *facts* upon record should substantiate them with his name. I find no explanation of the pseudonym either in Mr. Olphar Hamst's book or in the last edition of "Men of the Time." A. F. A.

[This query is impertinent, *because* the querist himself does not endorse it—privately—with his own name, and it would not have been inserted but for the consideration that this is our first number, and our correspondent may not have been sufficiently informed of the rule to which we intend in future *strictly* to adhere.]

SYRIAC MSS.—In what quarter should I apply for some information I require respecting the Syriac MSS., brought to this country by Archdeacon Tattam. J. St. J. B.

[The present Dean Smith, of Canterbury, translated some of them when Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, where probably the originals are preserved.]

Research and Discovery.

DISCOVERY OF AN EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS 3,000 YEARS OLD.—A papyrus has been found in a tomb by Mr. Harris, editor of the *Hieroglyphical Standard*. As described, it forms a roll 134ft. in length and 1ft. 4½in. wide. It dates from the end of the reign of Rameses III. (the Ramsinit of Herodotus), and contains valuable information relative to the political and religious civilisation of Egypt at that distant period. It is written in hieratic characters—a mixture of hieroglyphics and signs for letters and syllables. The text is an allocution from Rameses III., "to his people and all the men on earth." Rameses therein recounts how he re-established the ancient Egyptian worship, rebuilt the temples, and endowed them with munificence. The religious movement alluded to relates to the period of Moses, to the monotheistic worship founded or restored by him, and comprises all the events which terminated in the ruin of monotheism in Egypt and the exodus of the Jews. This papyrus is, consequently, held to be of the highest interest for the study of the Mosaic religion and legislation.

DISCOVERY OF A PIECE OF GOLD AT CHATHAM.—While a party of Royal Engineers, under Quarter-master-Sergeant Gallagher, were engaged in throwing up a battery near Prince Edward's Bastion on the Lower Lines at Chatham, one of the men, Sapper Goodall, turned up, about 3ft. below the surface, a massive piece of gold. The gold is almost in the shape of the "crook" of a cornet, the outside being fluted, one end being about half an inch and the other five-eighths of an inch in diameter; it weighs about 2½lb. The gold on being tested was found to be of the purest quality, and it is thought to be worth about £130. The relic is in the possession of the Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, and it will be forwarded to the officers of the Crown as treasure trove. How it came to be buried where found is a matter of mere conjecture; it is supposed that the gold formed part of a sceptre.

THE HOLY LAND.—In connection with the Palestine Exploration Fund an important work is being carried on in the Holy Land. The representatives of the society have pierced the numerous mounds and ruins for their secrets, and made researches into the geology, botany, manners and habits of the country. A complete survey of Palestine is now being made.

PRE-HISTORIC AMERICA.—Professor Agassiz, who is lingering in California, has been presented with specimens of pottery taken from a large mound—say 300 feet high and 300 yards in diameter—that was opened by one of the engineers of the North Pacific Railroad, at the end of a prairie about 25 miles from Olympia, in Oregon. Many conjectures have been made for the last twenty years as to what could have caused so singular a formation, but, no one was ever curious enough till recently to make any examination of the interior of these mounds. A thorough examination of others revealed many curious relics, evidently the work of human hands; in fact, in every mound that has been opened there is some curious relic of a long-forgotten race discovered. The theory now is that this prairie was the cemetery of the people who inhabited the country in ante-historic times. It is expected that Professor Agassiz will visit the place and make a thorough examination personally.

YORK.—Five stone coffins were recently discovered by the workmen engaged in excavating in connection with the formation of the new railway station in the outskirts of York. Four of the coffins are about 6 feet in length, but the other is of smaller size, and it has evidently contained the remains of a female. They were discovered, on an average, about 5 feet below the surface of the ground, and near together. They were roughly hewn, with the exception of one, which had evidently been prepared for an inscription, and they all contained

human remains, the skeletons being in very good preservation.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN RUSSIA.—Whilst making the excavations for a brewery at Kiew (Russia), the navvies lighted upon an immense pit where several thousand skulls and small human bones were found. From the pell-mell position of the skeletons, the promiscuousness of ages and sexes, it was quite evident that this was no cemetery, but the place of a frightful hecatomb, by which thousands of innocent victims were hurled into one ossuary, in the period of migration probably, *i.e.*, during the first centuries of our era. A few yards beyond this place of massacre was found a select and isolated tomb containing one skeleton, with a long broadsword, having an iron hilt inlaid with silver. Only a few glass beads and rings and one stone cross without eyelet were picked up between the bones of the large grave.

ROME.—Another important discovery has just been made in the Esquiline quarter of Rome. In clearing some ground the remains of a house have been come on, which is thought to have belonged to some rich citizen. The walls are decorated with beautiful frescoes; the pavement is in many-coloured marbles; and a portion is mosaic. Under the peristyle is a fountain in a niche, decorated with shell-work, and a basin in marble.

BIRMINGHAM.—On the 2nd ult., at Birmingham, an interesting discovery was made—namely, a fresco of St. Martin, the patron saint of the church. The saint is mounted on horseback, and is in the act of dividing his cloak between two beggars; the legend peculiarly associated with his name. The period is believed to be early in the reign of Richard II.

COVENTRY.—In a field at Jeffrey Wood's Cross, workmen employed in digging clay have come upon remains of ancient masonry, about a yard below the surface, which, on being laid bare, were found to consist of a series of twelve arches, built of tile, arranged in pairs, and inclosed within rubble walls of stone, having two thicker arches at the western extremity. The west wall contained openings to a flue. The floor is of concrete, and the arches parabolic, somewhat resembling in elevation half an egg, with the smaller end upwards. They are constructed of tiles, tapering inwards. The thickness of each pair of arches is 7 inches. The height of each arch from the floor (interior measurement) is about 2 feet. The height of the exterior wall, measured on the inside, is 3 feet. There are no traces of cement having been used, the whole of the joints in the masonry being of clay. The inner surface of the walls and arches has been covered with a thin coating of clay, and it is considered probable that the tiles may have been placed in position in a semi-dried state, and all burnt to-

gether. Several archæologists have no doubt of its having been used as a furnace for some purpose, or part of a warming apparatus for some building formerly existing here. At first sight it bears some resemblance to a Roman hypocaust, or sweating-bath.

MESOPOTAMIA.—The Hon. Frederick Walpole, M.P. for North Norfolk, is about to visit an interesting part of Mesopotamia, which is very little known, and thus to glean fresh material on his old field of research. The results of his investigations will, it is probable, be published.

Restorations.

SITTINGBOURNE PARISH CHURCH.—A meeting was held at the Vicarage, on the 2nd ult., to consider the propriety of making a thorough restoration of St. Michael's Church by extending the work now in hand to the Chilton Chancel and the tower entrance. To effect this and to meet the expenditure already incurred, a sum of about £550 is required. It was decided that the additional works should be carried out; about £100 was promised towards the amount required, and the meeting determined to appeal to the public for the remainder. The re-opening of the church was fixed for the 23rd December.

DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of this ancient edifice continues to make satisfactory progress. Sir Gilbert Scott, under whose direction, along with that of Mr. Mathieson, of Her Majesty's Board of Works, the work is being conducted, visited the Cathedral on Tuesday last, and plans are promised by the beginning of this week. Some interesting features of the building have been disclosed by the clearing out of the chancel. The fine doorway in the north wall, communicating between the chancel and the chapel—supposed to have been the Lady Chapel—has been more fully exposed, and there has also been revealed, a few feet to the east of the doorway, an arched recess or niche about 8ft. high and 6ft. wide. This niche is understood to have been the tomb of one of the early bishops. When the chancel was repaired in 1817 it was found necessary to break out a doorway through this niche, and the stone coffin which it contained and the fine dog-tooth mouldings running round the arch were placed in a corresponding niche in the south wall of the church, made, no doubt, to receive them. These will, of course, now be restored to their original position, and the effect of the tomb and the doorway will contribute very materially to relieve the heavy, dead look of the north wall. It was hoped that the tomb of the three Ladies Drummond, who, according to tradition, were poisoned to secure the death of one of them—Lady Margaret—whom

JAMES IV. had either married or wished to marry, contrary to the wishes of the Lords in Council, and were buried in Dunblane Cathedral, might be found, and a vault was anxiously looked for by the excavators. All, however, that was found was a few stone coffins, some coins, and a quantity of bones, and it was pretty clear that the floor had been disturbed and thoroughly searched before. The congregation of the Established Church are at present worshipping with the Free and United Presbyterian congregations, their ministers occupying the two pulpits alternately. The organ, the gift of a heritor, which is to cost £500, is being built for the cathedral, to take the place of the harmonium at present in use.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The work of restoring this ancient edifice, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, and from a fund belonging to the Dean and Chapter, proceeds apace. The exterior of the east end is now nearly finished, but the new stained-glass windows have yet to be inserted. The exterior of the north transept has been taken in hand. Many of the traces of long neglect or barbarous patching and blocking up, are now gone, and more will follow.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of the paintings of the choir roof of this cathedral, valuable specimens of 13th century work, has been finished. The pavement of the choir, which is to be a mixture of encaustic tiles of the old pattern, and of black and white marble, has been ordered by the Restoration Committee. In addition to the work already completed and in hand, the fittings for the choir, including desks, fronts for stalls, canopies to ditto, pulpit, throne, remodelling of organ, gates, grille work, &c., have still to be provided. The cost of these has been estimated at £8,000, and does not include the reredos and choir screen, for which provision has been privately made. A lady of the diocese has promised £1,500 towards the canopies to the stalls, estimated at £3,000, on condition that another £1,500 can be raised for the same purpose by Christmas, 1873.

BATH ABBEY.—The annual meeting in connection with the restoration of Bath Abbey, the second cathedral church in the diocese of Bath and Wells, the work in connection with which has been going on for more than eight years, was held at the Guildhall yesterday afternoon, the Mayor presiding. It was stated in the report read by the Rector of Bath, the Rev. Prebendary Kimble, that only £2,500 was now required to complete the work. During the eight years in which the work has been going on more than £20,000 has been expended fabric. An anonymous citizen has promised
 * a stained-glass window to the southern
) commemorate the Prince of Wales'
) alth.

YORK MINSTER.—Within the last month Mr. G. E. Street has paid an official visit to York Minster, and made a careful inspection of everything that had been done in the way of renovation. Mr. Street gave farther directions as to the rebuilding of the clerestory walls and other matters requiring present attention. During the past week the masons began rebuilding the second half of the clerestory wall on the east side of the transept. In taking down the wall it was found to have been built in anything but a substantial manner. Inside this wall, as well as the west wall, there had been filled in loose materials without any cement, and the strength of the wall was consequently impaired. The roof on each side has been boarded, and almost entirely covered with lead. A portion yet remains to be done, but the lead cannot be fixed until the clerestory walls are rebuilt.

Meetings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—A meeting of the members of this society was held at their rooms, Conduit-street, when a paper was read by Mr. George Smith, "On a Cuneiform Inscription containing the Chaldean account of the Deluge," an abstract of which will be found in another column. Judging from the large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, the subject was regarded with considerable interest. Sir H. Rawlinson was in the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., who was loudly cheered on entering; Mr. Childers, M.P., Dean Stanley, Mr. Roebuck, &c. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in introducing the lecturer, said the crowded state of the meeting evinced the great public interest which was taken in the subject to be brought forward that evening. Some fifteen years ago, he explained, during the excavations of the site of the old palace of Ninevah, the debris of the royal library was found. In ancient days books were merely inscribed on clay tablets, and a great many of these were discovered among the ruins in as perfect a state of preservation as they had been 2,500 years previously. They were deposited in the British Museum, and had since furnished a perfect mine of resource to all Assyrian scholars, of whom Mr. Smith was the first of the day. Sir Henry pledged his reputation and authority that the translation of the inscription which they would hear from Mr. Smith would be as generally perfect as could possibly be. The Chairman subsequently read a paper in which he expressed his opinion of the antiquity of the legend, and assigned to it a date of something like 5,150 years before Christ. He was inclined to identify Zoroaster, Izdubar, and Nimrod as the same person. As to the geography of the Deluge he was inclined to think that the Ararat of the Bible was the Ararat

of the Gordiaca Mountains is the east of Assyria. Mr. Gladstone, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith, said he did not come to the meeting to make a speech, but to listen, and he did not know that he should rise at all, if he were not pointed at as one of a body supposed to have command of the public purse. But there was another side to that question which must not be overlooked and that was that in this country we were distinguished for looking to individual effort in these matters rather than to the Consolidated Fund. He did not deny that in late years many fields of inquiry had been opened and deepened which might require the encouragement of Government and a good deal had been done in that direction. Photographs, of the tablets, with translation and text, have been issued by Messrs. Mansell and Co.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 12.—Colonel A. H. Lane Fox, V.P., in the chair. Mr. E. Freshfield exhibited a stone celt from Chipstead, Surrey, and a rubbing of the brass of Robert Halam, Bishop of Salisbury, who died at the Council, and was buried in the city of Constance, A.D. 1416.—Mr. E. Peacock communicated a copy of a letter of Sir Thomas Windebank, who represented Wotton Bassett, April, 1640, and of the will of Henry Whitgift, father of the Archbishop of that name. Mr. Peacock also exhibited a mediæval iron arrow-head.—Mr. Byles exhibited a Saxon fibula, with remarks by Mr. J. Evans.—The Rev. F. J. Rawlins, by permission of Lieut.-Col. Cox, exhibited the contents of a tumulus near Walmer. They consisted of flint chips and bones, Mr. Rawlins also exhibited a Roman bottle, with a medallion of a Medusa's head on the front. The bottle was found at Sittingbourne, Kent, and was the property of Mr. Payne, of that place.—Mr. C. H. Woodruff communicated an account of a Celtic tumulus in East Kent, and exhibited some Celtic urns, and other remains, which were found in this tumulus.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The monthly meeting held on the 7th ult., O. Morgan, Esq., in the chair, was a very interesting one on account of the number of articles exhibited, and notably the very fine gold torque recently found at Chatham, in the operations of the Royal Engineers. This valuable relic, which weighs 22oz. 4dwt. was shown by permission of the Secretary of State for War, and is of the value of £80. A collection of 78 finger rings, of dates varying from the third to the eighteenth century, sent by Mr. Fortnum, also attracted much attention. The papers read were, "On the Monumental Brasses of Huntingdonshire," by the Rev. Valpy French, D.D.; and "On a Crmlech at Trefigneth, Anglesey," by the Hon. Owen Stanley, M.P., Lord Lieutenant. The former paper is a valuable contribution to the subject dealt with, hardly any information at present having been

published upon the brasses of that county. The sets relating to the families of Lemoignes and the Ferrars had high interest.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Twenty-three members were elected.—Specimens of "finds" in London during the recess were exhibited, and including one frontal and one entire skull of the *Bos longifrons*, exhumed from Victoria Street, at a depth below the Roman stratum, and found amidst timber piles. Several tazza and urns were of dates varying from the fourth to the sixteenth century. Some curious knives were sent by Mr. Roberts, and some embroidery by Dr. Kendrick.—The Rev. Mr. Hodgson communicated a photograph of a Saxon memorial slab from Monkwearmouth Church, which, at a later period, had had the name erased, and another one, Ereberic, a priest, substituted: the original was probably of a contemporary of Bede.—Of Roman works, Mr. Crickmay forwarded a fine drawing of one of the pavements at Preston, near Weymouth, not previously illustrated; and Mr. Grover produced drawings of a recently discovered villa at Teston, in Kent, on which he read a paper. He pointed out the similarity of the bathing arrangements to the villa at Chedworth.—A manuscript collection, in two vols., of inscriptions and emblems on ancient bells, was sent by Mr. Stainbank—the earliest dated English bell being 1296, from Cloughton, Lancashire.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—C. Clark, Esq., in the chair.—Dr. C. Ingleby read the first of a set of papers "On Difficult Words and Phrases occurring in the Works of Shakespeare."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—December 17. Dr. Charnock, V.P., in the chair. The Rev. T. F. Falkner was elected a member and a local secretary for Colombo. A paper was read, by Mr. C. S. Wake, "On the Origin of Serpent Worship." After referring to the existence of serpent worship in different parts of the world, the author proceeded to consider the several ideas associated with the serpent among ancient and modern peoples. One of its chief characteristics, he considered, was its power over the wind and rain; another was its connection with health and good fortune, in which character it was the Agathodæmon. The serpent was also the symbol of life and immortality as well as wisdom. It was then shown that that animal was viewed by many uncultured peoples as the re-embodiment of a deceased ancestor, and that descent was actually traced by the Mexicans and various other peoples from a serpent. Serpent worship, as a developed religious system, originated, Mr. Wake thought, in Central Asia, the home of the great Scythic stock, from which the civilised races of the historical period sprung. Major H. H. Godwin-Austen contributed a paper "On the Garo Hill Tribes." The Garos occupy the extreme west

point of the range of hills south of the Brahmaputra, and which terminated with the great bend of that river on long. 90 deg. E.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—December 6th.—A. J. Ellis, Esq., President, in the chair. Dr. R. Morris read a paper "On Eccentricities in English." Mr. Wedgwood then read a paper of "Miscellaneous Etymologies," comprising several instances of words commonly derived from the name of a supposed inventor or place of origin. The name of strong sweet beer known throughout the North of Europe as *Mum*, which is commonly derived from a certain Christian Mumme of Biervliet, the supposed inventor was explained from the exclamation, "Mum! mum!" provincially used in Sweden to express admiration of good liquor, analogous to the "hum" of approbation in use among ourselves in times not long gone by. Thus the name of "Mum" would be equivalent to our own "humming ale" or "good humming strong beer," that raised a hum of approbation. The name of hum was given to some kind of liqueur in the seventeenth century. We learn from Dr. Kingsley that "um! um! um!" is used as an exclamation of admiration among the Islanders of the Pacific. Another of the words treated was windlass, formerly used in the sense of a compass, circuit, or digression, as well as a winding engine, the final syllable of which was shown to be a modification of the A.S. termination -els or -else, seen in smerels, ointment, raedelse, a riddle; corresponding to the German -sel or -sal in rathsels, schicksal, &c. The meaning of the element is of the same general nature as that of the termination -ing. Mr. Wedgwood also dealt with It. campana, Fr. sombrero, E. gallipot, quandary, conundrum, douche, &c.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—December 19.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. J. F. Neck exhibited a pattern for a London halfpenny of Edward the First or Second, of fine work for the period, reading EDWARDVS REX AN., and with the shoulders of the King draped; weight, 30½ grs.,—also an unpublished groat of Edward the Third, reading, EDWARD: DEI: G: REX: ANGL: DNS: HIB: S: AQ: T, and with a double line beneath the King's neck; weight, 73½ grs., struck after the twenty-seventh year of the King's reign. Mr. W. H. Henfree exhibited two specimens of modern Chinese paper money; also, on behalf of Mr. T. M. Simkin, two pennies of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth respectively. The first of these pieces was of Henry the Eighth's second coinage. *Obv.*, King seated, H'D'G' ROSA. SIE' SPIA'; mint-mark, a six-pointed star; *rev.*, cross over shield, CIVITAS DVRRAM, at the sides of the shield, A—D; weight, 9½ grs. The second piece was from the same die as the preceding, but the letter H on the obverse had been altered into an E. Supposing this alteration not to

have been the work of a modern forger, this coin would belong to the fifth year of Edward the Sixth. The Rev. H. C. Reichardt, of Alexandria, communicated a paper "On the Legend occurring on Phœnician Coins," in answer to an article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, by M. F. de Saulcy. Mr. Evans read a paper, by Mr. T. J. Arnold, "On the Medal struck by Napoleon the First on his intended invasion of England, with the legend, DESCENTE EN ANGLETERRE, and the exergual inscription, FRAPPEE A LONDRES," Mr. Webster contributed a list of rare and unpublished Greek Imperial coins.

BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. John S. Phenè, of Chelsea, widely known by his researches into the Serpent Mounds of Scotland, read a paper on "Our Pre-Historic Monuments," in which he strongly urges the importance of our making some effort to preserve those records of some early races, while there is yet time.

THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY has had several meetings during the present year. At the last, held on the 5th ult., the following papers were read:— "On the Language of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,'" by the Rev. W. W. Skeat; 2. "On Juvenal i. 155-157," by the Rev. Charles Wordsworth; 3. "On the Origin of the Name 'Gypsey,'" communicated by the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw.

MIDLAND INSTITUTE (Birmingham).—A paper was read on "Early Earthworks in Warwickshire," by Mr. J. Tom Burgess, being the second archaeological lecture of the session—but as we shall have the pleasure in our next issue of printing an article which Mr. Burgess is preparing for LONG AGO, treating the subject more fully and describing some further discoveries he has been fortunate enough to make, it will be unnecessary to say more at present than the lecture was listened to with great attention.

Items.

THE HORSESHOE AND HOBNAIL SERVICE.—This very ancient rent service by which the Corporation of London hold certain lands in Shropshire and a messuage in the county of Middlesex, has undergone some modification of late. The manner of its performance on the 31st of October last was as follows:—The City Solicitor appeared at the office of the Queen's Remembrancer, 58, Chancery-lane, at two o'clock, when the following proclamation was made by the Queen's Remembrancer's clerk: "Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called 'The Moors,' in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service." The City Solicitor, on

the part of the Corporation of London, performed this rent service by cutting through one fagot with a hatchet and another with a bill-hook. A second proclamation was then made, thus:—"Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement, called 'The Forge,' in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, come forth and do your service." The City Solicitor then counted six horse-shoes and 61 hob-nails, and upon announcing the number of each was answered by the Queen's Remembrancer, "Good numbers." This ceremony used to be performed before the Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, in open Court, until the abolition of that office in 1856, and continued to be performed before the Court until the passing of the Act 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 21.

LETTERS OF ROBERT BURNS.—There are unpublished letters of Robert Burns among the correspondence of Miss Susan Ferrier, lately intimated as in preparation for the press. The new work will present a lively picture of literary life in Edinburgh. Miss Ferrier's best-known novel, "Marriage," was published in 1818, and was praised by Sir Walter Scott as containing some of the happiest illustrations of Scottish character.

THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S.—Although it is not true of St. Paul's any more than of London, that its underground portions are quite as wonderful as those above ground, yet even the Crypt of St. Paul's contains much that is interesting; and our readers will be glad to know that it is already beginning to share in that process of renovation to which the rest of the cathedral is being gradually subjected. The Dean and Chapter, indeed, have resolved to lighten the whole extent of it, and with that view they are steadily removing the heavy woodwork which nearly blocks up the small windows on a level with the ground outside, substituting for it thin but strong iron sashes, which allow the light to enter more freely. The dust and soot which have accumulated on the walls and window-sills, possibly for nearly two centuries, have also been to a great extent removed; and some idea may be formed of this when we say that about 50 tons of soot, dirt, and debris of plaster have already been carted away out of the basement of the sacred edifice. The walls, too, are being cleaned throughout, and the restoration of the monuments is being preceded with, the greatest care being taken that nothing shall be mutilated or destroyed. Some of the fragments of monuments which survived the great fire and the hands of the workmen employed under Sir Christopher Wren have been repaired, re-arranged in something like order, and laid decently on slabs against the side walls. The pavement at present is decidedly the worst portion of the Crypt; but this will before long be taken up and relaid throughout on a uniform plan and pattern. Among the graves in the

Crypt under the east end aisles of the Cathedral, are those of Sir Christopher Wren himself; Barry, the painter; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, Opie, Fuseli, Turner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Dean Milman, Canon Melville, Sir Archdeacon Hale, Professor Cockerell, Mylne, and Rennie. Indeed, so many of our artists and architects lie here that the southern aisle has come to be called "Painter's Corner." Under the central dome, as our readers are aware, lie the bodies of Nelson and Wellington—the latter in a magnificent sarcophagus made out of a single block of black Cornish porphyry, which was finished only six or seven years ago; while the former rests in, or rather under, another sarcophagus, which, though smaller in size, surpasses its neighbour in interest as having been originally prepared by Cardinal Wolsey for himself, and placed by him with that view in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Not far from Wellington lies Sir Thomas Picton, whose body was removed hither a few years since from Bayswater; and near to Lord Nelson rest his brother admirals, Lords Northesk and Collingwood. A printed sheet relating to the Crypt, which was published in 1685, with the signature of the then clerk of the works, Mr. John Tillison, shows that the general depth of the foundations below the surface of the churchyard is 22ft., and in many places even 35ft.; that the "fair, large, and stately vaults" beneath the church are 18ft. 6in. high from the ground to the crown of the arch; that each of the great piers which sustain the central dome stands upon 1,360 feet of ground, superficial measure, and each lesser one upon 380 feet; while the whole space of ground occupied by these piers and covered by the dome itself is nearly three-quarters of an acre.

KEMBLE'S TOMB.—The tomb of John Philip Kemble, in the old cemetery on the Bern-road, Lausanne, is reported to be in a most disgraceful state, the inscription being illegible from the accumulation of dirt, &c. It has been calculated that £300 would suffice for all the improvements proposed, both in connection with the tomb and Lausanne Cathedral.

CÆSAR'S CAMP AT WIMBLEDON.—The court of Common Council, on the motion of Mr. John T. Bedford, have resolved "that it be referred to a committee to consider the expediency of preserving Cæsar's Camp at Wimbledon as an open space for public recreation and enjoyment, and with directions to the committee to place themselves in communication with the proper authorities to ascertain upon what terms and conditions this may be accomplished, reporting to the Court from time to time." Mr. Bedford dwelt on the great historical interest which attached to the Camp, and on its being situated, moreover, in a position commanding charming views of a wide sweep of country all

round. He was sorry to say that the Camp was in some danger of being appropriated to building purposes, unless some well-directed effort was made by a body like the Corporation to preserve it.

ETON COLLEGE.—On the 6th of December the 431st anniversary of the "Founder's Day" was kept with due honour by the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. In the evening at 6 o'clock, a grand banquet was given in the ancient college-hall, covers being laid for about ninety. The customary loyal toasts, as well as that of "*In piam memoriam*," was drunk with enthusiasm. Eton College, described in olden times as the "College of the Blessed Marie of Eton-beside-Wyndsores," was founded and endowed in 1441.

DR. HUSENBETH has bequeathed his collection of missals, one of which is among the most splendid in England, to Lord Stafford. He has left a copy of his work, "Emblems of the Saints," with large MS. additions, ready for the press. The second edition of the work is now out of print.

MR. HENRY WARD, of the Manuscript Department in the British Museum, found some weeks ago, in one of the thirteenth century Harleian manuscripts, the probable original of Chaucer's "Prioress's Tale," of the Christian boy killed by a Jew and brought to life again by the Virgin Mary. Further search showed that the MS. was one of Gautier de Coincy's collection of translated Miracles of the Virgin, and that the Abbé Poquet had printed it in 1657 from a Soissons MS. of the fourteenth century, though without any notice of the relation of the boy-miracle to Chaucer's Canterbury Tale. The only old Latin representative of the story now known is contained in the "Fortalitium Fidei," written in 1459 and printed (among other years) in 1525. Gautier de Coincy's poem will be edited from the Harleian MS. for the Chaucer Society, which has already reprinted for its members the Latin text from the "Fortalitium Fidei."

THE fossil man discovered at Menton, in March last, is now attracting much attention in the Paris Jardin des Plantes, where it has been deposited. The *Revue Scientifique de la France et de l'Étranger* has a paper by M. P. Broca on "The Troglodytes of Vezère." During the meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science an excursion was made to Eyzies for the purpose of visiting the bone caverns, and examining the remaining evidences of the existence of this extinct race of mankind.

AN act of vandalism was committed the other day at Rheinau, in the canton of Zurich. Some malefactors precipitated into the river the stone statue of St. John, which had for ages adorned the parapet of the bridge over the Rhine.

IT is the intention of her Majesty's Commissioners to exhibit specimens of all kinds of tobacco-pipes, tobacco-grinders, &c., made before 1800.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

PROFESSOR G. STEPHENS, of Copenhagen, has now in hand, for the third volume of his "Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England," copies of twenty-six freshly discovered Old Norse Runic monuments, all found in Scandinavia or England.

A QUARTO volume, containing the pedigrees of the leading Lancashire families, is in the press, and will shortly be issued. It will be uniform with the recently-published new edition of Baines's History of the County.

MR. FERGUSON, of Carlisle, author of the "Teutonic Name-System," and "The River-Names of Europe," has in the press a book on the "Dialect of Cumberland, with a chapter on Place-Names."

M. BARBET-DE-JOUY, ex-custodian of the Museum of Sovereigns in the Louvre, author of various archaeological works, has just died in Paris, aged 61.

MR. EDWARD CHARLESWORTH, the well-known geologist, has recently brought to light a remarkably perfect impression of a lepidopterous wing from the Stonesfield slate. Mr. Butler, of the Zoological Department, British Museum, pronounces it to be a butterfly of the sub-family *Brassoliniæ* (Fam. *Nymphalidæ*), and allied to the recent tropical American genera *Caligo*, *Dasophthalma*, and *Brossolis*. This fossil is especially interesting from its great antiquity, the oldest butterfly previously described having been discovered in the cretaceous series; it belongs, notwithstanding, to the highest family of butterflies, and therefore throws back the date of the origin of this sub-order farther than had ever been dreamed of by the most sanguine.

THE ROMAN EDITION of the *Swiss Times* reports that a discovery has just been made upon the Forum, which will not only interest all archaeological students, but all classical scholars throughout the world. It is the remains of the pedestal of the colossal equestrian bronze statue of Domitian, which, according to the well-known lines of Statius, was situated in the middle of the Forum.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD have in the press a work entitled "Archæological Sketches in Scotland," by Capt. T. P. White, R.E., of the Ordnance Survey. The volume deals with the ecclesiastical antiquities of Kintyre, a district of the Western Highlands rich in early relics; and it is contemplated by the author that the present volume shall form the first of a series embracing the pre-historic and mediæval antiquities of this and some other districts, with the survey of which he has been officially connected. He will give a number of

illustrations, of which the mediæval crosses and tomb-carvings, so distinctive of this locality, may be said to form the speciality.

THE house of Joan of Arc, at Domremy, which M. Viollet-Leduc has just visited, is about to be the object of some urgent repairs.

At the Hotel Drouot, Paris, one of the lots sold was a gold snuff-box, enriched with blue enamel and diamonds, and adorned with microscopic miniatures representing the ports of Bordeaux, Rochelle, Rochefort, Toulon, and Marseilles, by Lioux de Savagnac. This box, an historical bijou offered to Louis XV. by the city of Bordeaux, was sold for 12,000f.

M. EMANUEL DEUTSCH, the writer of the article on the Talmud which attracted so much attention three years ago, has received leave of absence from the British Museum on account of his health, for the winter, and has left England for Egypt.

THE honorary secretary of the Glasgow St. Andrew's Society (Mr. John Wight) announces that the society will give prizes of £21 and £10 10s. respectively for the two best essays on the "Jacobite Episode in Scottish History and its Relative Literature."

THE Hunterian Club, Glasgow, has just issued its last books for its first year, 1871-2. They are four interesting poetical pièces of the satirist, Samuel Rowland. "Looke to it, for ile stabbe ye," 1604; "Hells broke loose" (or "The Life and Death of John Leyden"), 1605; "The Night Raven," 1620; and "Good Newes and Bad Newes," 1622.

THE new volume on the legends, traditions, &c., of Lancashire, by the late Mr. Harland, of Manchester, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Burnley, to which we alluded some weeks ago as being ready for the press, will be published shortly. A considerable portion of it is devoted to the pageants, sports, and superstitions of the County Palatine, and it contains a reprint of a rare tract on the Lancashire witches.—*Athenæum*.

SOME rare liturgical books of the reign of Queen Elizabeth were sold last month by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The following were sold as one lot for £101:—The Psalter, or Psalmes of David, with the Morning and Evening Prayer, and other ordinarie service, with Kalender and Table of Lessons, Lond., W. Serres, 1569-70, — Certaine Godly Prayers, Lond., W. Serres, 1570, — The Epistles and Gospels, Lond., J. Awdeley, 1569, — The firste parte of the Book of Psalmes, John Day, 1569, — The residue of all David's Psalmes, in metre, imprinted at London, by John Daye, 1562, bound in one volume, 8vo., in the original stamped, painted, and gilt covers.

It is stated that a communication has been received by Mr. Smith, of the British Museum, the translator and transcriber of the records discovered on the Assyrian stones, from the proprietors of a morning paper, offering him *carte blanche* to proceed to the East for the purpose of prosecuting a search in those localities, in which it is probable other stones containing ancient Assyrian records may be discovered. It is understood that the offer made to Mr. Smith will be laid before the trustees of the British Museum, as in the event of his acceptance of it he will have to obtain leave of absence for a long period from his duties at the Museum.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—After ten years of as hard work as has been done in any library in the kingdom, Mr. H. O. Coxe is at last able to say that every scrap of the vast mass of unarranged materials that he found in the Bodleian when he took office has now passed through his hands, been sorted, mounted, bound according to subject or place, and is now ready for the index makers. Many volumes of Oseney and other sealless charters (some very early, being sales of villeins) are ready for use in volumes, while the charters with seals are all arranged chronologically in separate drawers in cabinets, with descriptions and indexes. Besides the many volumes of catalogues already printed, those of the Persian, Hebrew, Rawlinson, and other collections, are being pushed on as fast as possible.—*Athenæum*.

WE understand that a work entitled, "The Art Treasures of the Lambeth Library," by S. W. Kershaw, M.A., will shortly be published by Mr. Pickering. The book is to contain a complete catalogue of the illuminated and illustrated MSS. in the Archi-episcopal Library, fully described and catalogued under the different schools of art to which they belong, and is to be embellished by eight elaborately-executed drawings on stone, by Mr. J. A. Burt, representing some of the most remarkable specimens of Anglo-Irish, early French, English, and German art in the Lambeth collection.

WE have to announce the death of Mr. Edwin Norris. The deceased, though at the advanced age of sixty-seven, was active to the last; indeed, he died in the midst of the work for which he had set entirely apart the last portion of his more than ordinary active life. It is this work also by which he will be best known to posterity, viz., the Cuneiform (Assyrian) Dictionary.

OLD JUDICIAL CUSTOMS.—By long prescription, if not by positive law, it is ruled that the common-law Judges shall be taken only from among the "Serjeants-at-Law;" and consequently every expectant Judge is first made a "Serjeant." The degree of Serjeant-at-Law is one of the most ancient of the legal system; greatly surpassing in antiquity

the dignity of "King's (or Queen's) Counsel," of which Lord Bacon is said to have been the first incumbent; although the latter now takes precedence of the former. There are some quaint customs still adhering to the "making of a Serjeant." He is presented to the Lord Chancellor by some brother Barrister (styled his "Colt"), and he kneels while the Chancellor attaches to the top of his wig the little round black patch that now does duty for "the coif," which is the special badge of the Serjeant. The new Serjeant presents a massive gold ring to the Chancellor, another to his "Colt," yet another to the Sovereign, one to each of the "Masters" of the Court of Common Pleas, and others to such private friends as he may "delight to honour." These rings used to be given also to all the Judges, but of late years the Judges have refused to receive them; thus relieving the new dignitaries of a heavy tax, as the "Serjeant's ring" is a massive and costly bit of jewellery. It is not generally known that the Chancellorship of the Exchequer is, in strictness, a judicial office, and the Chancellor nominally the Chief Judge of the Court of Exchequer; taking legal precedence next after the Lord High Chancellor, and before all the other Judges. On his appointment, he dons the judicial "gold-robe," and takes his seat in the Court, while some counsel makes "a motion of course;" and when the High Sheriffs of counties are named (or "pricked") for the year, he again appears as one of the Judges presiding over that ceremony. The judicial functions of the modern Chancellors of the Exchequer go no further than this; but when Sir Robert Walpole held the office, he actually "sat," and gave the casting voice in a case in which the four Barons were equally divided! The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is, also, nominally, a judicial functionary; and, strange as it may appear, his legal precedence is next after that of him of the Exchequer, and his judicial rank is superior to that of all the *really judicial* dignitaries.

THE CHARTERHOUSE.—Within the past month there have disappeared the last remains of the old building in the Charterhouse known as "Gown-Boys," from the fact that it was devoted to the residence of the boys upon the College foundation, those boys having hitherto borne that name, though, together with the change of the school-site, the black dress which marked a "Gown Boy" has been discontinued, and possibly the name, too, will follow. The building had but few pretensions to architectural beauty, but it was interesting as having been the early home of many persons who afterwards rose to high distinction in Church and State. Together with the "Gown Boys' Hall" has disappeared also the adjoining apartment which formerly served as the chief school-room, but which bore tokens of having originally formed part of the town mansion of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk,

by the quartering of the arms of that family, and of its numerous alliances, in the panels of its highly-ornamented ceiling.

MR. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT writes to the *Athenæum*:—"As a matter of real antiquarian interest, I may mention that I have found among uncalendared papers of the Record Office, a list of inventories of church goods for the entire deanery of Hull, in the diocese of Lincoln, signed August 19th, in the sixth year of Edward the Sixth, each of which bears this memorandum:—'All the church goods is comytted to the keepyng of the seid presenters sayvng one challyce, one vestment, one coope, one surplysse, w^e is comytted to the keepyng of the Curate for servyng of the church^e.'"

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.—Earl Granville has conferred a great boon upon the literary world by giving free access to the Foreign State Papers in the Public Record Office to 1760 inclusive. They have hitherto been open to inquirers only to 1688. It is very gratifying that the steps taken by Lord Romilly since he has been Master of the Rolls to render the National Records more accessible have been thus responded to by the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

AUTOGRAPHS.—At a recent sale at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, in Wellington-street, the following curious lot was disposed of:—Autographs of Martin Luther, Philip Melancthon, Johannes Bugenhagen, Caspar Cruciger, Justus Jonas, and George Maior. These interesting autographs are written on two sheets of vellum in folio. Each of the above early reformers has devoted a whole page to commentary on some verse of the Bible, and added his signature in full as well as the date "1543," except Justus Jonas, not dated, and Maior's, which is "1549." It is most probable that some student, before leaving the University of Wittenberg, obtained these autographs from his celebrated teacher as a memorial. The lot fetched £47, and was secured by Mr. Labussiere.

A LARGE collection of books and manuscripts, comprising many rare and curious items illustrative of the history of North and South America from the earliest settlement up to the present time, has been dispersed by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square.

THE "HISTORY OF TWO QUEENS."—The new work on which Mr. Hepworth Dixon is engaged is entitled "The History of Two Queens:—Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn." Mr. Dixon, during some extensive researches, has discovered, it is said, many hitherto unknown facts respecting his two heroines, which will throw much new light on their personal history, as well as the national history of the period in which they lived.

THERE is preparing for publication a new work by Lord Russell, entitled "Essays on the Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe, from the Reign of Tiberius to the End of the Council of Trent."

To Correspondents.

THE necessity for going to press early this month in consequence of the Christmas holidays, has prevented our availing ourselves of several valuable communications, which shall appear in our next.

A list is in preparation of the contributors and correspondents already secured for LONG AGO, the first portion of which will probably appear in our February number.

All literary communications, books for review, &c., to be addressed to the Editor of LONG AGO, 86, Fleet-street. Business letters, &c., to "The Proprietor," at the same address.

Books Received.

L'HISTOIRE GENERALE DES HOMMES VIVANTS ET DES HOMMES MORTS DANS LE XIXE SIECLE DE TOUTES LES NATIONS. *Geneva.*

OLD AND NEW LONDON. *By Walter Thornbury. Part 1. London, Cassell & Co.*

Books Wanted.

(Replies, unless otherwise directed, to be addressed to the Editor of LONG AGO, 86, Fleet-street, and endorsed "Books Wanted").

"Andrews' History of British Journalism," 3 vols. Bentley.

"Brayley's Londonians," 4 vols., with the extra pages, and all the engravings and facsimiles in the original edition. Hurst and Co., 1839.

"Lower's (Marc Anthony) History of English Surnames."

Oldmixon's Works. Any book written by him. Savage's Survey of Existing Newspapers (or an equivalent title).

A Book called "Annus Mirabilis," but not to be found in any of the catalogues under that head, compiled by Walter K. Kelly, and relating to the revolutions of 1848.

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THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

By THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER II.

THE LAWS OF TREASON.

HIGH treason is the gravest crime known to the law, but it has at different times included some offences which are now looked upon as comparatively trivial. Thus in 1350 it was defined as embracing the following:—1st. To compass or imagine the death of the king or queen, or their eldest son and heir. 2nd. To violate the king's "companion" (understood to mean the queen), or his eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the king's eldest son and heir. 3rd. To levy war against the king in his realm, or to aid or comfort the king's enemies in his realm. 4th. To counterfeit the Great or Privy Seal, or the coin of the realm. 5th. To import false money into the realm, such as Luchburg money, &c. 6th. To slay the chancellor, treasurer, or justices in the execution of their offices.(a)

In 1397 the definition was widened to include "any person attempting to repeal any judgment made by Parliament against any traitors."(b) But this was to serve a temporary purpose, and was repealed in 1399 by an Act(c) which frankly confesses that it was so confused a statute that "there was no man which did know how he ought to behave himself, to do, speak, or say, for doubt of such pains."

In 1415, clipping, washing, or filing money was made treason,(d) but the Act of that year was repealed in the reign of Queen Mary.(e) But it was soon found that "divers false and evil-disposed persons, perceiving themselves to be loose and free from the severity and danger of the said law and penalty, have been the more hardy and bold to

a. 25 Edward III., chapter 2.

b. 21 Richard II., chapter 4.

c. 1 Henry IV., chapter 10.

d. 3 Henry V., chapter 6.

e. 1 Mary, Statute 1, chapter 1.

attempt and practise, for wicked lucre and gain-sake, have been clipping, washing, rounding, and filing the coin," so in 1562 these offences were again declared to be treason,^(f) and, in consequence of no abatement following upon this Act, a still stronger one was passed in 1576 for the purpose of enforcing it;^(g) and the offence continued to carry the penalties of high treason till the time of William the Third.

In 1429 it was enacted that "if any threatened, by casting of bills, to burn a house, if money be not laid in a certain place, and, after, do burn such house, such burning of houses shall be adjudged high treason.^(h) This severity apparently had its desired effect, for we find the last Act repealed by one of Edward the Sixth,⁽ⁱ⁾ and, when in the eighteenth century, this crime came again in vogue, it was considered sufficient to punish it as felony.^(j)

In 1530, wilful poisoning was declared to be treason, and the punishment assigned to it was boiling to death.^(k)

In 1533, any person who, by "writing, print, deed, or act, procure, or do, or cause, &c., anything or things to the prejudice, slander, disturbance, or derogation of the said lawful matrimony" (between the King and Queen Anne), "or their aiders, counsellors, maintainers, and abettors," and any person who "by any words, without writing, or any exterior deed or act, maliciously and obstinately shall publish, divulge, or alter anything or things to the peril of the king, or the slander and prejudice of the matrimony solemnised between him and the queen, or of their issue and heirs," shall be misprision of treason, and in all these cases right of sanctuary was taken away.^(l)

Misprision of treason is a minor degree of treason. The term (first applied in this Act) is understood to refer to a modified form of offence against the king and Government, being under the degree of capital, but bordering very close upon it. There was another misprision of treason created by the Parliament of Elizabeth. This was the forgery of foreign coin not current in this realm, and the aiding, abetting, and procuring thereof.^(m) "For though the law would not put foreign coin upon quite the same footing as our own, yet, if the circumstances of trade covered the falsifying, it may be attended with consequences almost equally pernicious to the public."⁽ⁿ⁾

f. 5 Elizabeth, chapter 11.

g. 18 Elizabeth, chapter 4.

h. 8 Henry VI., chapter 6.

i. 1 Edward VI., chapter 12.

j. 9 George I., chapter 22.

k. 22 Henry VIII., chapter 9.

l. 25 Henry VIII., chapter 22.

m. 13 Elizabeth, chapter 2.

n. Blackstone's Commentaries, Book IV., chapter 9.

An Act of Edward VI., in 1549,^(o) made it high treason for twelve persons or above, being assembled together, to attempt to kill or imprison any of the king's council, or to alter any law; and to continue together by the space of an hour, being commanded by a justice of peace, mayor, or sheriff to return, but this was modified and altered in a subsequent reign.^(p)

The changes of the established religion in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Mary, and Elizabeth added some pages to the law of treason. This became, on the occurrence of the Reformation, an act of high treason to call the king "heretic, schismatick, tyrant, infidel, or usurper of the crown" and all parties accused under the statute, but who were out of the country and did not appear when called up, were to be tried in their absence and judgment to pass as if they were present.^(q)

The two next Treason Acts were passed, we may presume, for King Henry's special convenience: the first^(r) renders liable to all the punishments of high treason, any person "who should marry or take to his wife any of the king's children, being lawfully born, or otherwise commonly reputed for children," or any of his sisters or paternal aunts, or nephews, or nieces, without the king's license; and the woman in such case was to be adjudged guilty also. The other,^(s) passed in 1541, was a special Act to attain Queen Catherine (Howard) for her incestuous life, and to implicate her accomplices "J. R. T. C." and "F. D." (Colepepper and Deham); but it is curious as adding another to the already humorous and strange readings of the word treason:—"It shall be lawful for any of the king's subjects, if themselves do perfectly know, or by vehement presumption do perceive any will, act, or condition of lightness of body in her which shall be the queen of the realm, to disclose the same to the king or some of his council; but they shall not openly blow it abroad, or whisper it until it be divulged by the king or his council. If the king or any of his successors shall marry a woman which was before incontinent, if she conceal the same, it shall be high treason; and so shall it be in any other knowing it and not revealing it to the king or one of his council before the said marriage, or within twenty days after. If the queen, or wife of the prince, shall by writing, message, word, token, or otherwise, move any other to have carnal knowledge with them, or any others shall move either of them to that end, then, in the offender, it shall be adjudged high treason."

o. 3 and 4 Edward VI., chapter 5.

p. 1 Mary, Session II., chapter 12.

q. 26 Henry VIII., chapter 13; confirmed by 5 and 6 Edward VI., chapter 11, and also by 13 Elizabeth chapter 1.

r. 28 Henry VIII., chapter 18.

s. 33 Henry VIII., chapter 21.

The next statute in point of time is a personal one for the enforcement of due respect towards King Philip.^(f) It makes it treason after a first conviction (which carried with it imprisonment for life and forfeiture of goods and lands), "to compass or imagine to deprive King Philip of having, with the Queen, the style, honour, and kingly name; or, by preaching express words or sayings, to maliciously, advisedly, and directly, say and hold opinion that the king ought not to have such style, honour, and kingly name."

Queen Elizabeth found it necessary to obtain a similar Act, declaring it "to be treason to publish by writing, printing, or overt act or deed, that she is not or ought not to be queen, or that anybody else ought, during her lifetime or any of her heirs."^(u)

The succeeding Acts on high treason are for the protection of the Protestant, or rather the suppression of the Roman Catholic religion. First, in 1562, comes an Act subjecting to the punishment of high treason any one who shall, a second time, "by writing, cyphering, printing, preaching, or teaching, deed or act, advisedly and willingly hold or stand with, extol, set forth, maintain, or defend the authority of the Bishop of Rome."^(v) After a short Act of the same year,^(w) enforcing the previous laws against the offences of "clipping, washing, rounding, and filing" the coin of the realm, in 1570, comes the famous statute against the promulgation of the pope's bulls in England; "by colour of which, wicked persons very secretly, and most seditiously in such parts of the realm, where the people, for want of good instruction, are most weak, simple, and ignorant, and thereby farthest from the good understanding of their duties towards God and the queen's majesty, have by their lewd and subtil practices and persuasions, so far forth wrought, that sundry simple and ignorant persons have been contented to be reconciled to the said usurped authority of the See of Rome, and to take absolution at the hands of the said naughty and subtil practices."^(x) Under this Act persons using any bull or absolving any person, or being absolved, are to be considered guilty of high treason. Thereafter, in 1581, follows an Act rendering it also treason "to withdraw any, or attempt to withdraw others, or to be withdrawn from the Protestant to the Popish region;"^(y) and the same law visits the performance of the mass with a year's imprisonment and a fine of two hundred marks and a further imprisonment till the fine be paid; and the act of hearing mass, with a fine of two hundred marks as misprision of treason. This statute was

subsequently confirmed in the reign of James the First.^(z)

The next is an Act passed in 1585, and directed against Jesuits, requiring every Jesuit or priest of Rome to depart the realm within forty days, "if the wind, weather, and passage serve for the same, under the penalties of high treason, unless he make submission and take oath to the queen's authority," and prohibits under the same penalty all priests, &c., from coming into the realm; and, by section 5, requires all persons not being Jesuits, in process of education in the Jesuits' college abroad, to come home and make submission and take the oath of allegiance within six months, or be adjudged traitors.^(a)

There was passed in the reign of William the Third a very severe Act^(b) against coining, which included within the penalties of high treason "whoever shall without proper authority, knowingly make or amend, or assist in so doing, or shall buy, sell, conceal, hide, or knowingly have in his possession, any implements of coinage specified in the Act, or other tools or instruments proper only for the coinage of money, or shall convey the same out of the king's Mint," together with his counsellors, procurers, aiders, and abettors.

The same statute further enacts that to mark any coin on the edge with letters or otherwise in imitation of those used in the Mint, or to colour, gild, or cover over any coin resembling the current coin, or even round blanks of base metal, shall be construed high treason.

The next batch of Treason Acts was for the purpose of securing and consolidating the Protestant succession, and for the effectual exclusion of the Stuarts; the first passed in 1697, making the treason to correspond with or to remit money for the use or purposes of the ex-king James the Second.^(c) The next, in 1701, attaints the Chevalier, and all who correspond, &c., with him.^(d) A third, passed in the same year, makes it high treason to compass or imagine the death of the Princess Anne, of Denmark, or to endeavour to deprive her of her succession.^(e)

Of course the succession in the Protestant line is hedged in by new statutes throughout the reign of the childless Anne, and there is a great deal more of such as we have already seen about "compassing and imagining," &c. &c. So also in the troublous years of 1715 and 1745, and a few years succeeding each of them, the law of treason received many additions which it would be wearying to the reader and unprofitable to follow any further. In fact, we

f. 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, chapter 10.

u. 1 Elizabeth, chapter 5.

v. 5 Elizabeth, chapter 1, section 10.

w. 8 Elizabeth, chapter 11.

x. 13 Elizabeth, chapter 2.

y. 23 Elizabeth, chapter 1.

z. 3 James I., chapter 43, section 22.

a. 27 Elizabeth, chapter 2.

b. 8 and 9 William III., chapter 26.

c. 9 William III., chapter 1.

d. 13 William III., chapter 3.

e. 13 William III., chapter 16, section 15.

do not propose to trace the treason laws to any recent date (for they have grown very unromantic and prosaic), and shall close the list of offences comprising at various periods and under various circumstances the high and capital crime, with an Act of George the Second—a dangerous and wicked Act, the last clause of which sent many an innocent man, branded as a traitor, to the gallows. It enacted that “if any person colours or alters any shilling or sixpence, either lawful or counterfeit, to make them respectively resemble a guinea or half-guinea; or any halfpenny or farthing to make them respectively resemble a shilling or sixpence,” he shall be adjudged guilty of high treason; and then follows the at once saving and damning clause, providing that *in case, being out of prison, he discovers and convicts two other offenders of the same kind, he shall receive a free pardon.*(f)

In this glance through the Statute Book we have there seen the following offences in the law of high treason :—

1. To compass or imagine the death of the king or queen, or their eldest son and heir.
2. To violate the king's consort or his eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the king's eldest son and heir.
3. To levy war against the king in his realm, or to aid or comfort the king's enemies in his realm.
4. To counterfeit the Great or Privy Seal or the coin of the realm.
5. To import false money into the realm.
6. To slay the chancellor, treasurer, or justices in the execution of their offices.
7. To attempt to repeal any judgment made by Parliament against traitors.
8. Wilful poisoning.
9. To a repeated defence of the pope's jurisdiction.
10. To the landing from beyond sea of a Jesuit or popish priest.
11. Contumaciously sojourn in the realm by a Jesuit or popish priest.
12. To call the king (Henry VIII.) certain opprobrious names.
13. To burn any house after threatening to do so unless a sum of money was deposited on a certain place.
14. To marry any of the king's children, reputed children, paternal aunts, nephews and nieces, without his license.
15. The concealment of a queen of her incontinence or lewdness before or after marriage.
16. Instigating to a criminal connection, the wife of the king or prince.
17. Denying the right of Philip to the royal style and title.

f. 15 and 16 George II., chapter 28.

18. The same of Queen Elizabeth.
19. To promulgate the pope's bulls, and to give or receive absolution.
20. To secede or attempt to proselytise others from the Protestant religion.
21. To remain a student at any Jesuit college abroad.
22. To imitate the coin of the realm.
23. To correspond with or remit money to James the Second or his sons.
24. To endeavour to impede the succession.

In all cases of high treason, except wilful poisoning (the punishment of which in the reign of Henry the Eighth was boiling to death), the punishment was, for males, to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, hanged, disembowelled alive, taken down and beheaded, and the body to be divided into four quarters, which, after being plunged into boiling tar, were, in London, placed on the City gates or on London Bridge. In treasons relating to the coin of the realm the offenders were simply drawn on a hurdle and hanged till they were dead. In the case of women, in both cases the punishment was to be drawn on a hurdle and burned alive.

The execution of the sentences for the first class of treason compassing the death of or levying war against the king, or other offences against the royal person, are too much matters of history, and have already been too fully recorded to need or justify recital here. The trial and execution of the Earl of Strafford is a remarkable instance of the violent stretching of the law of treason so as to reach an individual. He was charged, among other things, with an endeavour to subvert the fundamental laws—an offence which the statutes against treason never mention. The most complete cases of treason, by levying war against the king within his realm, and its consequent punishment, were the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth and the “rising” of the Pretender, involving the executions of the Earls of Derwentwater and Balmarino, Lord Lovat, and others. The most recent case of trial and sentence under this statute was that of Frost, Williams, and Jones for an attack on the troops at Llanidloes during the Chartist troubles, when the very repulsiveness of the sentence prevented its being carried out, and prepared the way for the Treason Felony Act, under which persons charged with treason are now tried.

The latest instance in which the old sentence was actually carried out was the case of Thistlewood and the Cato-street conspirators, but a portion of the revolting details was, we believe, dispensed with. But it is scarcely more than eighty years ago when, on the spot where Connaught-square now stands—on the 27th July, 1781—Mr. De la Motte, convicted of high treason, in having carried on a secret correspondence with the enemy,

suffered "with great fortitude" the entire severity of his sentence—drawing, hanging, disembowelling, beheading, and quartering!

As for clipping, rounding, and filing the coin of the realm, it was said that Henry the Eighth was one of the greatest offenders in those respects, having recourse to such measures for filling his coffers.

The punishment for a queen's concealment of incontinence fell swift and sharp upon Catherine Howard and the contingent Acts of treason under the same statute, committed by her favourites, Colepepper and Derham, were expiated as speedily and as strictly "according to law." The Duchess of Norfolk (the queen's grandmother), Lord William Howard (her uncle), and his lady, the Countess of Bridgewater, and nine other persons were at the same time found guilty of misprision of treason in conniving at the queen's looseness of conduct, but they were mostly pardoned by the king.

The carrying out of the sentence for high treason was even two centuries ago rather revolting to the officials, for Roger North, writing of his brother Sir Dudley North, who was sheriff in the reign of Charles the Second, says, "The worst grievance was the executioner coming to him for orders touching the absconded members, and to know where to dispose of them. Once, while he was abroad, a cart with some of them came into the courtyard of his house, and frightened his lady almost out of her wits; and she could never be reconciled to the dog-hangman's saying he came to speak with his master. These are inconveniences that attend the stations of public magistracy, and are necessary to be borne with as magistracy is necessary."

By the common law, introducing the pope's bulls was treason, and Coke tells us that in the reign of Edward the First "a subject brought a bull against another subject, and published it to the Lord Treasurer, and would have been drawn and hanged but for the intercession of the chancellor and treasurer, and he was abjured the realm for ever."^(g) And in another place he informs us that in the reign of King Henry the Sixth "the pope writ letters in derogation of the king and his royalty, and the churchmen durst not speak against them; but Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, for their safe keeping put them unto the fire."^(h)

The statute which made wilful poisoning an act of high treason, and visited it with the exceptional and horrible punishment of boiling to death, requires a distinct notice, as it was passed to meet a special case, and was retrospective and *ex post facto* in its bearing. It would appear that the punishment was inflicted under some authority previously to the passing of this Act, for there is a record of a man being boiled to death in 1521:—

"And this year was a man soddyne in a cau-

tharne in Smythfelde, and lete up and downe dyvers times till he was dede, for because he wolde a poysynd dyvers persons."⁽ⁱ⁾

There is even a still earlier *tradition* of the same punishment being awarded to the wizard Earl Soulis:—

"On a circle of stones they placed the pot,

On a circle of stones, but barely nine;

They heated it red and fiery hot,

Till the burnished brass did glimmer and shine.

They rolled him up in a sheet of lead,

A sheet of lead for a funeral pall;

They plunged him in the cauldron red,

And melted him, lead, and bones, and all."^(j)

But this may have been a lawless act (if it were even perpetrated at all), like the boiling of Melville of Glenbervie, Sheriff of the Mearns, quoted by Sir Walter Scott in his notes to Leyden's ballad of "Lord Spulis," and having no judicial authority.

The first legal enactment is the one we have quoted and which we will allow to tell its own story:—

"In the xviiijth daye of Februarye, in the xxij. yere of this moste victorious reyn, one Richard Roose, late of Rouchester, in the countee of Kent, * * * of his moste wyked and dampnable dysposicyon dyd caste a certyne venym or poyson into a vessell replenysshed with yeste or barme, stondyng in the kechyn of the Reverende Father in God, John Bysshopp, of Rouchester, at his place in Lamebyth Marsshe, wyth whych yeste or barme, and other thynges convenyent, porage or gruele was forthwyth made for his famylye, there beyng whereby nat only the numbere of xvij. persons of his said famylye which dyd eate of that porrage, were mortally enfected and poysoned, and one of them, that is to say, Benett Curwen, gentyleman therof, is deceassed. * * * Our sayde Sovereign Lorde the Kyng, of hys blessed disposicion, inwardly abhorryng all such abhomynable offences, because that in maner no persone can lyve in suertye out of daunger of death by that meane yf practyse thereof should not be excused, hath ordeyned and enacted by auctorytie of thys presente Parlyament, that the said poysoning be adjudged and demed as high treason. And that the same Richard for the sayd murder and poysonynge of the said two persons as is aforesayde, by auctoritie of this presente Parlyament shall stande and be attaynted of highe treason; and by cause that delectable offence now newly practysed and comyttyed requyareth condigne punysshemente for the same. It is ordeyned and enacted by auctoritie of this presente Parlyament that the said Richard Roose shalbe therefore boyled to deathe

g. Coke's Reports, book v., page 12.

h. Ibid, vol. 5, part 1, page 26.

i. Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London, edited by John Gough Nichols for the Camden Society.

j. Notes and Queries, 1st series, vol. v., page 113.

without havynge any advantage of his clargie. And that from henceforth every wyfull murder of any persone or persones hereafter to be comytted and done by meane or waye of poysonyng shalbe reputed, demed, and juged in the lawe to be highe treason; and that all and every persone or persones which hereafter shall be lawfully indyted, appeled, and attaynted or condemned of such treson for any maner poysonyng, shall not be admytted to the benefyte of hys or theyre clargye, but shalbe immediatly committed to execucion of deth by boylynge for the same."

This was clearly an act of attainder of Richard Roose extended to apply to future cases of the same kind; but the barbarity of the punishment, we presume, caused its repeal in a succeeding reign, (k) when all "new treasons"—that is, all offences which had been added to the list since the crime was so clearly defined by the Act of Edward the Third, were abolished.

The sentence, however, was carried out in Smithfield, and is duly recorded by Rapin (l) and Howe, (m) but the very manner of his death is graphically told in the "Greyfriars Chronicle," already quoted:—

"He was lockyd in a chayne and pullyd up and downe with a gybbyt at dyvers tymes tyll he was dede."

Counsel were not allowed for persons arraigned of treason until the reign of William the Third, a statute of which reign first gave them that privilege. (n)

In the construction of the laws of treason even lunatics were not exempt from its penalties, for it was ruled in the court of King's Bench in the reign of James the First that they could be found guilty and punished of that crime if they "kill, or offer to kill" the sovereign, "For the King *est caput et salus reipublicæ et a capita bona valetudo transit in omnes*, and for this reason *their* persons are so sacred that none can offer them any violence. (o) The formation of the latter sentence would seem to transfer the immunity from the King to the lunatics, but of course this was only a *lapsus*.

There was a minor description of treason to which we must refer before closing this chapter. This was called petty treason, and applied to "a servant slaying his master—a wife slaying her husband—a man slaying his prelate to whom he owes faith and obedience—and many others *which a man cannot think or declare at this present time*." The punish-

ment of petty treason was, in the case of males, drawing on a hurdle and hanging; in that of females, drawing and burning, benefit of clergy being denied to both. Females convicted of high treason were also burned, "for," says Blackstone, "as the decency due to the sex forbids the exposing and publicly mangling out their bodies (by disembowelling), their sentence, which is to the full as terrible to sensation as the other is to be drawn to the gallows and then to be burned alive. (p)

To be "drawn to the gallows" at one time, meant literally to be tied to a horse's tail, and so dragged along the road to the place of execution, but again says Blackstone, "usually, by connivance, at length ripened by humanity unto law, a sledge or hurdle is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torture of being dragged on the ground or pavement." (q)

Although burning was the punishment assigned to women by the law in cases of petty treason, we have come across several instances of their being boiled to death. Thus:—

"The 17th March (1542), Margaret Dany, a maid, was boiled in Smithfield, for poisoning of three households that shee had dwelled in." (r)

The following record from the "Greyfriars Chronicle" no doubt had reference to the same case; but we quote it as confirming Howe:—

"The x. day of March (1542), was a mayde boylyd in Smithfeld for the poysynyng of divers persons."

There is another case mentioned in *Notes and Queries*, but without any reference to the authority on which it is quoted:—

"King's Lynn, 1531.—This year here was a maid boiled to death in the market place for poisoning her mistress." (s)

These executions must have been under the short-lived Act of Henry the Eighth, when poisoning was, for a time, within the category of high treason.

We have sufficient records of the burning of women for both high and petty treasons, to show that the "humanity" suggested by Blackstone as dictating a complete strangulation before the application of fire to the faggots was of more recent birth than he appears to think. Here is a case, for instance. It is an account of the execution of Prudence Lee, who for the murder of her husband was burned in Smithfield on the 10th of April, 1652:—

"Then the executioners, setting her in a pitch barrel, bound her to the stake, and placed the straw and faggots about her; whereupon she, lifting up her eyes towards heaven, desired all that were present to pray for her, and, the executioner putting

k. 1 Edward VI., chapter 12, and 1 Mary, Statute I., chapter 1.

l. Rapin's History of England, Second Edition, vol. I., page 792.

m. Howe's Chronicle, page 559.

n. 7 and 8 William III., chapter 3. See also Forster's "Criminal Laws," page 221.

o. Coke's Reports, Book iv., page 124

p. Blackstone's Commentaries, Book iv., chapter 6.

q. Blackstone's Commentaries, Book iv., chapter 6.

r. Howe's Chronicle, page 583.

s. Notes and Queries, First Series, vol. v., page 355.

fire to the straw, she cried out 'Lord Jesus have mercy on my soul!' and, after the fire was kindled, she was heard to strike out terribly some five or six several times."^(t)

In another book^(u) we have had occasion to mention eight or nine instances of women being burned both for high and petty treasons, the former being principally for mint offences, and the latter for the murder of husbands, or masters, and mistresses (and *one* case will be found in which the culprit was certainly burned alive, though by accident of the rope slipping). The two latest cases in which the punishment of burning was carried out where, we believe, the following:—

1786, "21st June.—This morning the malefactors already mentioned were all executed according to their sentences. About a quarter of an hour after the platform had dropped, Phoebe Harris, the female convict, was led by two officers to a stake about eleven feet high, fixed in the ground, near the top of which was an inverted curve, made of iron, to which one end of a halter was tied, the prisoner stood on a low stool, which, after the ordinary had prayed with her a short time, was taken away, and she hung suspended by the neck, her feet being scarcely more than twelve or fourteen inches from the pavement. Soon after the signs of life had ceased, two cartloads of faggots were placed around her and set on fire; the flames soon burning the halter, she then sunk a few inches, but was supported by an iron chain passed over her chest and affixed to the stake."^(v)

The reader will observe that the report simply says "soon after the signs of life had ceased," so that there would seem to have been no surgeon's examination or certificate that she was actually dead before the fire was applied.

The next extract from the same source,^(w) refers to the last instance of burning which we have met with, and, like its predecessor, it was a case of coining, and consequently followed on a conviction for high treason.

"Christian Murphy, *alias* Bowman, for coining, was brought out after the rest were turned off, and fixed to a stake and burned, being first strangled by the stool being taken from under her."

In the next year the barbarous punishment and the penalty for both high and petty treasons, in females, was made to be drawn to the place of execution and hanged, as in the case of persons convicted of wilful murder.^(x)

t. The Witch of Wapping, London: 1652.

u. The "Eighteenth Century," pages 277-9.

v. "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. lvi., part i., page 524.

w. Ibid., vol. lix., part i., page 272.

x. 30 George III., chapter 48.

OUR NATIONAL RECORDS.

SOME recently issued reports of commissions appointed to enquire into our public records and private muniments, have excited a natural desire on the part of the public to know something about the extent, character, and condition of the various collections to which they refer. We therefore compile, from various sources, the following account of the public rolls, now gathered together in the charge of the Master of the Rolls, in the new and extensive structure which has been wedged into the squalid precincts of Fetter-lane; we might add, the handsome structure, for so we believe it would be considered, if exposed fairly to view.

The most interesting record preserved in this rich storehouse is "Domesday Book." The name of this great survey register is said to have been derived from the fact that its authority is never questioned, and there can be no appeal from it any more than there can from the judgments to be pronounced on the Great Day of Doom.

But Stowe assigns another reason—namely, that "Domesday Book" is a corruption of *Domus Dei Book*, a title given it because heretofore deposited in the King's Treasury, in a part of the church of Westminster or Winchester called *Domus Dei*.

It is carefully preserved in the room of the Curators of the Record Office, and protected by a strong glass case. It [consists of two volumes, a greater and a less. The first is a large folio written on 382 double pages of vellum, in a small but plain character, each page having a double column. Some of the capital letters and principal passages are touched with red ink, and the names of towns, manors, &c., have strokes of red ink run across them—the ancient mode of expressing italics. This volume contains the description of 31 counties. The other volume is in quarto, written upon 450 double pages of vellum, but in a single column, and in a large, but very fair character. It contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, part of the county of Rutland included in that of Northampton, and part of Lancashire in the counties of York and Chester. This work, according to the Red Book in the Exchequer, was begun by order of William the Conqueror, with the advice of his Parliament, in the year of our Lord 1080, and completed in the year 1086. A reason given for taking this survey by several ancient records and historians was that every man should be satisfied with his own right, and not usurp with impunity what belonged to another. The other explanation is that now all those who possessed landed estates became vassals to the king, and paid him so much money by way of fee or homage in proportion to the lands they held. This is the more probable, as there was already at that time extant a general survey of the whole kingdom made by order of King Alfred.

For the execution of the survey recorded in "Domesday Book," commissioners were sent into every county and shire, and juries summoned in each hundred, out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the lowest farmers. These commissioners were to be informed by the inhabitants, upon oath, of the name of each manor, and that of its owner; also by whom it was held in the time of Edward the Confessor; the number of hides; the quantity of wood, of pasture, and of meadow land; how many ploughs were in the demesne, and how many in the tenanted part of it, how many mills, how many fishponds or fisheries, belonged to it; with the value of the whole together in the time of King Edward as well as when granted by King William, and at the time of this survey; also whether it was capable of improvement, or of being advanced in its value. They were likewise directed to return the tenants of every degree, the quantity of land then and formerly held by each of them; what was the number of villians and slaves, and also the number and kinds of their cattle and live stock. These inquiries, being first methodised in the county, were afterwards sent up to the King's Exchequer. So minute was the survey that the writer of the contemporary portion of the *Saxon Chronicle* records:—

"So very narrowly he caused it to be traced out that there was not a single hide, nor one virgate of land, nor even an ox or a cow, nor a swine, was left that was not set down."

The rolls had become so intermixed and "muddled" together, and the very word used to describe them had come to be so vague and unsuitable, that early in the present reign, an Act was passed giving all such documents over to the care of the Master of the Rolls, under the general name of Public Records, and the 1st and 2nd Vict., c. 94, decreed that the word "records" should be taken to mean "all rolls, records, writs, books, proceedings, decrees, bills, warrants, accounts, papers, and documents whatsoever of a public nature belonging to Her Majesty."

Sir Thomas Hardy, the Deputy Keeper says, "The custom of recording documents on rolls of parchment, though of very ancient date, commenced, nevertheless, at a period subsequent to the Conquest, for no vestige can be traced of such a system during the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. 'Apud Anglo-Saxones,' says Aickes, 'etiam mos erat leges Regum latas in codicibus monasteriorum, tanquam in tabulas publicas referendi.' It may be assumed that, had such a plan then been in operation, the same would have been adopted by the Conqueror to perpetuate the survey of the kingdom which he caused to be made, and for the preservation of which he evinced so much zeal and anxiety. As to the precise time when the use of rolls for the entry of matters of business first began there is still consider-

able doubt; antiquaries are much divided in opinion on the subject, and, indeed, it is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain with any degree of certainty the exact period of its commencement. That no rolls of a date antecedent to that of the 18th Henry I. are now in existence is certain. It may, therefore, be presumed that the practice of enrolling prevailed shortly after the Conquest."

Commencing with the rolls of the Court of Chancery, we must first mention the *Rotuli Literarum Clausarum* or "Close Rolls," so called from the fact that the documents entered upon them, being of a private nature, were despatched, closed, and sealed up, and were addressed to one or two persons only. The Close Rolls commence with the reign of John, and continue without interruption to the present time. Since the days of Henry VIII. their entries are mostly confined to the enrolment of deeds of bargain and sale, wills of Roman Catholics, recognisances, specifications of new inventions, and other instruments enrolled for the custody by warrant from the Lord Chancellor or Master of the Rolls. Indexes to the Close Rolls from the reign of Elizabeth to the present time are deposited in the Enrolment Office.

They consist of entries relating to the privileges of peers and commoners in times gone by; of measures employed for the raising of armies and the equipment of fleets; of orders for the observance of treaties and for the fortification of castles; and endless laws touching the power of the Bench, the authority of the church, the extent of the civil jurisdiction, and the prerogatives of the Crown. By the aid of the records students can learn how the coinage of the realm was regulated; how aids and imposts, tallages and subsidies were raised; how riots and tumults were suppressed; how State prisoners were pardoned; how the affairs of the royal household were controlled; how the writs ran for the summoning of Parliaments; what deeds were enrolled between party and party; what facts were deemed worthy of record upon the birth, marriage, and death of royal and noble families. In short, little that concerns the naval and military, the civil and ecclesiastical, the legal and diplomatic affairs of the kingdom, is not to be found upon the miles of parchment which constitute the collection of the Close Rolls.

Next in importance to the above, and scarcely second in historical interest, is the splendid series of public muniments, dating from King John to the present time, called the Patent Rolls. Hardly a single subject connected with the history and government of our country but receives illustration from this magnificent collection. Is a castle besieged by the king, a Papal interdict removed by royal supplication, a safe conduct granted to an unpopular prelate, credence allowed to some court witness, grace shown to a rebellious subject, church

lands bestowed on begging clergy, negotiations entered into with foreign princes, powers of ambassadors regulated, lands, offices, and wardships granted to public bodies or private persons, titles of nobility created, charters confirmed, proclamations drawn up, licenses to hold, sell, and marry, commands to do fealty and homage; all—whether relating to political, social, ecclesiastical, or commercial life—are to be found recorded on the membranes of the “*Litteræ Patentes*.” Nor are multitudinous and diverse entries the chief features of these records. Few collections among our public documents can boast a more unbroken succession. With the exception of the rolls of the 10th, 11th, and 12th years of King John’s reign, and those of the 23rd and 24th years of King Henry III. (long known to have been missing), the Letters Patent extend without break or flaw from the year 1200 to our own day. Unlike their great antiquarian rivals, the Close Rolls, the Letters Patent are unsealed and exposed to view—hence their name. Their entries are written upon sheets of parchment with the seal of the sovereign, or party by whom they were issued, pendant at the bottom. For this reason, charters having the seal pendant at the bottom are a species of Letters Patent. The Letters Patent form one of the classes into which royal diplomas are divided, and thus resolve themselves into three divisions—the Letters Patent, the Letters Close, and Charters. From the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. all grants, which had before passed in the form of Charters, were made by Letters Patent.

The third great series belonging to this Court consist of the Parliamentary Records. They are, however, far from being a perfect collection, many of the documents containing the proceedings of various Parliaments being hopelessly lost. These rolls begin with the 6th Edward I. and extend to Henry VIII. As the journals of the House of Lords do not commence till the reign of Henry VIII., it is only from the Rolls of Parliament that proof can be obtained of a peer having sat in Parliament previous to that period; such proof is always requisite in all claims to an ancient barony by writ.

Of the Parliament Rolls of Edward I. many are missing; of those of Edward II. only five are extant; of those in Edward III. and the subsequent reigns the gaps are so frequent as to give rise to the suspicion that they were not occasioned by mere accident. We know that Richard II. was accused of defacing those archives which related to the State and Government of the kingdom; and it is supposed that the Parliamentary Records touching the deposition of Edward II. were among those thus destroyed. The Parliament Rolls when complete contain entries of the various transactions which took place from the opening to the close of each Parliament.

The statute of Gloucester (6th Edward I.) is the earliest record of Parliament now extant.

The enrolments of Acts of Parliament in this collection begin with Richard III., and come down to the present time. Down to the reign of Charles I. they contain much matter of historical interest over and above the mere enrolment of Parliamentary Acts. From Richard III. to Henry VIII. they set forth all acts public and private; from Henry VIII. to Elizabeth several only of the private Acts; and from Elizabeth to George II. the private Acts are omitted, the titles only being given. In 1849 the enrolment ceased, and Acts printed on vellum were substituted. The Parliament Pawns are abstracts of all writs of summons and writs of election issued on calling a new Parliament. They run from 21 Henry VIII. to the present time.

Then there are the Charter Rolls, which consist of grants of privileges to religious houses and bodies corporate, &c., and which run from John to Henry VIII., at which latter date grants from the Crown were entered on the Patent Rolls; the Coronation Rolls, which contain the commissions and the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to hear and determine claims of service to be performed at coronations, as well as the oaths taken by the king or queen when crowned—the collection of which, with the exception of the Coronation Rolls of Charles I. and George III., which are wanting, is perfect from James I. to Victoria; the Escheat Rolls, which run from Henry III. to Charles II., and which contain the escheators’ accounts of lands and property escheated to the Crown, with the profit of the same; the Fine Rolls, containing accounts of fines paid to the king for licenses to alienate lands, for freedom from knight service, for pardons, wardships, and the like, and which begin with John and end with Charles I.; the interesting Gascon, French, and Norman Rolls, which relate to transactions in France while the English held part of that country; the Cartæ Antiquæ, which consist of foundation charters of abbeys, endowments of religious houses, &c., and whose name of Cartæ Antiquæ is usually applied to all ancient deeds from the Saxon period down to Henry VIII.; the Oblata Rolls, containing nothing but accounts of the offerings and free gifts to the sovereign from every great man who wished for the royal protection or toadied for the royal favour; the Inquisition Post-mortem, taken on the death of every tenant of the Crown; the Hundred Rolls, the Almain Rolls, the Decree Rolls, the Cardinal’s Bundles, the Royal Letters, the Privy Seals and Signet Bills, the Subsidy Rolls, the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh Rolls—and a thousand other documents. We must say that every class of the above records is carefully arranged for public inspection, and that full and able indexes render research a matter of little difficulty.

The rolls of the Queen's Bench next claim our attention. As the Queen's Bench takes cognisance of both civil and criminal causes, the former on the Crown side and the latter on the Plea side of the Court, the records of the Court are arranged in the two sections, Crown side and Plea side. Of these records the most important are the Judgment or Plea Rolls. From the time of Richard I. to the year 1702 they were united with the Crown Rolls, but at that date were separated. The Plea Rolls contain the general proceedings in causes, but are very defective, owing to the neglect of attorneys to bring the records in. The Crown Rolls are composed of indictments, informations, and other similar proceedings to which parties have pleaded. Another division of the Judgment Rolls contains the Controlment Rolls, which comprise minutes of all the principal proceedings in Crown causes, with numerical references to the Judgment Rolls where the proceedings are entered at length and serve as indices to those rolls. Apart from the Plea Rolls, the remaining records of this Court are of less general interest. Among their number we may notice the Attorneys' Oath Roll, containing the oaths required to be subscribed by attorneys on their admission, the Baga de Secretis, containing proceedings on Attainders, the Enrolment of Bails, the writs of Certiorari, Convicts Returns, Outlawry Proceedings, the Doggett Rolls, and Doggett Books of Judgment, the Gaol Delivery Rolls, and the large mass of indictments, recognisances, postea, præcipes, and other similar documents. Among the records of the Queen's Bench is the Prayer-Book, known as the sealed copy of the "Book of Common Prayer," pursuant to statute 14 Charles II.

The Court of Common Pleas contains a far richer collection of records than those belonging to the Queen's Bench, but, owing to the nature of its jurisdiction, the documents are of an essentially legal nature, and possess little interest for the antiquary or historical student. Foremost among its records are the valuable collection of fines. These date from Henry II. to the year 1834, when fines and recoveries were abolished, and "more simple modes of assurance substituted." Their importance in a genealogical point of view cannot be doubted. "The utility of these records," says the Report of the House of Commons Committee on Public Records, "to all persons desirous of tracing property and pedigree is unquestionable." Fines contain the proceedings which have been adopted to convey estates, and to free them from their entail to issue and from the dower of wives. Thus from the fines we are able to learn the name of the freeholder levying the fine, and, if he be married, the name of his wife, and often of his children, the position and value of his estate, and not unfrequently something about his ancestors. But perhaps the chief value of this class of records is that they prove

marriages and their issue at a time when parochial registers were not in existence. Few documents show so unbroken a succession from so early a date as the Pedes Finium, or "Feet of Fines." The King's Silver Office-books are the chief indexes to the fines, but they suffered greatly from the fire at the King's Silver Office in the Temple, March, 1838. The Recovery Rolls (ever since 1834 continued, under the name of "Disentailing Assurances," on the Close Rolls) constitute also another important supplement to the study of the Pedes Finium. Next to the collection of the Fines we may class the Judgment Rolls of this Court. They formerly consisted of two parts, the Communia Placita, or Personal Plea Rolls, and the Placita Terræ, or Pleas of Lands and Deeds enrolled; but after the reign of Elizabeth the latter became distinct rolls, containing the king's silver and fines, assizes, deeds enrolled, and all real actions. The Judgment Rolls go through three stages—first, they are Plea Rolls; then, when the parties join issue, Issue Rolls; and lastly, when judgments are entered upon them, Judgment Rolls. The recording of the judgments has, however, been very much neglected, for many of the judgments, instead of being entered on the Plea or Issue Rolls, were entered on separate pieces of parchment, and thus have given rise to certain distinct bundles, called Riders, in which such entries are contained. We cannot this month afford further space to the subject of our Public Records, but shall take another glance at them in our next.

"BRINGING IN THE NEW YEAR."

IN different parts of the United Kingdom there is a great variety of observances in connection with the incoming of the New Year, and many of them have been described; but there is a custom prevailing in Lancashire, and extending in some shape further north, interesting in itself as involving a popular superstition of which little or nothing is recorded. I have searched most, if not all, the well-known standard works on popular antiquities to see if the details of the custom have been noted, and all I can trace on the subject is the following paragraph sent to *Notes and Queries* by a correspondent at Preston, and quoted in Chambers's "Book of Days":—

"A gentleman of Preston has communicated to a popular publication that for many years he has been in the habit of calling upon a friend—an aged lady—at an early hour on New Year's-day, to 'let in the new year,' this being by her own desire, as he is a fair complexioned person, and therefore assumed to be a good omen for the events of the year. On one occasion he was prevented from attending to his old friend's request, and her first caller proved to be a dark-complexioned man ;

in consequence of which there came that year sickness, trouble, and commercial disaster."

Now, Preston is only ten miles distant from Blackburn, and yet in the latter town the prepossession is in favour of a dark person, a light or sandy man, or a woman of any colour, being held to bode bad luck, and to be an omen that there will be a great deal of moving about of the family visited, or some of its members.

A friend of mine, a professional man, asked me, prior to New Year's-day, two or three years back, if I, being dark, would "bring him in the New Year." At that time I was not acquainted with the custom, having lately removed from the county of Derby to that of Lancaster; but, on having the mode of carrying out the duties attaching to the occasion explained to me, I promised to comply with my friend's wish. I was then asked to go in to supper on New Year's-eve. I went accordingly, and the evening was occupied in the usual way, by amusements of various kinds, until shortly before the hour of midnight arrived, when my friend's wife became a little nervous and excited, and requested me to go out of the house. I then went out, the door being securely barred behind me, and I stayed until I had heard the clocks strike "the witching hour," and until the bells altered their tones from the dolorous notes with which they "ring out the old year" to the merry clangour with which they "ring in the new." I then went back, knocked at the door, and was asked from the inside, "Who's there?" and, on announcing that it was myself and no other, I was admitted, and took in the New Year.

During the past year, the friend of whom I have already spoken was told of a custom observed by some of taking in a loaf or a piece of bread in their hands, as an emblem of the plenty to be enjoyed by the occupants of the house during the forthcoming year. A hint was also given that he would like me to observe this addition to the usual formula, and that if I did not like to carry a loaf or piece of a loaf, some biscuits might serve. Therefore, as I went down to my friend's house last New Year's-eve, I obtained a parcel of small biscuits. The hour of midnight approached in due course, and I was sent out into the night to hear the clocks strike the momentous hour. I stayed a little longer than usual, and on returning and knocking at the door, the anxious housewife, doubly anxious now, asked from within, "Who's there?" I explained that it was I, and that I had the New Year in possession. I was then admitted, and on getting inside the door, out came the bag of biscuits, and the contents were showered down on the lady's head as I wished her a happy New Year, and added, "I crown you with plenty," which I did literally.

This same friend of mine has, what is politely

called, auburn hair, with a complexion to match, and he has told me the following story of the results of his "taking in the New Year." He had a married sister, to whom he took in the New Year. The consequence, as he puts it, was that she and her husband shortly afterwards moved from a small town in Lancashire into the county of Cumberland, from thence to Westmoreland and Ireland, back to Yorkshire, and finally back to Blackburn, in Lancashire. From thence they have not removed since, because they have taken care always to get a dark person to "bring in the New Year."

Further north still, the belief in the luckiness of dark-haired persons strongly prevails, in proof whereof I quote the following from the *North of England Advertiser* newspaper of the 4th ult., relating to Newcastle-on-Tyne:—

"The children on New Year's morn are busy begging their New Year's gifts, saying, 'Old year out, new year in, please give us my New Year's gift;' or 'A merry Christmas and a happy New Year,' followed by the usual appeal for a present. The first-foot is an important personage. *If he should be a dark man, it is a sign of good luck, if a light one not so lucky; but, alas, if a woman, the worse luck will befall the household.*"* Similar to the first hearing of the cuckoo, it is of the greatest importance, whether or not you have money in your pocket and your cupboard full on New Year's-day."

Again, I quote from the same newspaper, "There was a great deal of stir in Newcastle during Tuesday night, in connection with New Year's-eve and the advent of the new year. * * * There were a great many people in the streets passing from house to house, engaged in the practice of first-footing, and exchanging wishes for a happy new year."

A gentleman who is resident in this place, but who is a native of the neighbourhood of Newcastle, told me the following story in connection with this custom:—"He knew a man who was married and had a family, who had moved in a respectable sphere, but who had taken to drinking, and by that means reduced his family to a very low ebb. The narrator, being a dark man, was selected to "take in the New Year." Mark what followed! The drinking husband abandoned his dissipated habits, began to earn a decent income, his daughter was placed with a dressmaker, and his sons were taught different trades, and the whole family prospered.

Some amusing incidents are narrated in which the proper "dark" person having failed to appear, some one else, partaking of a light or sandy complexion, has put the first-foot on the threshold. In

* I have italicised this sentence as it touches my point; but I have copied the whole of the passage because it is so well worth preserving.

one case related to me, the milkmaid who came on the morning of New Year's-day, was the first visitor, but her hair was of the forbidden hue, What was the result? Bad luck throughout the year. An instance has also been related to me where a married couple had been united in the holy but happy bonds for some years, and still had no progeny. They got a dark-haired friend to "take in the New Year," and now have "a quiver full of arrows," and, we may assume, will "live happy ever afterwards."

Blackburn.

BEN BRYAN.

—♦— EPPING FOREST.

AS there are two references made to "Epping Forest" in the first number of LONG AGO, I will draw the attention of each correspondent respectively to the following notes, believing at the same time the probability of their knowledge of forest affairs being far superior and more definite than mine:—

THE RIGHT OF KILLING A STAG IN EPPING FOREST ON EASTER MONDAY.

In the "Report from the Select Committee on the Royal Forest" (Essex), Lieut.-Col. George Palmer, of Nazing, co. Essex—who had filled the office of "Verderer of the Forest" since January 27th, 1842 (an ancestor of his filled the same office *temp.* Charles I.)—was called in and examined by the Committee, May 5th, 1863, viz., p. 25:—

"796. Mr. Cox.] Waltham Forest included two forests, Epping and Hainault?—The true definition is Waltham Forest, or the Great Forest of Essex, which extended over Hertfordshire and to Colchester, down to the sea; in Charles the First's time it was reduced in size.

"797. Has it since been denominated by the two names of Epping and Hainault?—Yes, we have heard more of Epping on account of the Epping Hunt, but Woodford, Waltham, and Walthamstow were all parts of the same forest; in the oath and in the appointment that I have here, Epping is not mentioned; it is the Forest of Waltham in which Epping is included.

"798. Are you aware of the existence of a charter having reference to the use by the citizens, Lord Mayor, and aldermen of London of the forest?—Yes, I believe the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, and the inhabitants of London have the right of hunting and killing a stag once a year.

"799. Mr. Attorney General.] Under what charter is that?—Under the charter granted by Henry the 3rd in 1226; I have always understood that they had the right of killing a deer; I know they have exercised that right from time

immemorial; on Easter Monday they hunt a deer; by the charter they are entitled to kill a stag, and they used to kill a stag, and cut up the skin, and sell it in small portions at 2s. 6d.; in late years the hunt has still been kept up, but they have not killed a deer, because they have provided a tame one, and there has been a question about it; about ten years ago, I may mention, to show that the custom was well known, Lord Brougham was staying at Theobald's, at Mr. Henry Meux's, and went on Easter Monday to witness the hunt; Mr. Belenden Carr was with him, and told me that Lord Brougham was very facetious, asking a great many questions about the hunt; he said to a man, 'I suppose you are waiting for the Lord Mayor and aldermen? If you will show me the Lord Mayor and aldermen when they arrive, I will give you a crown.' The man said, 'I do not think I should justly know them, but if you will give me half-a-crown, I will show you Lord Brougham alive;' this so disconcerted his lordship, that he went home immediately.

"800. Mr. Cox.] How long have you known the Lord Mayor and alderman to have exercised this right?—As long as I can recollect, through their fellow citizens.

"801. How long is that?—Fifty years."

I have read myself (in the Crown Land Reports) of the king granting several bucks and does to be taken out of the royal forest for the use of "Public Offices, and persons accustomed to have venison;" and also of the Abbot of Waltham granting a certain individual a buck yearly out of Nazing Wood and another out of Harold's Park, but have not met with anything respecting the mayor and aldermen meeting in Epping Forest beyond the evidence given by Lieutenant-Colonel George Palmer, which I have no justifiable reason at present to dispute.

THE EXTENT OF THE FOREST OF WALTHAM.

Waltham Forest anciently comprised a large portion of the county of Essex, but it appears to have been subject to inclosures. In the 17 Charles I., when the perambulation of its boundaries took place, the forest was considered to contain "60,000 acres, of which 48,000 were then inclosed private property, and that 12,000 acres were the uninclosed woods and wastes." Since that time 2,000 acres besides have been lost to the forest by inclosures. The uninclosed portion of "Waltham Forest, called Epping Forest," now consists of about 7,000 acres, which is commonable for horses and cows, but no other cattle.

The bounds of the forest were finally settled by an inquisition and perambulation taken Sep-

tember, 8th, 1640, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal of England, in pursuance of an Act in the 17 Charles I. The parishes within the forest are: Waltham Holy Cross, Epping, Chingford, Wansted, Layton, Woodford, Loughton, Chigwell, Lambourn, and Stapleford Abbots. A correct copy of the boundary of the Great Forest of Waltham may be found in the Land Revenue Reports (1789-93). No. 15. Appendix ii., p. 22. 1793. Date, 17 Charles I.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

LEPROSY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE leprosy that spread so rapidly through Europe during the Middle Ages was certainly contagious. Rhotâris, King of the Lombards, published an edict against lepers proclaiming them dead in the eye of the law, and ordering them not to approach sound persons without giving notice, by making a noise with a wooden clapper. In 1225, during the reign of Louis VIII., there were in France no less than 2,000 leper houses. In the previous century the military and religious order of S. Lazarus was established by the Crusaders at Jerusalem for the relief of lepers, and confirmed by Pope Alexander IV. in 1225. In the 15th century the disease declined, for in 1434 Cardinal Langley altered the constitution of Sherburn Hospital, near Durham, originally founded A.D. 1180 for *sixty-five* lepers, and made it necessary that only *two* lepers should be upon the foundation. M. Raymond ("Histoire de l'Elephantiasis," Zasisanne, 1768) says, "Que Henri, Roi d'Angleterre, fit dans le XII^{me} siècle, contre les personnes qui aborderaient dans cette île la bulle d'interdit du pape, qui si elles étoient lépreuses elles seroient brulées." The Council of Lateran (1179) permitted the lepers to have a church, priest, and churchyard to themselves. Perhaps nothing has puzzled ecclesiologists so much as the curious low side-windows found in the chancels of many churches. About fifteen theories have been advanced on the subject, and one of the principal of these is that they were used for lepers to assist at mass. Dr. Rock ("Church of our Fathers," iii., 118,) supports this theory, and Mr. G. E. Street, A.R.A., in a letter to *The Ecclesiologist* (N.S. v. 288) draws attention to a painting discovered (1847) in Eton College Chapel, which curiously confirms it. It was the westernmost of the upper range of subjects on the south wall of the chapel, and the subject is as follows:—A priest at the altar is administering the Eucharist to three or four kneeling persons, whilst another priest (with an attendant) has come down from the eastern part of

the chancel, and is administering through a low side window (as nearly similar in position and size to the windows in question as in a painting can be expected) the sacrament to a boy (the son of a Jew), whose face is seen through the window. The inscription is in black letter underneath—"Qualiter cujusdam Judæi filius cum Christianis communionem recipiens * * * a beatâ Virgine * * * * legenda sanctorum."

Mr. Street considers that in early times the sacrament was administered at the entrance of the chancel, in which case the position of the so-called lychnoscope window would be the most convenient for the administration to those commanded to remain outside the church; but he does not consider it necessary to settle that there was one and *only* one use for the windows, but that they might have been used for confessions, for the offertory, and for the Eucharist. The excessive beauty and importance of such examples as those at Raydon, Suffolk, seem to point to something more than a mere irregular custom. I suppose the painting at Eton must have been that alluded to by Mr. Hoste, but how did the authorities there treat these precious relics? It having been decided that canopies should be formed for all the upper range of the new stalls, they actually scraped off all the paintings above a certain line, and the remainder were completely concealed. Mr. Street considered these paintings the finest that had been discovered in England; more artistic, and as full of religious feeling as any, and most interesting as having most probably been executed by Florentine artists in the 15th century, perhaps pupils of the Beato-Angelico, and contemporaries of Francia, Perugino, or of Ghirlandaio.

M. Michel, in his "Histoire des Races Maudites de la France et de l'Espagne," speaking of the proscribed tribe, "the Cagots," who, till within a few years, have existed as a distinct race in the western and south-western parts of France, and in some of the portions of Spain bordering on the Pyrenees, says:—

"In many places, as at Lucarré, in the arrondissement of Pau, and at Claracq, in the canton of Thèze (in the department of the Pyrenees) where the Cagots were admitted to partake in the holy sacrament, they were still kept apart from other people, and the consecrated bread was reached to them at the end of a rod or cleft stick."

In the north aisle of S. Martin's, Liskeard, Cornwall, are three small square-headed openings enclosed internally under one semi-circular arch, with a holy-water stoup under the window. Curiously enough, about half a mile from Liskeard, there existed a hospital for lepers, which

had no chapel of its own. The west porch of S. Mary, Melton Mowbray, seems to have had an altar, piscina, and low-side window, which may have been perhaps for the use of the lepers at Burton Lazars, the chief establishment of the kind in the kingdom.

It is certain that some low-side windows could not have been used to communicate lepers; for example, that at Prior Crawden's Chapel, Ely, which is ten feet from the ground, and another at "La Sainte Chapelle," Paris, at a still greater height. At Sutton Courtenay, near Abingdon, is a fourteenth century house (*Archæological Journal*, v. 313) with a hall 40 ft. by 23 ft. 10 in. Under one of the windows of this hall is a low window, the first that has been noticed in domestic work; it has good decorated tracery, and the hooks for hanging the shutter remain. For what purpose could this have been used?

Respecting the cure of leprosy, Mr. Soane, in an interesting article on "Blood Baths in the Early and Middle Ages" (*"New Curiosities of Literature,"* vol. i., 72), after quoting Pliny's statement that the Egyptians used baths of human blood to cure this disease, tells us that this belief gave occasion to numberless cruelties in the Middle Ages, but after a time it received a check from an opinion gradually gaining ground that only the blood of those would be efficacious who suffered themselves freely and voluntarily for a beloved sufferer.

J. PIGGOT, JUN., F.S.A.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD MANSIONS.

LIKE autumn leaves, the ripe old red-brick mansions of the seventeenth, and early part of the eighteenth, century, which stood in their spacious grounds surrounded by lofty buttressed walls, and which gave a peculiar character to our London suburbs, are falling around us. Only a few months have passed since I recorded in *Notes and Queries* the demolition of Fleetwood House; last month the end of Kensington House was narrated in *LONG AGO*, and I have two others to add to the series this month. The flat little branch line which ran out of Lower Edmonton, and for years did service as the only means of communication between Enfield and London, by a wide sweep round Stratford, Bow, and Mile-End, was terminated at its Enfield end by a fine old red brick mansion of the period of Queen Anne, which was utilised as the terminal station. The monstrous absurdity of dragging the Enfield people so many miles out of their way at last dawned upon the minds of the

Great Eastern Directors, and they have constructed a more *direct* (though still very far from *straight*) line through Edmonton, Tottenham, Stamford Hill, and Stoke Newington. This alteration would seem to necessitate the erection of a new station and the removal of the old one; so that probably before these lines are in the hands of the reader, the pick will be at its cruel work upon the fine old pile. The front of the house has good specimens of carved and moulded brickwork. The central portion of the front is, perhaps, one of the finest pieces of English brickwork in existence. It consists of an elaborate entablature, with a segmental pediment, and four pilasters, which divide the front into three spaces, the central space, which contains a large window, being twice as wide as the lateral ones, each of which contains a niche, semi-circular on plan, with a semi-circular head, filled in with a well-carved cherub's head. Above the niche is a panel containing swags of fruit and flowers, well carved out of brickwork. The entablature is very elaborately moulded and carved, the cornice having delicately moulded dentils. Each pilaster has a carved composite capital. The bricks of which this portion of the front is formed are small and the joints are almost imperceptible. All the carving is out of the solid brickwork, and none of this work appears to have been cast. The front contains, in addition, four windows, with carved brick architraves and label-heads. The other features are the usual ones found in houses of this period. All the rooms are panelled.

It has been stated—I know not upon what authority—that one of the Earls of Essex formerly lived here; but I find no mention of the fact in "Lyson."

The other old house is at the foot of Denmark Hill, Camberwell, and was till lately known as "Denmark Hill Grammar School." It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, upwards of two hundred years ago, and is said to be the last specimen of his work in the neighbourhood. It was once the residence of Mrs. Thrale, and during her occupancy Dr. Johnson was, no doubt, a frequent visitor here, as he was at Kensington House. The mansion was on the 16th ult. sold in upwards of a hundred lots for old building materials, and two hundred small houses will shortly spring up on the site.

Stoke Newington. ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

[With the March Number of *LONG AGO*, we shall give a photo-lithograph of the "Old House at Enfield," from a pen-and-ink sketch kindly placed at our disposal by Messrs. Penstone & Batterbury.—EDITOR.]

FAMILY MUNIMENTS.

THE Royal Commission of Historical Manuscript appointed four years ago, with an annual grant of £1,000 a year (since increased to £1,200) for the purpose of enquiring into the historical records scattered about the country in the private collections of our nobility and gentry, has just issued its third report, which includes the following collections in England and Wales:—House of Lords: Dukes of Devonshire and Northumberland, Marquises of Lansdowne, Salisbury, Bath, Bute, Northampton, Westminster, Earls of Devon, Shaftesbury, De-La-Warr, Fortescue, Chichester, Effingham, Lords Gage, Wharncliffe, de L'Isle and Dudley, The Bishop of Southwark, Sir H. Bedingfeld, Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir William Cope, Sir P. De Malpas Grey-Egerton, M. P., Sir Edmund Filmer, Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Sir W. H. B. Folkes, Sir H. Gunning, Sir Thomas Hare, Sir Charles Isham, Sir Rainald Knightley, Sir N. W. Throckmorton, Mr. Whitehall Dod, Mr. C. J. Eyton, Rev. Francis Hopkinson, LL.D., Messrs. J. H. Lee, W. J. Legh, H. Styleman Le Strange, T. C. Marsh, Richard Orlebar, F. Peake, R. Phelps, Rev. Walter Sneyd, Mr. R. E. Egerton Warburton, Mr. George F. Wilbraham, Mr. Matthew Wilson, Miss Othen, Corporation of Axbidge, Corporation of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Treasurer of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Corporation of Bridgewater; Downing College and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Churchwarden's accounts of Cheddar, Corporation of Kingston-on-Thames, County of Somerset, Stonyhurst College, Corporation of Totnes, City of Wells, Dean and Chapter of Wells, Vicars Choral of Wells Cathedral, and Dr. Williams' Library.

Scotland.—Duke of Montrose, Marquis of Bute, Earl of Seafield, Earl of Glasgow, Lord Rollo, Sir A. Edmonstone, Sir P. K. Murray, Mr. James Dundas, Mr. Robert Dundas, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Ross King, Mr. C. H. D. Moray, Mr. John Webster, Mr. R. G. E. Wemyss, and University of Glasgow.

Ireland.—Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Granard, Historical Memoirs of the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, Rev. M. Molony (Parliamentary History of Ireland, by Hugh Howard, LL.D.), the Black Book of Limerick, and Chief Baron Willes' Memoranda on Ireland.

The Commissioners record with pleasure the readiness with which landowners and others provided their long-hidden and half-forgotten treasures for examination and arrangement:—

"Upwards of one hundred collections have been inspected and reported upon during the past year, a result which must be considered satisfactory when it is remembered that many of these collections are large and extensive. Altogether not less than 280 collections of documents have been examined during the three years your Commission has been in

existence, and larger results might have been anticipated had increased funds been placed at our disposal. The confidence reposed in your Commissioners by the various owners of manuscripts has been most gratifying, and their readiness to assist the Commission deserves public acknowledgment."

In April, 1871, the Earl of Shaftesbury signified to the Commission his wish to present his valuable collection of manuscripts to the Public Record Office, an offer which we need hardly say "was gratefully accepted." These papers have since been arranged and catalogued by Mr. Sainsbury, one of the officers of the Public Record Office, and the Commissioners "desire to testify their appreciation of the gift which Lord Shaftesbury has thus generously bestowed on the nation." The correspondence relates to the third Earl, the celebrated author of the "Characteristics," and the letters by and to John Locke, and papers by him will be found particularly valuable, especially the copy, in Locke's hand, with corrections by him, of the first set of "Constitutions for Carolina." The collection of papers was contained in one large chest and three smaller boxes.

In this, as well as in their second Report, the Commissioners call attention to the fact that one effect of their operations has been that several collections have passed from private into public hands, and have thus become accessible to the historical student. The authorities of the British Museum have during the present year purchased the important papers belonging to the Earl of Macclesfield, which were noticed in their last Report. This collection includes the correspondence of George Stepney, during the period he was employed as the King's Commissary and Deputy in Saxony, and also the correspondence of George Cresset, while engaged in negotiations at several German courts.

Earl Fortescue has allowed the commissioners to print some letters by Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III., to Lord Clinton, showing the keen interest which he took in election contests, even to the large disbursements of money; and a note showing Pitt's sentiments towards Lord Granville on the fall of Addington in 1804.

The inspection of the valuable collection of papers belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury has been commenced. The marquis is preparing a complete and detailed catalogue of all his papers, on the plan of the calendars of State Papers, in course of publication by Her Majesty's Government.

With reference to the University of Glasgow, the Report says:—The records of the University are full and complete from the commencement, and selections from them have been printed for the Maitland Club, in four volumes. The records contain a mass of charters of lands belonging to

religious houses in Glasgow which were granted to the University. Many of them are of early date, and of great value for the purposes of local history.

With an excusable pride, some owners of historical manuscripts desire to retain possession of their ancestral archives, and yet are willing that they should be inspected, described, and catalogued by the Commissioners, who, in return will arrange, repair, and bind collections which may be transmitted to them. In this way the deeds and papers belonging to Lord Wharncliffe have been examined and stamped during the past year. During the same period several volumes of manuscripts belonging to the Corporations of Abingdon and Hythe, have been repaired and bound, the Standish Deeds belonging to Mr. Peake have been repaired, the binding of the volumes of papers belonging to Mr. R. Phelps has been completed, and a large collection of charters and papers belonging to Sir Gerald FitzGerald has been arranged, classified, and catalogued. Among the collections transmitted to the Commission during the past year for examination are those of the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Effingham, Lord Colchester, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Mr. J. H. Lee, Mr. J. J. Rogers, and Miss Othen.

The Commissioners have also taken under their charge the vast accumulation of documents belonging to the House of Lords, which filled eleven large cellars in the basement of the river front of the Palace of Westminster. The commissioners report of these that "a great number of papers have during the past year been cleaned and stamped and removed from the cellars on the river level to a convenient place for sorting. Most of the papers yet discovered of an earlier date than 1700 have been sorted and dated, but it is more than probable that many other papers belonging to this period may still be found as the work goes on." Among them are the letters of Charles the First captured by the Parliament after the Battle of Naseby, and then ordered to be published by both Houses of Parliament. Some of these letters prove how garbled were the copies which the Parliament sanctioned with its authority.

Bivers Notes.

THE ABBEY OF SPALDING.—These extracts concerning one of our oldest and most famous abbeys, taken from the *Stamford Mercury*, Nov. 22, 1872, are worthy of record in LONG AGO:—"A small portion of the once large and far-famed Abbey of Spalding escaped the demolition which befell the ancient edifice in the last century. For many years the old relic was occupied by a market-gardner, who cultivated the land surrounding it, and stored his produce, his

wife, and his family under the old thatched roof. Beyond its traditions and its historical fame, there seemed to be nothing of interest in the old building: it had plain stone walls, was devoid of lofty pillars, groined roofs, or any architectural grandeur, and began from decay of the thatch and other portions to be scarcely fit for a human habitation. As such, most owners would have pulled it down and converted the materials to some more modern and profitable use. We are glad to find, however, that in the present case the owner, having some regard, if not veneration, for the historical associations of the old building, has at considerable cost put it into thorough repair, restored it as far as practicable, and converted it into dwellings. * * * Unless fire or other unexpected calamity should destroy it, a portion of the old abbey will certainly be standing at the commencement and probably at the termination of the next century. When the abbey was inhabited by the monks the roof was doubtless of wood and thatch, for it is recorded that when the valiant Ivo Taille-Bois, with his forty men-at-arms, threatened the place, some of the monks proposed sending a messenger into Spalding town, 'which was scarcely two good bow shots distant,' to summon the whole neighbourhood to defend it, but the superior of the monks bade them reflect that the neighbourhood was very thinly populated by timid serfs—that most of the good men of Spalding town who possessed arms and the art of wielding them had already taken their departure for the camp of refuge; and at last the superior said, 'We cannot attempt a resistance, for by means of a few lighted arrows the children of Satan would set fire to our upper works, and so burn our house over our heads.'"

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

EMENDATION OF SHAKESPEARE.—In "As You Like It" (act iii. scene i.), the usurping duke has passed sentence of banishment on Oliver, unless and until he can find his brother. Oliver appeals thus—

"Oh, that your highness knew my heart in this!
I never loved my brother in my life."

The duke's rejoinder (as hitherto printed), runs thus—

"More villian thou. Well. Push him out of doors;
And let my officers of *such a nature*
Make an extent upon his house and lands;
Do this expediently and turn him going."

The second line was probably written by Shakespeare as follows:—

"And let my officers of *Escheature*."

R. W. EYTON.

CRYPT IN LAWRENCE POUNTNEY-LANE.—The Editor of LONG AGO begs to call the attention of archæologists to the fact (to which his notice has been kindly directed by Mr. Batterbury, architect, of 110, Cannon-street,) that a crypt with two arches has just been opened to public inspection by its conversion into a carpenter's shop. The floor is some four or five feet below the street level, and the outer wall, to the height of about eight feet, is of rough stone, upon which a house of the latter part of the eighteenth century has been built. Mr. Batterbury also pointed out to the Editor a noble specimen of a city mansion of the Queen Anne period still standing in Sherbourne-lane. We may probably enter into fullest details in our March Number.

LADY HAMILTON.—There is a remarkable letter from Lady Hamilton, in the diaries of the Right Hon. George Rose [i. 240] in which she urgently begs him to ask Mr. Pitt to give a place then vacant to Lord Nelson's brother-in-law; and to make him happy in his family, by doing something for him who is doing all he can for his country. This letter is only dated the "4th of November," and Mr. Harcourt, the editor, observes in a note that it is difficult to fix the date of this letter, he remarks that it could not have been in 1803, for Pitt was not then in office, and it would not have been in 1805, for Nelson was then dead, he therefore imagines it must have been written in 1804. I think the date of this letter may, with certainty, be stated to be the 4th of November, 1805, because the place asked for fell vacant in that year, and besides, though Nelson died on the 21st October in that year, yet his death was not known in London till the 6th of November; consequently the letter derives an additional interest from the fact that when Lady Hamilton wrote it Nelson had been dead nearly a fortnight, but she did not know it till two days subsequently.

EDWARD SOLLY.

BIRMINGHAM.—This discovery is even more interesting than at first sight appears. I am away from home and so from access to my library, but in all the pictorial examples I remember of S. Martin, he is represented as dividing his cloak and giving half to *one* beggar, and this also coincides with his legend. If your correspondent (No. 1, p. 21), is correct in saying that *two* beggars are shown in the Birmingham fresco, it is a very curious deviation from the usual mode of representation.

THOMAS NORTH.

RUSH-BEARING.—I am glad that LONG AGO proposes to gather in its pages the minutiae of what remains of our old customs. They are numerous, and though of seeming little import

in themselves, may, collectively, form a valuable addition to what is generally known. A relic of the old custom—rush-bearing—that I am acquainted with, is an amusement practised by children in Derbyshire at the present time; but, as may be supposed, it holds only in quiet villages in the most rural districts. In the warm days of May and June, the village children proceed in parties to the sedges and banks of dyke and brook, there to gather the finest and best rushes. These are brought with childish ceremony to some favourite spot, and then woven into various articles, such as baskets, parasols, and umbrellas. Some of the children show great cleverness in the work. Small arbours are made of green bushes, and strewn with rushes, inside which the children sit and sing, and play at "keeping house" with much lordly ceremony. At these times too, they play at a game which consists in joining hands in a circle, and going round a heap of rushes singing or saying—

"Mary Green and Betsy Bell

They were two bonny lasses,

They built a house on yonder hill

And covered it over with rashes.

Rashes, rashes, rashes!"

At each repetition of the word "rashes" (rushes) they loosen hands, and each picking up a lot of rushes, throw them into the air, so that they may fall on everyone in the descent. Many of the articles made with rushes are hung over the chimney-pieces in houses, and in children's bedrooms as ornaments or samples of skill, and there remain until the next season, or until the general cleaning out at Christmas. I have met with these articles in our large manufacturing towns, in houses where they are treasured as memorials of some rare, bright summer holiday—perhaps the only one in the owner's whole weary town-life—spent with friends in the country, or kept as reminders of bright scenes and fairy dells which passed away with childhood. It is some years since I noticed these things, and time may, ere this, have removed these wee ceremonials in connection with rush-bearing, but I doubt not that they may still be observed in some parts of Derbyshire.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

Replies.

THE HISTORY OF BEER AND BREWERS (No. 1, p. 17).—The following items I offer in continuation of this subject. They are from the *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury* of Aug. 4, 1871:—

1623, Feb. 15.—The burgesses of Grantham inform the Council that they have suppressed all

thinks I knows of this, but yn rydinge wth him that browt the letar to my mastar to a katholyk gentlemans hows anward of his way ynto lin konsher (Lincolnshire), he told me al his purpos, and what he ment to do! and he beinge a prest absolved me and mad me swar nevar to revel it to ane man. I confess myself a katholyk, and do hate the protystans relygon with my hart, and yit I detest to consent ethar to murdar or treson. I have blotyd out sartyn nams yn the letars lecas I wold not have ethar my mastar or ane of his frends trobyl aboute this; for by his menes I was mad a goud katholyk, and I wod to God the king war a good katholyk; that ys all tha harm I wish him; and let him tak hed what petysons or suplycasons he taks of ane man; and I hop this box wil be found by som that wil giv hit to the king, hyt may do him good one day. I men not to com to my mastar any mor, but wil return unto my contry from whens I cam. As for my nam and contri I consel that; and God mak the king a goud katholyk; and let ser Robart Sesil, an my lord Cohef Gustyse lok to them selvse." It seems to me that this letter savours too much of the sham bad spelling and illiterateness one sometimes meets with in letters to the editors of modern newspapers. But beyond that there are certain phrases in this "ancient letter" which seem to preclude the possibility of its being anything but a modern imposture. The recurrent term "katholyk gentleman," the too eccentric spelling, and, above all, the phrase, "that ys all tha harm I wish him"—a common modern colloquialism—seem to me to be counterfeits of a not very cunning hand. If any of your correspondents have seen the report, as I am sorry to say, at present I have not, I shall be glad to learn what they think of this document, and the evidence (if any) of its genuineness?

Blackburn.

BEN B.

FULLER'S WORTHIES (No. 1, p. 19).—Will "F. B.," the owner of an old MS. of Fuller's Worthies, kindly state if there be, in the well-known passages relating to Shakespeare, any variation from the printed edition?

J. O. H.

SIGNIFICATION OF ROME LAND.—Can your correspondent, "J. Furlong," give any *documentary* authority for the statement that the rents of land called Rome, near a monastery, were appropriated to the Holy See.

JASPAR.

POPE'S HOUSE IN LOMBARD STREET.—With reference to Mr. Andrews' able paper on this subject in last month's LONG AGO, I send the following cutting, which raises a fresh issue. I don't place much reliance on the source from whence I took it, but possibly it may have been copied from some publication of greater pretensions to authority:—"It seems to be doubted, after all, whether the house now being pulled down in Plough-court,

Lombard-street, was that in which Pope was born. There is reason to believe that Pope, the elder, was a spirit-merchant, and not a mercer, as has been generally supposed, and it has been shown on good evidence that his place of business was in Broad-street." Who said the elder Pope was a mercer? This is as new to me as that he was a spirit-merchant.

A. D.

THOMAS BROOKS, AUTHOR.—Perhaps some of your readers may help me to information respecting one Thomas Brooks, who lived some time during the second half of the seventeenth century; I have a curious little book by him, entitled "The Mute Christian Under the Smarting Rod." It is full of quaint similes, and is evidently the work of a learned and pious man; what I want to know is, Where did he get a story he tells at p. 150? "I have read of Sennacherib that after his army was destroyed by an angel (Isaiah xxxvii.), and he returned to his own country, he inquired of one about him, 'What he thought the reason might be why God so favoured the Jews?' He answered, 'There was one Abraham, their father, that was willing to sacrifice his son to death at the command of God, and that ever since that time God favoured that people.' 'Well,' said Sennacherib, 'if that be so, I have two sons, and I will sacrifice them both to death if that will procure their God to favour me,' which, when the two sons heard, they (as the story goeth) slew their father." Is this story in Talmud?

Street, Somerset.

JOSEPH CLARK, JUN.

IRELAND.—Can anyone guide me to sources of information concerning Bunerana and the Barony of Ennishowen, co. Donegal, Ireland; Sir Cashir O'Dougherty, Sir John Vaughan and Bunerana Castle? I have made much search in these parts with little success. Please send replies direct to Exeter College, Oxford.

H. S. SKIPTON.

CÆSAR'S DEBARCATIONS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.—The county of Kent claims the honour not only of the first Christian mission, but of the first, if not both, of the Roman invasions. There is great reason to be proud of the first footstep of St. Augustine upon British soil, but I cannot so cordially sympathise with Deal, Dover, or Folkestone in their contention for the pollution of the *other* Roman's sandalled feet. Nor do I think the questionable honour is undisputed with Kent. The Astronomer Royal has fixed the point of landing of both expeditions on the coast of Sussex; but I cannot remember the exact title of Professor Airey's book, in which he maintains his theory. Will any reader of LONG AGO kindly refresh my memory?

E. J. K.

BEN JONSON'S WATCH AT SOMERSET HOUSE.—I have a strong forty years' impression of my

father pointing out to me on the east side of the quadrangle of Somerset House, in London, a large silver watch embedded in the masonry, of which the well-known story was told. My son, who is at a public school in London, and whose attention I, by letter, directed to it, in my turn, writes to me that *it is not there*; and, moreover, that his schoolmates tell him I am "chaffing" him! Am I getting imbecile—are the young eyes of the present generation less sharp than those of the last—or has the watch perished, dropped from its place, or been removed?

Vale of Clwyd.

AP PRENTICE.

Research and Discovery.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF AN AZTEC CITY.—

We abridge the following curious statement from the *Denver News* (Colorado), of the 19th of December:—Col. W. T. Roberts, who went down to Arizona with the Mike Gray party hunting after diamonds, started from Denver. Beyond the San Juan River, to the southward and westward, they came into a desolate-looking, uninhabited region, seldom trod by foot of civilised man, and shunned by the Indians. They travelled until many of their mules gave out, and several of the men declared they could go no further. Captain Gray, Colonel Roberts, and Ben. Harpending, a nephew of A. Harpending, rode on a short distance, and fortunately found a pool of water, which proved the salvation of the entire party. They travelled on day after day, resolutely struggling against despair, and finally, by good fortune, found a way out of the desert. Roberts tells a strange story of a strange city—or the remnants of one—away down there in that desolate land. It was while attempting to find his way out of the gorges into which the party had stumbled, that Roberts came out upon a *mesa* and was astonished to find before him the ruins of what was evidently once a populous city. It covered an area of about three square miles, and was inclosed by a wall of sandstone, neatly quarried and dressed, ten or twelve feet thick, and which, judging by the *debris*, was fifteen or twenty feet high before its fall. In most places it had crumbled away and fallen, and was covered with sand, but in many places it was still standing six or eight feet above the sand-banks which had drifted around it. The entire area inside of this had at one time been covered with houses, built of solid sandstone, which showed excellent masonry in their construction. This ancient city is situated in Arizona, about ninety miles from the boundary line between Utah and Arizona, and the same distance from the western Colorado line. It has the appearance of being an old Aztec

city that has been deserted for hundreds of years and fallen to ruins. It is entirely of stone, and not a stick of worked timber is to be seen among the ruins. Nothing but the walls are standing, and none of them are now left more than eight or ten feet above the sand, which is eight or ten feet deep. The walls still bear the traces of many hieroglyphics, cut deep into them, showing various Indian customs and superstitions. There are also the ruins of stately monuments built of square block sandstone, well quarried and showing good masonry, which are worked with notches and crosses cut into them at regular intervals. The city is covered with sand, which, it is thought, has blown there from the desert. The sand has become solid and packed by the rains. Under the sand is a layer of blue clay six or eight feet deep. No bones, implements, or relics of any kind were found, with the exception of some pieces of pottery of dark colour. These were embellished with paintings of flowers and ornamental figures in blue colours. The colouring matter is of a blue mineral substance of some kind. It is perfectly indelible, and pieces of the pottery which has been exposed to storms which have worn away the solid masonry of the walls of the city, show their colours fresh and bright to all appearances as when new. The pottery itself has been found to be perfectly fire-proof upon trial in crucibles and furnaces. After the discovery of the city, which, by the way, Roberts was the only one to see, the party moved on. Afterwards one of the explorers was lost, and wandered without food several days. He finally made his way to Defiance, and then found his companions.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA'S PALACE.—M. Mauch, an African traveller, thus writes:—"I believe that I have found the real Ophir, in lat. 20 deg. 15 min. S., long. 26 deg. 30 min. E., and I think I possess proofs of the fact. The ruins which have been so often spoken about are composed of two masses of edifice, in a tolerably good state of preservation. The first is on a mountain of granite; and, amongst other constructions, is to be remarked one which is an imitation of the Temple of Solomon, being fortress and sanctuary at the same time, the walls of which are built in wrought granite, without mortar, and still being more than 30 ft. high. Beams of cedar served as ceiling to the narrow and covered galleries. No inscription exists, but only some special designs of ornamentation which announce a great antiquity. The whole western part of the mountain is covered with blocks of great size, which seems to indicate terraces. The second mass of ruins is situated to the south of the mountain, from which it is separated by

a low valley; it retains a well-preserved circular form, with walls constructed as a labyrinth, also without mortar; a tower still exists, 30 ft. high, 17 ft. in diameter at the base, and 9 ft. at the top. The circular edifice is accompanied by a large number of others situated in the front, and which doubtless served as the habitation of the Queen of Sheba's suite. I have drawn, not without difficulty, a general sketch and a plan of this palace. I was confirmed by the natives themselves in the idea that these ruins date from the queen's time. Forty years since sacrifices were still offered up on the mountain. The natives still call the circular building the house of the great princess."

ROME.—Amongst a variety of curious objects lately found in the excavations of Rome are portions of a net found at the Esquiline, pieces of woollen stuff blackened by time, and having the appearance of contact with fire, but still preserving their elasticity, and the remnants of a straw mat much discoloured. These objects were found in a large room in which a public wash-house is supposed to have been established.

TROY.—The *New York Herald* publishes the following report from Dr. Schliemann of his explorations on the site of Troy:—"At only one metre below the surface I came upon a relic of Greek art, a fine sculptured marble of the time of Lysimachus, representing Phœbus Apollo in female attire with the disc of the sun on his head, and supported on four horses of beautiful workmanship. I also found there a long Greek inscription, which I shall publish, and which refers to the Emperor Antonius Pius, who is therein called Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antonius. At this part of the mount the accumulation of rubbish is very great. I came upon a wall built of huge stones, joined with clay. Whether this wall served as the substructure of some Trojan temple, or whether it was the wall of circumvallation which Homer ("Iliad," vii.) attributes to Neptune and Apollo, I am unable to say. Below and above this wall I find masses of that splendid black pottery which resembles so much the Etruscan terra-cottas. My thoughts are now absorbed in another important object. In digging the great trench simultaneously from north and south across the mount, I came, July 19, upon a colossal structure of solid masonry, 12 mètres or 40 feet in thickness, and of a perpendicular height of 6 mètres (20 feet), built on the primitive rock. Its structure is similar to that of the wall found beneath the site of the temple, except that the stones are smaller. I find by measure that the part I have laid bare is but 37 or 38 mètres from the western descent from the Acropolis to the plain, and it is, therefore, not unlikely that the structure was a tower in the wall, and it may have

been the great tower of Ilium ("Iliad," vi., 386), to which Andromache went up to scan the plain in search of Hector * * * On the primitive soil I found a Trojan lamp. I also found on the virgin soil a small domestic burial-place, formed by three stones, and containing two urns with human ashes. In the Trojan ruins proper I found weights of granite, hammers and axes of diorite, and small, beautifully-polished implements in the form of wedges of a splendid transparent green stone, besides small black terra-cotta discs, &c. Until last week the only Trojan symbol I had found in all my explorations was the sun. But last week I found a large number of symbols which enable me to say with certainty that the Trojans were Arians. The cross, and that cognate symbol which may be described as a cross with a crotchet at the end of each limb at right angles with the limb, are the symbols of those two pieces of wood which our Arian forefathers used, together with the "pramatha" (from which the Greek Prometheus), for kindling the holy fire (*agni*). The crotcheted cross symbol was found on utensils discovered on the banks of the Oder, and is a symbol of great importance in religious history.

KENT.—Two grave-mounds were recently explored by Mr. Woodruff, of Walmer, nearly midway between Deal and Dover, about a mile from the sea, on the ridge of a high down. About the centre of the mound, and at a depth of three feet from the surface, the labourers came upon a deposit of burnt bones, probably a later interment, without any traces of pottery or other remains. Further investigations at a greater depth revealed four large urns, about three feet apart from each other. The first that was uncovered stood in a neatly-made niche, with an arched top, cut out of the solid chalk. The bottom of this niche had been carefully levelled, and on it lay a heap of burnt bones, covered by the inverted urn. The three other urns were placed in a similar position in cysts formed by cutting cylindrical holes in the chalk to the depth of 18 inches, but one of them had been crushed by the weight of the superincumbent soil.

REPORTS ON ROMAN ARCHÆOLOGY.—The Municipal Archæological Commission of Rome has come to the determination of publishing a fortnightly report of the excavations and discoveries made in all parts of the city, and has moreover decided on presenting copies of these reports to the academies and learned societies not only of Italy, but throughout Europe and America, and also to all the principal illustrated journals of England, France, Germany, and the United States. The reports will be accompanied by drawings and fac-similes. This is certainly the most liberal act of the kind promised by any municipality, and we trust the report is not a hoax. It is added that the publication will

not cost less than £1,600—per annum, we suppose. The text will be in Italian.—*Architect.*

Restorations.

DORCHESTER ABBEY CHURCH.—The Abbey Church has now undergone a thorough restoration, the work extending over twenty-five years, and costing nearly £10,000. The proportions of the church are now well-displayed, and the Jesse window and the east window, with its stained glass, are plainly visible from nearly all parts of the edifice. The last and crowning portion of the work of restoration is the complete renovation of the roof of the south aisle of the chancel, which has just been accomplished from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. There yet, however, remains something to be done to this aisle, as some traces of a groined ceiling have been discovered, and it is the wish of the vicar to have this thoroughly restored.

CHEDBURGH CHURCH.—The parish church of All Saints', Chedburgh, has been re-opened, after being closed since last August for restoration. In the course of the restoration, on stripping off the plaster from the inside of the walls, a rude rood-loft staircase was discovered, more or less mutilated, for which the sill of the Early westernmost window on the north side had been cut away, the hole (for it could not be called an arch) which led out on the rood-beam being so small as only barely to have admitted a person in a stooping posture. A single sedile for one priest was discovered on the south side, which has been removed, and is to be placed in its proper site in the present chancel. The remains of an aumbry and piscina, much mutilated, were also discovered. In the church is a quartrefoil west window. The church is very small in dimensions. It is in the Decorated style.—*Builder.*

RESTORATION OF WARWICK CASTLE.—Considerable progress has been made during the past year in re-building the private apartments and baronial hall of Warwick Castle, which were destroyed by the disastrous fire at the close of 1871. The external walls have been repaired, the partition walls of the domestic apartments completed, and the work of internal decoration will shortly be commenced. The baronial hall is also progressing satisfactorily; but the workmen have only just begun upon the dining-room and entrance-hall. Amid the rubbish carted away from the ruins of the hall many relics of the curious armour which adorned its walls have been discovered. It is believed that nearly the whole of the steel armour can be restored. Mr. Syers is now engaged on the work. The state apartments, from which the furniture and treasures of painting and sculpture were

hurriedly removed, now bear only slight traces of injury or of hurt.

Meetings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—January 7.—Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D., President, in the chair. Nine new members were elected, one of whom was the Premier, Mr. Gladstone. The papers read were "On some Recent Discoveries in South-Western Arabia," by Captain W. F. Prideaux, and "On the tomb of Joseph, at Shechem," by Professor Donaldson.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—January 8.—H. Syer Cuming, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Mr. J. W. Baily sent for exhibition some ancient Roman toilet articles, found in London. Mr. J. W. Grover exhibited some fragments of ancient glass, found in a Roman villa at Teston. Mr. E. Roberts exhibited some Roman and other pottery, found in the recent excavations in Queen Victoria-street. Mr. H. Syer Cuming read an interesting and appropriate paper on the "Christmas pieces," formerly written by boys at school as specimens of handwriting, to take home to their parents at Christmas. He exhibited as illustrations of his paper, one example entirely executed by hand, and several others with engraved borders, dating from the reign of George II. downwards. Dr. Kendrick sent a very rare Christmas piece, having the borders embellished with curious scenes in the taking of the Bastille, and published in 1789.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—January 9.—J. Winter Jones, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The presents were, a series of fourteen casts of ivory, chiefly from the National Museum at Munich, by Mr. A. W. Franks; and, the matrix of a seal of the Carmelite Friars at Oxford, and a glass bottle having four necks intertwined, from Mr. W. Adlam. Mr. W. H. Russell exhibited a silver-gilt ring, with an intaglio in niccòlo representing a griffin, dug up in Fleet-street twelve years ago. Dr. Kendrick exhibited a bronze ewer of the fourteenth century, in the shape of a knight on horseback. Mr. H. Eddy exhibited some coins, found in the chancel wall of St. Andrews Church, Ashburton; and Mr. C. Worthy made some remarks upon them. A paper was read by Mr. R. H. Major, "Supplementary Facts in the History of the Discovery of Australia," explaining how the supposed 1601 discovery has been found to be an imposture of the Portuguese navigator, Eredia.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—January 16.—W. S. W. Vaux, F.R.S., President, in the chair. Five new members were elected. Mr. Henry W. Henfrey exhibited a very rare large silver satirical medallion, representing Cromwell and Masaniello, and made by the Dutch upon the death of the Protector in

1658. Mr. Charles Golding exhibited a leaden piece of St. Nicholas, dating about the commencement of the sixteenth century, and found near Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Roach Smith sent for exhibition a sealing-wax impression of an ancient British coin of Verica. Mr. John Evans exhibited a large silver three dollar piece of Charles Louis of Lunenburg, dated 1650; also a bronze medal of very fine work, struck on the occasion of the death of Gustavus III. of Sweden. Mr. John Evans read a paper by Mr. Stanley E. Lane Poole, on certain "Mint Characteristics of Arabic Coins." Mr. W. S. W. Vaux read the first portion of a very interesting paper, by himself, on "Finds of Roman Coins in India," written with a view to elucidate the former commercial relations of Rome with India. He commenced with a learned historical summary of the statements of various contemporary authors, showing that ancient Rome probably had a considerable trade with India, and then proceeded to trace the introduction of Roman coins into that country by means of this channel.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—January 22.—H. Syer Cuming, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Mr. J. W. Baily sent for exhibition a curious weapon of the stone period, a fistula or conduit-pipe of a rare conical form, a very fine tall Norman pitcher of the eleventh century, a jug of the thirteenth century, a curiously ornamented tile dating about 1500, and a white stone stamp for marking cakes. Mr. F. K. Glover exhibited a small copper money box, found at Colchester, and supposed to have belonged to a Royalist soldier, *temp.* Charles I.; also a bronze ring of the fifteenth century. Mr. Henry W. Henfrey exhibited a Dutch jewel box, ornamented with pen-and-ink drawings, of the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. E. Roberts sent for exhibition a selection of objects, all recently found in London, including a very fine water pot of the fifteenth century, two small Samian tazze, a candlestick and three porringers, early seventeenth century. Mr. T. Morgan read a lucid and valuable paper on "Odinism in Scandinavia," in which he gave an interesting sketch of the life and religion of Odin, together with the monuments of that creed. In connection with this paper Mr. Cuming exhibited a singular eagle-headed idol, believed to represent Odin. The last paper read was one by the chairman, on the art of "Back Painting" upon glass. He fully described the method of producing these rare articles, and traced the art from its origin to its extinction. The paper was illustrated by several curious specimens.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—January 23.—Mr. John Evans read a paper "On the Bronze Period," and, after giving a most elaborate description of the varied forms of bronze implements, weapons, and ornaments discovered in many barrows and other places, the lecturer said that they were evidently of

local manufacture, and were not derived from any one centre, by commerce, because wherever they were found there also were discovered the moulds in which they were cast. The theory therefore, of bronze articles being supplied solely by the Phœnicians was a fallacious one. As to the chronological history of the bronze period, very little was known, but it was certain that when the Romans invaded this country iron was in use. It was impossible, however, to say at what period the bronze period ended or when that of iron began. It was probable that the end of the one and the commencement of the other overlapped each other, and bronze might have remained in use within a century of the invasion of Cæsar, and it doubtless extended back for several centuries from that time. It was, however, obvious that while the manufacture of bronze was developed by contact from without, it was originally derived from the invention of the inhabitants of the various countries where it was used. The bronze period formed an important link between the stone and iron periods in the history of the manufacture of implements of various kinds. The lecture was illustrated by constant reference to the specimens exhibited in the room, a full description of which from our own reporter has reached us too late for insertion in the present number will appear in our next.

CORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The third meeting of this society for the session 1872-73 was held in the library of the Royal Cork Institution on Wednesday evening, Thomas Jennings, Esq., in the chair. Dr. Caulfield exhibited, by the permission of the Very Rev. the Dean of Cloyne, an ancient cross and the centre part of a pastoral staff or crozier, both of which were lately discovered in the Cathedral Church of St. Colman, Cloyne. The former had once been attached to a shrine, and consisted of four arms, on each of which is represented the figure of a saint or a knight. The figures are similarly habited, a tunic composed of four rows of work resembling armour extending down to the knees. Each of the legs is entwined with a snake, similar to those on early Irish ornaments, between which the end of a sword hangs down. The arms are very remarkable—the right arm below the elbow extends across the back, and the right hand is seen holding the left above the elbow, the other part of the left crossing the armour in front. The hair of each is divided on the forehead, and encircles the head in the form of a Greek capital omega. Running round the entire borders was a fine thread of gold filigree work, with a silver one of similar but broader pattern inside; in the centre was a stone in the same setting; the entire was richly gilt. The workmanship of this very interesting relic cannot be later than the tenth century. The staff of the crozier, which is about two feet long, is of bronze, ornamented with roses

rudely engraved on the metal; at the end are two movable bosses with six knobs, decorated with lozenge patterns and foliage. This was also thickly gilt. While the cross exhibits the workmanship of an advanced period of national art, the crozier is an exemplification of its last degree of decadence, and cannot date many years previous to the time of the Reformation. Dr. Caulfield also exhibited some ancient parchment rolls belonging to the See of Cloyne, from which he has made careful transcripts as materials towards a history of the diocese. A vote of thanks was passed to the Dean. Mr. Robert Day, jun., M.R.I.A., brought before the society a hoard of silver pennies, thirty-seven in number, which were turned up by the spade during the past summer near Sligo. All were of the reign of Henry III., but of various mints. Twenty-four of the number were coined at Dublin, some by "David," and the remainder by Richard, and bear the king's effigy within a triangle upon the obverse. The other coins of the hoard were coined at London, Canterbury, St. Edmundsbury, and Winchester, and are of the short-cross and long-cross types. One is struck by "Ricard on Linc." (Richard in Lincoln), and has on the obverse the rather rare "Terci" instead of the numerals III. after the king's name.

MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The first meeting for the season of this Association was held on the 13th ult., when a paper was read by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, "On the Great Plague of London, as Described and Illustrated by the Records of a City Parish."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—At the meeting of this society on the 17th ult. the following communications were then read:—(1.) Note on the Jousting Helm of Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G. (who died in 1375), formerly suspended over his tomb in Hereford Cathedral, by Sir J. Noel Paton, Kt., R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot. (2.) Notice of Working Drawings scratched on the walls of the crypt at Roslin chapel (with sketches from the drawings), by Robert Anderson, Esq., architect, F.S.A. Scot. (3.) Notes on Feudalism in Japan, by J. G. Sinclair Coghill, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. (4.) Notice of Standing Stones at Lagganarn, and of Sculptured Stones at Mull of Sunnoness, and Airrelich, Wigtownshire (with rubbings and drawings), by Rev. George Wilson, Glenluce, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. (5.) Notice of a Sculptured Slab which formed the lid of a short cist found in clearing away a cairn on Carnwath Moor, in which was an urn of the "Drinking Cup" shape (both presented to the society's museum).

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the Royal Historical Society, held on the 16th ult., a paper was read by Mr. G. Harris, F.S.A., "On the Materials for a Domestic History of England," in which he referred to the various

sources of information from which a complete account of the pursuits and mode of life of our forefathers might be obtained, commencing with the description given by Caesar in his Commentaries of the mode of life and customs in use among the ancient Britons, which is supplemented by the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, from which several interesting particulars are to be obtained. He next referred to the illuminations in our ancient missals, several copies of which he exhibited, which present a vivid picture of manners and customs in the olden time. Diaries, ancient legends and poems, account books, old Acts of Parliament, and newspapers—specimens of which were exhibited—also serve as materials, particularly as regards the mode of travelling, progress of building, crimes of different kinds, and the way of punishing them. Some caricatures of the last century were exhibited as satirising the extravagance in dress. Mr. Sopwith, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Harris, speaking of his paper, said it was so comprehensive that allusion could only be made to a few of the points noticed. In one of the diagrams were shown some curious markings in rock. Such rude markings on stone surfaces were very common in Northumberland, and many exact drawings of them had been engraved along with other antiquarian remains for the late Duke Algernon of Northumberland, who had with great taste and liberality encouraged such researches. The meaning of them, however, was wrapt in mystery. There were in many parts of the country remarkable remains of antiquity known only to local observers, and the present paper was well adapted to call attention to them. He instanced a case in Northumberland wherein a vast range of rocky *debris* roads were discovered converging towards a centre, and those were probably used by the ancient inhabitants to drive animals so as more readily to capture them in a concentrated spot. Ancient dwellings were also traceable having a circular form with a small coffin-like space at one side, doubtless the chamber of the chief, and it was noticeable that all the doors were opposite to or away from the prevailing currents of wind in that locality.

Items.

SALISBURY ANTIQUITIES.—The Friary at Salisbury has become a source of attraction to antiquaries, on account of discoveries made in the course of excavations for building purposes. Mr. J. W. Lovibond, brewer, of St. Anne-street, and a partner of the Greenwich firm, having become the owner of a portion of the site in the rear of his premises, caused the earth to be removed to a depth which exposed to view the

foundation of a building originally devoted to the monastic observances of the Minor or Grey Friars. Dr. Blackmore, who is officially connected with the Blackmore and South Wilts Museums, was soon apprised of the circumstance; and then, upon reference to ancient authorities, it was ascertained that the building was erected in 1240, and razed in 1580, the object being to utilise the materials in the erection of neighbouring property by a person who held a lien on the establishment. Several samples of variegated tiles were found in excellent preservation, as also the remains of earthenware articles for domestic use, and of peculiar device. The foundation is of massive construction, and supported by a large layer of chalk and flint, supposed to have been removed from the ancient city at Old Castle, or Old Sarum. Close to the walls, on either side, were found several human remains, those on the inside being packed in tiers, indicating the removal of bones from the ancient place of interment; while beyond the boundary the skeletons of females were detected, thus leading to the inference that a small portion of the whole was set apart as a burial-place for the parishioners. Not only bones, but the massive foundations of the south-east corner of the old monastery, are laid bare, and the hardness and compactness of the concrete fully testifies how well our ancestors understood the art of building. No coffins have been found, for the order of Franciscan Friars, *Fratrerculi*, or "Little Brothers," as they humbly called themselves, and hence were popularly known as "Minors," in contradistinction of their more assuming rivals, the Dominicans, the Black or Friars Major, on entering the order, sold all their possessions, and it was imperative upon them to take the vow of poverty. The burial without coffin was the usual custom in those days. Only the nobles or wealthy ever had stone coffins, and even now in many parts of Spain the ordinary interments are made without coffins. The head of one skeleton was to the west. The skull, which is remarkably brachycephalic, is that of a woman who has seen some sixty or more summers. It is well-proportioned, and the sharply-curved nasal bones show that she had a handsome acquiline nose. The bodies lie in ranks parallel to each other, and in every case the head is towards the west. This disposition of the head to the west has no relation to the sun, but is the usual position in Roman Catholic burials, and has reference to the position of the altar of the church, the feet of the corpse being placed so that the face looks towards the altar, wherever that may be. All the skulls that were sufficiently perfect to be examined proved to be very round, or what craniologists

technically call "brachycephalic." Hence we may fairly infer that this type of head was prevalent in the district during the 300 years that the monastery existed at Salisbury. It has been stated that this monastery was removed from Old Sarum. This, however, is highly improbable, and is unsupported by any documentary evidence. The first establishment of the Grey Friars in England was at Canterbury, in the year 1224. We find that in 1231 the king gave ten marks towards building the church of the Friars Minor at Sarum, and that in the year following he presented several sums to defray the expenses of felling oaks in the Forest of Clarendon, for roof shingles and boards to wainscot the same building. The Franciscan Friars were violently opposed to Henry VIII.'s divorce, and hence early came under the royal displeasure; the order was banished from the kingdom, many were thrown into prison, and their possessions confiscated. The establishment at Salisbury was granted, in 1544, to John Wroth, who laid it in ruins for the sake of the building materials it contained. The skeletons are, without exception, those of adults of both sexes. Many bones occur at a higher level than the earlier interments. These are scattered in all directions, and have evidently been dug up from some other resting-place and roughly re-buried in the old churchyard.—*Times*.

A COLLECTION OF OLD "PRIMERS."—In the South Kensington Museum there is now being exhibited a collection of books which will seem strange enough to the rising generation, and will awaken many old associations amongst elderly people. The collection is of the old primers from which our grandfathers and grandmothers learned their alphabets and made their earliest essays in reading. Many of these little books are illustrated, and the illustrations were so far favourable to childish education that they left an immensity to the imagination. Near the primers are a collection of horn books, once so popular and plentiful, but now extremely valuable through their rarity. The horn book itself was the primer of our ancestors, and down to the time of George II. common in every part of England. This book consisted of a single leaf, upon which was printed the alphabet in old English or Roman characters, after that a selection of usual words of one syllable, and then the Lord's Prayer. The leaf was pasted on a piece of wood in shape and size, not unlike the back of a hairbrush, and over the leaf, for its preservation, was spread a sheet of horn, which gave it the name of Horn Book. Sometimes these books were called "Criss-cross rows," the derivation of which is not at first apparent. It was at the beginning of the first row of letters,

which were capitals, that a figure of the cross was invariably drawn. That line, the first to be learned, came thus to be called, the Christ-cross-row, and gradually this name was given to the whole book. There was ordinarily a hole made in the handle of the book, by which the lesson book was tied to the girdle of the scholar, and in Shenstone's "Schoolmistress" we have an allusion to this fashion:—

"Their books of stature small they take in hand,
Which with pellucid horn secured are,
To save from fingers wet the letters fair."

—*Globe.*

MR. THOMAS GOODMAN announces the publication by photo-lithography of the plan of the Temple Church, as the first of an intended series of accurate illustrations of the round churches handed down to us from the Order of Knights Templars.

At one of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's recent sales, Mr. Graves, of Pall-Mall, purchased one of the most interesting historical pictures which has been sold lately. It is a large canvas, presumed to have been painted by Stoop, and represents the entry of Charles II. into London. The gay monarch is on horseback, and the picture is full of portraits of men memorable at the Restoration. Stoop, the artist, came over with Charles, and was afterwards sent by Charles to attend Catherine of Braganza from Lisbon. He did a series of etchings of that event.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES OF ALL AGES.—It has been suggested to her Majesty's Commissioners that in the class of Surgical Instruments and Appliances of this year's exhibition at South Kensington, there might be included representative collections of ancient instruments, or of those used by celebrated surgeons in different ages. For example, steps have already been taken to obtain, through A. Castellani, of Rome, reproductions of the well-known surgical instruments discovered at Pompeii, and now exhibited in the Museum of Naples. It is hoped that the implements used by the old English surgeons will also be well represented. Mr. Charles Hawkins has promised to send those used for lithotomy by Sir Benjamin Brodie. Mr. T. Wormald has offered those which belonged to Mr. Abernethy. Mr. Liston's will also be shown, and it is believed that there exist in many museums and private collections curious and ancient surgical instruments which would show the progress of the art of surgery, and form a most interesting and instructive series, if collected together next April for public exhibition and professional study. The possessors of any such specimens can obtain all necessary particulars as to the cases, &c., provided to exhibitors, on application to the Secretary of the Royal Commission, Gore Lodge, S.W.

PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES.—M. de Bunsen, Chargé d'Affaires in Peru, lately sent to the Berlin Museum a curious and valuable collection of Peruvian pottery and other articles, which are all the more valuable from the fact that the ancient civilisation of South America was previously but poorly represented in the Ethnological Section of the Museum. Amongst the collection are several kinds of urns, some of early date, while others are the work of natives who had been converted to Christianity. The mummies are very remarkable. Three of them are completely clothed, and accompanied with the objects which are almost always found in Peruvian tombs, such as the bag for food, the drinking cup, and the loom and its accessories placed in women's graves. In one case, the mummy of a female has in its arms a clay model of an infant. The various textile stuffs in which the mummies are enveloped are extremely rare, there being but few examples in our museums.

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY.—The following is the bill of fare of this Society for 1873:—"Original Series:—'Old English Homilies,' from the unique MS. in Trinity College, Cambridge, edited by the Rev. Dr. Richard Morris; the Third Version, or Text C of 'William's Vision of Piers Plowman,' edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat; 'Paladius on Husbandrie,' edited by the Rev. Barton Lodge, part ii.; the 'Gest Hystoriale of the Destruction of Troy,' from the unique MS. in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow, edited by the Rev. G. A. Panton and Mr. Donaldson, part ii.; 'Sir Genevrides,' from the unique MS. in Trinity College, Cambridge, edited by W. Aldis Wright, Esq., part i.; the 'Gawaine Poems,' edited by the Rev. Dr. R. Morris, part ii. In the Extra Series, Barbour's 'Bruce,' re-edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, part ii.; 'The Myrroure of Our Lady,' edited by the Rev. J. H. Blunt; Walter Map's 'History of the Holy Graal, Englisht by Herry Lonelich, skynner, ab. 1440 A.D.,' re-edited from the unique MS. in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by F. J. Furnivall, Esq."

The Hunterian Club of Glasgow, through Mr. A. Smith, the honorary secretary, sends us the following list of publications projected for the current year:—"Bannatyne MS., vol. i.—Rowland's; 'The Letting of Humour's Blood in the Head-Vaine' (1600); 'Diogenes' Lanthorne' (1607); 'A Terrible Battel Betweene the Two Conquerors of the Whole World—Time and Death' (1602?); 'The Knave of Harts, Haile Fellow Well Met' (1612); 'More Knaves Yet! The Knaves of Spades and Diamonds' (N.D.); 'The Melancholie Knight' (1615); and 'A Sacred Memorie of the Miracles Wrought by our Lord and Saviour Iesus Christ' (1618). Also the following tracts by Craige:—"Poeticall Essayes" (1604); 'The Pilgrime and Heremite' (1631); and 'Fugitive Poems.'"

DR. BENISCH writes to the *Jewish Chronicle* to say that there is in existence a very large number of documents never explored, containing the trials of individuals in Spain, who were charged by the Inquisition with the crime of Judaising. He states that the discovery was made by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, at Alcala de Henares, the palace of the Archbishop of Toledo, a portion of which is used as a repository for state papers of comparatively modern time. The papers contain accounts of proceedings taken by the Inquisition against secret Jews, who at one time were very numerous in the Peninsula. It is believed that the papers have never been seen either by Llorente, the historian of the Inquisition, or by any other explorer of Spanish archives. Patronage to obtain access to these papers would probably not be wanting to scholars.

A DISCOVERY has just been made in the church of St. Laurent, Boulevard de Strasburg, of a superb and large picture, "The Martyrdom of St. Lawrence," signed J. B. Greuze.

MEMORIALS OF MOZART.—M. V. Wilder has discovered the unpublished score of a ballet by Mozart in the library of the Paris Opera. The ballet was written in 1778 when Mozart was staying in Paris, and the piece was represented under the name of Noverre, and was called "Les Petits Riens."

THE MANUSCRIPT MINUTES of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, now deposited in three folio volumes in Dr. Williams's Library in Queen-square, are being transcribed under the care of a committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland. The records commence at Session 45, August 4, 1643, and close at March 25, 1652. The first part is written in an indistinct and almost illegible hand. There is reason to believe that is the work of the scribe—Mr. Adoniram Byfield. The other part is a transcript written in a very fair hand. As minutes, they indicate inexperience in drawing up church records, and are generally considered unsatisfactory.

A NEW ASSYRIAN EXPEDITION.—A correspondence has passed between the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* and Mr. J. Winter Jones, as representing the trustees of the British Museum—the subject being an offer made by that journal to send out to Assyria, at an expense of a thousand guineas, for six months, Mr. George Smith, the decipherer of the tablets which have lately caused so much interest in the antiquarian and literary worlds. Both the trustees and the Lords of the Treasury, with whom they communicated, have cordially accepted the proposal; and an expedition to Assyria is in course of equipment, the results of which are in many

quarters anticipated with eager zest. In an introductory paragraph it is stated that application has been made to his Majesty the Sultan, in order that the official countenance and protection necessary for the success of the enterprise may be assured. With regard to the limits of expenditure which have been indicated in the correspondence, these must be viewed merely as furnishing a basis for the undertaking. Should the anticipated objects be realised, the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* take upon themselves the full responsibility of whatever further outlay may be necessary. Under any circumstances, the Government will be put to no expense for the general results which it is hoped to obtain, or the special memorials of historical record and antiquarian value which it is desired to discover, with the purpose of presenting them, for the benefit of the nation, to our Collection of Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum.

AN OLD HINDOO DEITY.—Captain Lyon has lately delivered two lectures before the Society of Arts, on "Indian Architecture, Idols, and Everyday Life." We have only room this month to quote the legend of Ganesa. His history is as follows:—"For certain reasons it was considered necessary that Shiva should marry, and as he was an old bachelor he did not like it. However, the marriage took place between him and Parvatee, who unfortunately gave birth to a son. Parvatee had a brother, called Vishnu, who was always upbraiding her, and Ganesa, who was a most lovely child, always took his mother's part. At last, Vishnu one day began upbraiding her again, and Ganesa threatened to thrash him, and the result was that they had a fight, and Ganesa got a tremendous thrashing instead, and Vishnu, with one blow of his scimitar, cut off his head. Parvatee took a fit of the sulks at this; but in the end Shiva was asked to restore Ganesa to life. Shiva at last consented to do so; but on looking for him they could only find his body, but no head. Here was a difficulty. The gods were consulted as to what was to be done, and the result was that a god was sent to bring the head of the first animal he saw, and put it on Ganesa's body; and this animal, unfortunately, was an old elephant, with one tooth. They took his head, and stuck it on to Ganesa's body, and you see the result. Parvatee did not like this, and, in return, to pacify her, Brahma said that Ganesa should be most worshipped of all the gods. Before a Hindoo builds a temple, or a house, or goes a journey, he prays to Ganesa. 'And so I say, O Ganesa—glorious and honourable Ganesa—grant me success this evening. May I please all this people. All reverence to you, Ganesa.'"

WORKMEN are at present employed in making some interesting repairs in the Palais des

Thermes, at Paris, the relic of the old Roman edifice inhabited by the Emperor Julian. The large window which admits light into the interior has been propped up, and will have to be in part reconstructed. The vault of the hall, composed of blocks of brick, has also been shored up at certain points, and will probably have to be consolidated by columns.

ONE of the relics which formerly belonged to Jean Jacques Rousseau, has just been stolen from the seat of Les Charmettes, near Chambéry, the habitation rendered famous by his residence there. The object carried off is the silver watch which once belonged to the author of "*La Nouvelle Héloïse*," and which had his name engraved on the dial. The supposed thieves are two tourists who visited the house recently. It was made by Rousseau's father, a watchmaker at Geneva.

THE most eminent of French Egyptologists, M. Olivier Charles Camille Emmanuel, Vicomte de Rougé, Professor of Archæology in the Collège de France, and keeper of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre, died a day or two ago in Paris, at his residence in the Rue de Babylon. He belonged to an ancient Breton family, and was born in Paris on the 11th of April, 1811.

THE CORINIUM MUSEUM.—The interesting collection of Roman antiquities found in this ancient Roman town, has been enriched by a donation of an important sepulchral memorial. A few years ago three headstones, commemorating ancient Romans, were found at Watermoor. One of these was at once secured by Mr. T. C. Brown, and presented to the museum. It represented a soldier on horseback spearing a prostrate foe. The second likewise commemorated a mounted soldier in the same attitude. This became the property of the late Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, and passed into the possession of Mr. George Moffatt, who has presented it to the museum, where it has arrived. The third monument is a memorial of a civilian. This, formerly in the possession of Mr. P. B. Purnell, has been placed in the museum recently established at Gloucester.

THE ANCIENT TERRA COTTAS OF SYRIA.—The incredulity with which the objects of idolatrous art, recently discovered in Moab, and of which Lieut. Conder sent water-colour sketches to the Palestine Exploration Fund, were received in this country must now be at an end. Some time since, the report of Pastor Weser, the Prussian chaplain at Jerusalem, who himself visited the sites of excavation, was published. An attempt was made to throw doubt even upon that. Now, Mr. Greville Chester, one of the opponents of the genuine character of the ob-

jects in question, writes from Jerusalem a full recantation. He says that he has examined the collection of Mr. Shapira, and is convinced of its genuine character and extreme importance. At Berlin the same conclusion was long since arrived at, and Pastor Weser has been elected a member of the Oriental Society, in consequence of the light he has personally thrown on the subject. Lieut. Conder's sketches were confined to the most striking objects, from an art point of view. Some of the jars are covered with incised characters, which, in some cases, are bi-lingual. The British Museum authorities based their condemnation of some of the jars, as forgeries, on the ground that they were impressed with unknown, as well as with well-known characters, a thing most unlikely for a forger to attempt. While we regret that these objects are lost to this country, it is very instructive to see the different tone in which any indication of important discovery is met in Germany.

WELSH ANTIQUITIES.—We understand that a work which has long been expected by Welsh antiquaries, the charters of the Borough of Swansea, in the Lordship of Gower and county of Glamorgan, will shortly issue from the press of the eminent firm of Strangeways & Walden. No pains, we learn, has been omitted by Col. Grant-Francis, the hon. secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, for South Wales, to make the work worthy of the Town Council, who in the true spirit of the times have liberally opened their charter chest for the documents and their purse for the cost of the printing. We regret to hear such a labour of historical interest is limited to an impression of 100 copies, a mistaken policy, we imagine, both as to cost in production and distribution of a book that is pretty sure to be much sought after.

THE RUINS OF BAALBEK.—Mr. Julian Goldsmid writing to the *Times* from Beyrout, under date of January 3rd, says, "The ruins at Baalbek, though they have suffered terribly from their conversion of the Moors many centuries ago, into a fortress, and some few decades since from an earthquake, which hurled over many of the finest columns of the Temple of the Sun are still grander than those at the Auropolis of Athens. At the present moment the Turkish Administration is allowing their slow but certain destruction; as, under their orders, the stones of the walls are being gradually broken up and removed for the purpose of building with them a small house for the Government. I saw many men at this sacrilegious work, which I would fain have terminated, and a camel peacefully carrying off the result of their labours."

To Correspondents.

COMMUNICATIONS, far too numerous to acknowledge, under the different signatures they bear, have reached us from all sides, conveying congratulations, best wishes for our success, and offers of support and contributions. To the writers, one and all, as well as to those who have favoured us with valuable hints and suggestions, we hereby beg to tender our most hearty thanks. In a work of this description, we naturally rely much upon the spirit of literary reciprocity, and it is particularly essential that all articles, notes, &c., should be authenticated by the name and address of the writers—*privately*, if they prefer it—but we need scarcely remind them that permission to *print* their names greatly enhances the value of their communications. WE CANNOT PRINT ANY ARTICLES SENT ANONYMOUSLY, but shall strictly adhere to the principle—*Sine nomine, homo non est*; and though satisfied if the *nomen* is entrusted to our private keeping, shall always be better pleased if allowed to print it.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.—Proctor's Ghost—Four Centuries' Association of an Old Site in Coventry—Epitaphs on Seamen—The Origin of Printing in Europe—Diabolical Appearances—The Finabury Archers—Seventeen Twenty-seven.

ACCEPTED.—The Old Sword Land of North Thomond—The Old Land and the Old People—How our Forefathers were Killed or Cured—A Walk Round the City Wall—The Old Coaching Days.

* * * Whilst taking every care of Manuscripts, we cannot be answerable for their loss or injury in transmission. The Editor particularly requests that no communications, replies, &c., be sent to the private addresses of contributors unless specially solicited by the writers.

Pamphlets Received.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE PARISHES OF BOOTERTOWN AND DONNYBROOK. By Rev. B. H. Blacker, M.A. Dublin, Herbert.

GEOGRAPHY OF WARWICKSHIRE. By W. G. Fritton. London, Collins.

PARISH REGISTERS. By R. E. C. Waters, B.A. (For Private Circulation.)

"PRO AND CON." By the Society of Literary Twaddlers.

Books Wanted.

(Replies, unless otherwise directed, to be addressed to the Editor of LONG AGO, 86, Fleet-street, and endorsed "Books Wanted").

Guest's History of English Rhythms. Vol. II. Pickering.

Grant's Aristotle.

Gladstone's Homer. 8 vols.

The Yorkshire Magazine for 1872.

By H. B. Skyston, Exeter College, Oxford.

Oldmixon's Works. Any book written by him. Savage's Survey of Existing Newspapers (or an equivalent title).

A Book called "Annus Mirabilis," but not to be found in any of the catalogues under that head, compiled by Walter K. Kelly, and relating to the revolutions of 1848.

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INCLUDING THE POPULAR FESTIVALS, SAINTS' DAYS, AND OTHER HOLIDAYS.

With Illustrations of Christian Antiquities in general.

II.

PHENOMENA CONNECTED WITH THE SEASONAL CHANGES.

III.

FOLK-LORE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

NAMELY,

POPULAR NOTIONS AND OBSERVANCES CONNECTED WITH TIMES AND SEASONS.

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V.

ARTICLES OF POPULAR ARCHÆOLOGY,

of an Entertaining Character, tending to Illustrate the Progress of Civilisation, Manners, Literature, and Ideas in these Kingdoms.

VI.

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VII.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE, & ODDITIES OF HUMAN LIFE AND CHARACTER.

It has been the desire of the Editor, by this work—while not discouraging the progressive spirit of the age—to temper it with affectionate feelings towards what is poetical and elevated, honest and of good report in the old national life ; while in no way discountenancing great material interests, to evoke an equal activity in those feelings beyond self, on which depend remoter but infinitely greater interests ; to kindle and sustain a spirit of patriotism, tending to unity, peace and prosperity in our own estate, while not exclusive of feelings of benevolence, as well as justice, towards others. It has been, further, the desire of the Editor that these volumes should be a repertory of old fireside ideas in general, as well as a means of improving the fireside wisdom of the present day.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, LONDON & EDINBURGH.

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THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER III.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL AND WAGER OF BATTLE.

THE trial by ordeal (a word compounded of the Saxon "or," meaning privacy, and "del," not guilty,) (a) was founded on the presumption that should a party be accused wrongfully, Providence would interfere by the means of a miracle to protect or defend him, or in some marked manner to make his innocence manifest. It was, in fact, a direct appeal to Heaven, and an invocation of *judicia Dei*. The forms which it took were

a. Coke's "Reports," book ix., p. 33.

various: there were the Trial by Corsned, or the Morsel of Execration, the Water Ordeal, the Fire Ordeal, and lastly the Trial by the Duello or Wager of Battle.

The Corsned, from which the most ancient of these ordeals took its name, was a piece of cheese or bread, about an ounce in weight, consecrated with a form of exorcism desiring of the Almighty that it might cause convulsions, or paleness, and find no passage if the man were really guilty, but might turn to health and nourishment if he were innocent. (b) The suspected party then put it into his mouth, receiving the sacrament at the same time, and the ability to swallow it was the test of innocence or guilt. The latest case we have on record of this form of ordeal being had recourse to was in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Godwyn, Earl of Kent, accused of the murder of the king's brother, claimed to be tried by the Corsned. Unlucky appeal! the "morsel of execration" stuck in his throat and killed him. The memory of this custom is preserved in the abjuration in use among the lower orders up to the present time, "I wish this may choke me!" or "May it stick in my throat, if what I say is false!"

The fire ordeal was confined to persons of high rank. It was performed by taking up in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, of one, two, or three pounds in weight; or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances. This perilous feat might be done by deputy, but the principal was judged by the result. Queen Emma, mother of the Confessor, is said to have cleared her character by passing through this ordeal unhurt. William Rufus, with an intent of extorting money, caused fifty persons of reputed wealth to be accused of stealing the king's deer, and subjected them to the ordeal of hot iron. They all, by some means, escaped unhurt, and the king, disappointed in his design, was infuriated. It has been doubted by recent writers whether it was necessary for the

b. Sir Henry Spelman's "Glossarium Archæologium," p. 439.

parties to be blindfolded;(c) but if not, the feat was sufficiently difficult to prevent any one achieving it without sustaining any injury from it, except by the interposition of a miracle or the agency of collusion. The common expression, "to be hauled over the coals" (that is, to be questioned as to some alleged fault), has been said to have had its origin in the trial by ordeal of fire.

The water ordeal, for the meaner sort of people, was either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow, or, as others assert, over the wrist, in boiling water and escaping unhurt; or, in another form of it, the suspected party was cast into a river or pond, and, if he floated, he was presumed guilty, and, if he sunk, he was acquitted. This might also be performed by deputy. In the reign of Henry the Second and the year 1177, the last instance of the legal application of this test occurred. The Earl of Ferrers having been murdered in London by some midnight assassins, the king ordered several citizens to be seized, and among them one John Old. He had to undergo the water ordeal, and floated like a cork, so he was adjudged guilty of the crime. The buoyant Old offered fifty pounds to save his life, but the king "did not venture to take money for so notorious a crime," and he was hanged.(d) In recent times, this absurd test has been applied, contrary alike to law and common sense, by the lower order to unfortunate old women suspected of witchcraft.

None of these forms of trial are enrolled on our statute book—there is no written law enjoining or regulating them; but, as they were at one time applied with the sanction of the Executive, there is no doubt that they had been handed down from the Saxon times, and were so notorious as not to call for an elucidation or description.

The fourth form of ordeal, the Trial of Wager by Battle, on the contrary, has not been erased from our volume of laws more than forty years. It appears to have been known and used by all ancient and warlike nations, and is pretended to have been "founded on the single battle between David and Goliath."(e) The Romans found the Germans in the habit of deciding all questions of right by it, and had great difficulty in introducing any other law. It is said by Blackstone to have been brought into England by William the Conqueror; but we have reason to believe it was as well known here as the other forms of ordeal in the Saxon times before him. Palgrave says the ancient law of the Angles provided that if a wife murdered her husband, her nearest kinsman could justify her by battle, or failing that, she was entitled

to the fire ordeal.(f) The wager of battle might be claimed in the Court of Chivalry or Court Martial, on an appeal of felony, and in issue joined in a writ of right before the Grand Assize. The right was formally confirmed by law in 1292.(g)

A notable case of appeal to the wager of battle occurred in the 13th of Queen Elizabeth, and is reported in the books as "*Lowe and Kyme v. Paramour*." It is unnecessary to enter into the details of this suit, but as the defendant claimed the right of appeal, we quote the old reporter for a description of what ensued. Paramour's chosen champion was one George Thorne, whilst the champion of the plaintiff was "Henry Nailer, a master of defence." The list was made on Tottle Fields, "being an even and level piece of ground, set out square, sixty feet on each side, due east, west, north, and south, and a place or seat for the judges of the bench was made without and above the lists and covered with the same furniture of the same bench in Westminster Hall, and a bar made there for the serjeants-at-law. And about the tenth hour of the same day, three justices of the bench, namely Dyer, Watson, and Hooper (Welsh being absent on account of sickness) repaired to the place in their robes of scarlet, with the appurtenances and coifs, and the serjeants also; and then public proclamation being three times made with an 'Oyes,' the defendants first were solemnly called, but did not come. After which the main-pernors of the champion were called to produce the champion of the demandants first, who came into the place apparelled in red sandals over armour of leather, bare-legged from the knee downward, and bare-headed, and bare arms to the elbow: being brought in by the hand of a knight, named Sir Jerome Bowe, who carried a red baston (bâton), of an ell long, tipped with horn, and a yeoman carrying a target, made of double leather: and they were brought in at the north side of the lists, and went about the side of the lists until the mid-dist of the lists, and then came towards the bar before the justices with three solemn congies; and there was he made to stand at the south side of the place, being the right side of the court; and after that, the other champion was brought in like-manner, at the south side of the lists, and was set on the north side of the bar; and two serjeants being of the counsel of each party, in the midst between them. This done, the demandant was solemnly called again, and appeared not, but made default," &c., &c. The "demandant," it will be remembered, was the plaintiff; so, in his default, the chief justice gave judgment for the respondent, Paramour; after which "solemn proclamation was made that the champions and all others who were then pre-

c. Fosbroke's "Encyclopædia of Antiquities."

d. Forsyth's "History of Trial by Jury," chap. ix., p. 192.

e. Coke's "Third Institute of the Laws," chap. lxxii.

f. Palgrave's "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth," vol. i., part ii., p. 201.

g. 20 Edward I., Statute 1, chap. 3.

sent (*who were by estimation above four thousand persons*) should depart, every man in the peace of God and the Queen; and they did so, with a great shout of 'Vivat Regina!'"^(k)

The last case of an appeal to the duello in a Court of Chivalry was at the suit of Lord Rea against David Ramsay, for accusing him of disaffection towards King Charles the First, and plotting against his throne and person.^(l) The writ was granted in 1629, and, although the final appeal did not actually come off, the preparations were so complete and perfect as to convey a very close idea of how these matters were conducted. The lists were formed, as was usual, in Tothill Fields, Westminster, and a space of sixty feet square of ground marked out. The weapons assigned by the court were a spear or pike, fifteen feet long, head and all; a long sword four feet and a-half long, hilt and all, and two inches broad; a short sword three feet four inches long, hilt and all, and two inches broad; and a dagger nineteen inches long, hilt and all, and one inch broad, "each of them with a point." In a memorial to the court from Lord Rea, among other things, he requests that he may have with him in the lists a counsellor, to counsel him what should be needful and to stay with him till "*Laissez les armes!*" was cried, and "a chirurgion, with his oynments and instruments to serve and aid him when need required." He further prayed a seat or pavilion, or other coveature in the lists, to rest himself; bread, wine, or other drinks; iron nails, hammer, file, scissors, bodkin, needle and thread; armourer and tailor, with their instruments and other necessities to aid and serve him in and about his armours, weapons, apparel, and furniture, as need required.^(j) Notwithstanding the magnitude and advanced state of the preparations, the king, after the suit had been languishing for three years, stepped in, in 1632, and put a stop to it by forbidding the combat.

In cases of appeal of felony, the wager of battle was taken away in the cases of treason and rape. In the arraignment of Sir Nicholas Brambre for high treason, it is recorded that "he cried out, 'Whoever hath branded me with this ignominious mark, with him I am ready to fight in the lists, to maintain my innocency, whenever the king shall appoint.' This he spake with such a fury that his eyes sparkled with rage, and he breathed as if an Etna lay hid in his breast, choosing rather to die gloriously in the field than disgracefully on a gibbet." The appellants or accusers said they would readily accept of the combat, and "flinging down their gages before the king, added, 'We will

prove these articles to be true, to thy head, most damnable traitor!'" But the lords ruled that battle did not lie in this case.^(k) The privilege was specially withdrawn from persons accused of rape in 1382.^(l) In the cases when it was allowed, it was conducted after this fashion:—The party charged throws down his glove and declares he will defend his plea of not guilty with his body. The accuser takes up the glove, and declares he will support the charge, body for body. The accused then taking the Bible in one hand and his antagonists hand in the other, says, "Hear this, O man, whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself John by the name of baptism, that I, who call myself Thomas by the name of baptism, did not feloniously murder thy father William, by name, nor am in any way guilty of the felony, so help me God and the Saints; and thus I will defend against thee by my body as the court shall award." The other replies in the same form, only adding his conviction that the said John is perjured. Then follows the king's proclamation that "No man be so hardy or bold, other than the combatants, whatsoever he see or hear, as to move or speak loud whereby any disturbance may happen to the battle, under pain of a year and a day's imprisonment."^(m) The oath against sorcery and enchantment is then administered in these words, "This hear you, justices, that I, John, have neither eaten nor drank, nor any other thing done or caused for me to be done, where God's law ought to be depressed, and the devil's advanced; so help me God and his Saints." Blackstone adds the words, "Nor have upon me neither bone, stone, nor glass, nor any enchantment, sorcery, nor witchcraft whereby the law of God may be abased or the law of the devil exalted." All this takes place as soon after sunrise as possible, and the combatants then fall to and fight till the stars shine, if neither of them be disabled earlier. It is a drawn battle if both hold their own, then, if the accused be killed, his blood is attainted as if he had been found guilty (as indeed he is believed to have been proved by God abandoning him in his extremity); if he is vanquished alive, or cannot or will not fight any more, he is hanged immediately as guilty; but, if the accuser break down and cry "*Craven!*" (which is called proving recreant), he is cast in damages to the accused, and further punished by becoming infamous, and no longer accounted a free and legal man, and for ever disqualified from being a witness or serving on a jury; for it is considered the charge he made was false or Providence would have strengthened his arm to maintain it.

In 1630, John D'Espagne wrote a tract discuss-

k. Dyer's "Reports," part iii., p. 302, and pp. 40-42.

i. "Rushworth's Collections," part i. vol. ii., p. 112.

j. Ibid., p. 142.

k. "Howe's State Trials," vol. i. pp. 115 118.

l. 6 Richard II., Statute 1, chapter

m. "Selden's Duello," p. 26.

ing "Whether a Christian magistrate may grant a duel for deciding of the matter when the true author of some fact committed cannot evidently be discovered?" It had dawned upon his mind that after all the result of the combat might not represent the truth, but it was not abolished, it fell gradually into disuse; but its rules were not stricken out of the statute book; and a surprise, an embarrassment, and a failure of justice were the result nearly two centuries afterwards. The challenge to combat could be legally refused by a woman, a priest, an infant, one that is over sixty, or lame, or blind; peers of the realm, on account of their dignity, and citizens of London, by a special charter, "because fighting seems foreign to their education and employments;" and the criminal was deprived of his right to battle if caught *flagrante delicto*, or if the crime were so notorious as to leave no reasonable doubt of his guilt, as it is held that an innocent man should not be made to stake his life against one clearly and plainly guilty.

Selden preserves a list of appeals to battle which he had collected beginning soon after the Conquest:

Tempore William Rufus, he records that one William de Owe, accused of treason to the king, challenged his accuser, but he does not tell us the result.

Edgar, son of Malcolm of Scotland, accused by Orgar, an Englishman, of claiming to be heir to the Crown, challenged and "foyl'd his false accuser."

Henry of Essex, standard bearer to Henry the Second, accused by Robert de Montfort of forsaking his colours, challenged de Montfort, but was, according to the notions of the time, proved to have run away, by being vanquished on this occasion.

John de Viscont challenged Thomas de la March, but this was a case arising out of the kingdom.

In 1379, Sir John Austy, Knight, appealed Thomas Carrington, Esquire, of treason. The oath against necromancy was somewhat different in this case and they swore they did not carry "any *herbs*, stone, or other experiment of witchcraft, and were from all use of art magique." They fought first with lances, then with swords, and then with falchions, and Sir John Austy prevailed.

Five years afterwards, Martileto de Villanos claimed his right of battle, but we do not hear the result.

In the reign of Henry the Fourth, Henry, Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, of Norfolk, appealed to the wager of battle, and the combat has been recorded by Shakespeare,^(u) and finally, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, one John Upton appealed one John Downe of treason.^(o)

Thus far Selden's list. John Stowe gives us further

detail of the case last referred to, and adds a few instances of his own research:—

14th January, 1430, before the king, John Upton, of Faversham, in Kent, notary, appellant, and John Downe of the same place, gentleman, defendant: Upton having accused Downe of imagining the king's death on the day of his coronation. After they had fought long, the king took up and decided the matter.

1409, before the king—a duello between two esquires, one named Gloucester and the other Arthure—the cause is not recorded.

1446, John David accused his master, William Catur, a respectable tradesman, of treason; and they appealed to the unerring test of the wager of battle; "but," says honest Stowe, "the master being well beloved, was so cherished by his friends, and plied with wine, that being therewith overcome, was also unluckily slain by his servant." Perhaps the story of the wine was got up to account for the manifest failure of the test in this instance, for it was afterwards clearly proved that David's charge was a false one, and he was subsequently himself hanged at Tyburn for a felony.

Same year, Thomas FitzThomas, prior of Kilmaine, appealed Sir James Butler, Earl of Ormond, of treason. The day was appointed, the lists made, and the ground prepared; but the king decided the charge himself.^(p)

The battles recorded by Stowe took place in Smithfield, but Tothil or "Tuttle" Fields in Westminster were more frequently the scene of conflict. Long after the duello had lost its original character, and when it had degenerated into a private "affair of honour," these fields retained their character as the ground for mortal combat, and it was here that Sir Cholmeley Dering, M.P., was, in 1711, killed by the first shot of Mr. Richard Thornhill, who was tried for the murder and acquitted; but, being found guilty of manslaughter, he was branded in the hand!^(q)

Centuries had passed and the appeal to battle, obsolete, dormant and forgotten, cruel, unsatisfactory, and absurd, was as much forgotten as if it had been blotted out of the statute book, as it ought to have been; when, on the 17th of November, 1817, the Court of King's Bench sitting at Westminster was startled as if a thunderbolt had fallen in its midst. One Richard Thornton having been tried at Warwick Assizes for the murder of Mary Ashford, and acquitted, the brother and next of kin of the deceased, not being satisfied with the verdict, sued out, as the law allowed him, an appeal against Thornton, by which he could be put upon his trial again. But, unfortunately, if the law allowed the right of appeal in cases of

u. Richard the Second, Act the First.

o. "Selden's Duello."

p. "Stowe's Survey of London."

q. Timbs' "Curiosities of London."

murder, it also gave the option to the accused of having the appeal tried by wager of law or by wager of battle. Mr. Ashford had taken no account of this; and accordingly not only he, but judge, jury, and bar were taken greatly aback and stricken with dismay, when the accused, being called upon to plead, took a paper from Mr. Reader, his counsel, and a pair of gloves, one of which he drew on, and throwing the other on the ground, exclaimed, "Not guilty, and I am ready to defend the same with my body!" Lord Ellenborough on the bench looked grave and the accuser looked amazed; the court was adjourned, and the judge took time to consult his learned brethren. Several adjournments took place, and at last Lord Ellenborough declared solemnly, but reluctantly, that the wager of battle was still the law of the land, and the accused had a right to his appeal to it. An attempt to get rid of it by passing a short and speedy Act of Parliament was ruled impossible, as it would have been *ex post facto*, and people waited curiously to see the lists set up in Tothill Fields. Mr. Ashford argued, with great earnestness and reason, that it was bad enough for his sister to have been murdered without his being made to risk his life with an adversary twice his size and strength; but there was no way of getting out of the scrape, unless, indeed, he chose to cry "Cra-ven!" This he was at last compelled to do, and the appeller went again at large, for he could not be again tried by wager of law after having claimed his wager of battle.^(r)

The House of Commons was now alive to the danger by which the course of justice was threatened, and, on the 9th of February, 1819, Sir Samuel Shepherd, the Attorney General, obtained leave to bring in a bill "To Abolish Appeals of Murder, Felony, or Mayhem; and Wager of joining issue and Trial by Battle in Writs of Right," and on the 23rd of March, after a faint opposition from Sir Francis Burdett, who endeavoured to save appeal in cases of murder, it passed the house with only two dissentients,^(s) and ultimately became law.^(t)

The right of appeal to battle in civil cases only extended to writs of right for the recovery of land in possession of another, before the Grand Assize. It was a less tragical affair than the appeal in criminal cases. The person claiming the land summoned the party in possession to court, and there made the following declaration: "I claim against — two carucates of land in the town of — as my right and inheritance, of which my father was seized in his demesne as of fee in the time of King Henry the First, and of which he has taken

the profits to the value of five shillings at the least. And this I am ready to prove by the body of this my freeman, and, if any mischance happen to him, then by another." This was the form in the time of Henry the Second. A court was then erected on the ground for the judges of Common Pleas, who sat in their scarlet robes, and a bar for the serjeants-at-law. The court assembled at sunrise, and proclamation was made for the parties and their champions, who were required to have a knowledge of the facts and to be able to swear to the justice of the claim of their own knowledge, or hearsay from a reliable source; but neither of the parties to the cause were themselves eligible to fight, for, as Coke says, "Because if either should be slain, no judgment could be given for the lands or tenements in question." The litigants were then introduced by two knights, the champions dressed in a suit of armour with red sandals, bare-legged from the knee downwards, bare-headed, and with bare arms to the elbows; but the weapons allowed them in these civil cases were only bâtons or staves an ell long, and a four-cornered leather target, so that death seldom ensued. The champions, thus equipped, then advanced, and the champion of the tenants, taking his adversary's hand, declared in a set speech that the tenements in dispute were not the right of the demandant, to which the other champion replied in another set speech, declaring they were. And then they fell to. And, as it was considered that God would specially protect the right, the vanquished party not only lost his suit, but the worsted champion was punished as for perjury. In these cases, whilst matters of law were being debated in the courts, a question of fact might arise in the case which would have to be decided by wager of battle.^(u) The last of these appeals in civil cases, which actually occurred, "Lowe and Kyme against Paramour," was in the reign of Elizabeth,^(v) but one was tendered, but not tried, in a writ of right on the Northern Circuit in the year 1628, in the case of Claxton v. Lilburn.^(w)

The Grand Assize, founded by Henry the Second, before which these trials took place, lingered on, occasionally starting into vitality in its quaint, gone-by old forms, to our own times. The writ of right, on which it was summoned, was issued to the sheriff, who summoned four knights of the neighbourhood in which the property lay, and they, being sworn, chose other twelve knights most cognisant of the facts of the case, to decide it. The last writ of right was sued out in December, 1832, which led to two trials; the first on the

r. "Barnewall and Alderson's Reports of Cases," vol. i., p. 405.

s. "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," vol. xxxix. (1819), pp. 1097, 1116, 1120.

t. 59 George III., chap. 46.

u. Forsyth's "History of Trial by Jury," chap. vi., pp. 123-5.

v. Dyer's "Reports of Cases in the Reign of Henry VIII." &c., part iii., p. 303 and p. 40.

w. "Rushworth's Collections," part i., vol. ii., p. 788.

27th and 28th of April, 1835, (x) but the second of which took place in 1838, when four knights, girt with swords, and twelve other recognitors, acted as the jury in a trial at bar in the Court of Common Pleas, and were addressed by Chief Baron Tindal in his summing up as "Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest, and Recognitors of the Grand Assize." When the issue of the case was thus tried, the writ of right and all proceedings by the Grand Assize had been finally abolished by an Act passed in the year when it had been raised, 1834. Henry the Second's whole system of the Grand Assize and writ of right is obliterated from the statute book by one stroke of the pen: "And be it further enacted that no wager of law shall be hereafter allowed." (y) It had been condemned as dangerous by the Common Law Commissioners (z) some time before.

ANCIENT JEWELLERY.—I.

THE love of decking the person with gold and silver ornaments has always been a characteristic of oriental nations, and modern discoveries of exquisite examples in the tombs of Etruria show how the custom spread from Assyria, Persia, and Egypt into Europe. Our word jewel is derived from the French *jouel* and *joyau*, derived in its turn from the Latin *gaudium*, joy.

Of Assyrian jewellery, Mr. Layard says the earrings, necklaces, armlets, and bracelets were all of the most elegant forms. The clasps and ends of the bracelets are frequently in the shape of the head of rams and bulls, resembling Etruscan jewellery. It is curious that the earrings are, in the later monuments, often in the form of a cross. The more ancient the monuments the more exquisite the ornaments delineated upon them. "We see," observes Mr. Layard, "the same love of elaborate and profuse decoration, but not the elegance and variety, so conspicuous in the ornaments of the first period." The Babylonians always carried away the metal workers and other artificers of a conquered country, and the Assyrians also had probably gathered together a number of skilled workmen from all parts of Asia. Dependent nations offered immense quantities of gold and silver, and it is probable that the mines of the former metal were worked within the Assyrian dominion. Sacred and profane historians describe the vast amount of gold in Babylon and Nineveh. Beds were even made of that metal; it is said that 140 golden beds (or couches) were placed by Sardana-

palus on his funeral pile.* The Assyrians appear to have had no finger rings. Bonomi, in his "History of Nineveh and its Palaces," says that not a single representation occurs, amidst all the display of personal jewellery, of a finger ring.

The cylinders of Assyria and the scarabei of Egypt exhibit the first efforts at intaglio engraving. As the cross is the distinguished emblem of the Christian, the beetle was of the Egyptian. The original insect, by a particular movement of its feet, made little round balls of earth, and thus, it is said, because it made a little world, the Egyptians venerated its form as a symbol. Strung together, these scarabei formed necklaces, and were frequently mounted as rings; the under part of each being engraved with emblems, formed a seal. The engraving on cylinders and scarabei, Dr. Billing thinks, was executed with splinters of corundum or emery, set in metal like a glazier's diamond. Scarabei were largely used by the Etruscans, and Signor Castellani thinks the veneration in which both Egyptians and Etruscans held the scarabeus a good proof of the common origin of the two peoples.

A signet ring (containing as much as twenty pound's worth of gold) engraved with the name of a king, the successor of Amunoph III., who lived B.C. 1400, is described by Sir J. G. Wilkinson in his "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians." The emblems were a lion (with the legend "lord of strength"), a scorpion, sacred to the goddess Selk, and a crocodile. This ring passed into the Waterton Dactyliothea, and is now in the South Kensington Museum. In these early rings the devices were engraved on a signet (often in the form of a scarabeus), the hoop being of gold; after that time solid metal rings were used. Dr. Abbot, of Cairo, obtained a fine example of the latter found at Ghizeh; the hieroglyphics mark the name of Pharaoh who built the Great Pyramid. The Egyptians were very fond of loading their fingers with rings, and the third finger of the left hand is generally represented with the greatest number upon it. The hieroglyphics on a gold ring exhibited by Mr. Gadsby at the Exhibition of Antiquities, at the Ironmongers' Hall, in 1861, meant "Protected by the living goddess Mut."

Among the earliest sources of gold, the washings in the bed of the Pactolus may be named, the precious metal being carried down from Mount Tmolus. Mr. King in his "Natural History of Precious Metals," p. 174, points out that the Lydian washers

x. "Bingham's New Cases," vol. i., pp. 597-619. "Davis v. Lowndes."

y. 3 and 4 William IV., chap. 42, sec. 13.

z. Third Report of the Common Law Commissioners, p. 17.

* No coins have been discovered among Assyrian ruins, and no representation of money occurs in any of the sculptures. It is the same with Egyptian ruins. The earliest historical mention of a coin is the golden *Dari*, issued by Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 538. The gold coins of Miles are said, however, to have been struck B.C. 800; but this is very uncertain.

appear to have speedily exhausted the deposit; but the immense mass of gold collected from this source may be gathered from the list of the Donaria consecrated by Alyattes and Croesus at various temples in Asia and Greece. Sophocles termed this gold *electrum* from its pale colour, owing to the large alloy of silver. A great deal of the Egyptian and Etruscan jewellery is made of this pale gold. A reference to Herodotus will show the vast quantity of gold offered by Croesus at Delphi, obtained by that Lydian king from the washings of Pactolus. Another fact will show the immense amount of gold at this early time. Pythius, a Lydian, a private person, offered Xerxes nearly four millions of gold darics, each of which was about the size of a guinea!

The Medes and Persians wore bracelets of great value and beauty, and the latter people were the first to assume the torques, or torc, which afterwards became such a characteristic Celtic ornament. This twisted golden collar appears on the neck of Darius and his officers at the Battle of Arbella, represented in the celebrated mosaic at Pompeii; one is held by a figure on the staircase at Persepolis ("Kerr Porter's Travels"), and several were deposited in the tomb of Cyrus.*

A great similarity of design is apparent in the jewellery of early races, and indicating an Eastern origin. Perhaps no goldsmith's work of any country equals for exquisite beauty the early jewellery of Greece and Italy. Little, very little, is known of the history of the Etruscans, but their vases and ornaments, discovered in tombs, show in an unmistakable manner that they were not the barbarians the Greeks would have us believe.

Previous to the purchase by the Emperor of the French from the Pontifical Government of the Campana Collection for £200,000, it was deposited in the Sacro Monte di Pietà. Signor Augusto Castellani was at the time of the sale commissioned to repair the injured articles; and he then had a capital opportunity of examining the valuable examples of ancient jewellery with which it was enriched. He embodied his observations in a treatise, a translation of which appeared in the *Art Journal* for May, 1869, and from this we shall quote a few remarks:—

In the early part of this century an attempt was made at Naples by the goldsmith Sarno to revive the beautiful forms of early art. A considerable number of works were produced, but the manufacture declined, and the workmen appear to have contented themselves afterwards by fabricating these articles to impose upon archæologists. Thus, this at first praiseworthy attempt to revive a lost

art fell to the ground, until 1814, when Signor Castellani (the father of the author of the paper in the *Art Journal*), impressed by its utility, followed in the same path. Ten years after we find him (aided by Professor Morichini and the Abbé Scarpellini) reading a paper before the Accademia de' Lincei on chemical processes for the yellow colouring of gold, and the application of electricity to gilding. By 1838 or so, he had brought his art to considerable perfection, being greatly aided in his researches by the Duke Michel Angiolo Caetani. Such discoveries as the tomb of Regolini Galasse, in Cervetri, and those by Campanari, at Ioscanella, and the Marquis Campana at Cere, were of the utmost importance to him. They enabled Signor Castellani and his two sons to fathom the secrets of the ancient goldsmith's art, and they had opportunities also of collecting the specimens of ancient jewellery which we are glad to say now adorn our national collection. The collection, recently purchased by our Government at a cost of £24,000, and now exhibited in the Gold Ornament Room at the British Museum, is especially rich in Greco, Phœnician, and Etruscan work, these two being transitional between Egyptian and oriental work and developed Greek. The characteristic of this Greco-Phœnician work is a granulated surface, producing a beautiful effect. The pale gold, or *electrum* before mentioned may be observed in these works. Examples of very early Etruscan art in this collection, are the golden armlets in *repoussé* work, with curious figures from Cære and the silver and amber collars and necklaces from Præneste. The Etruscans may have learned the art of granulating from the Phœnicians, but the Greeks do not seem to have developed it.

The works destined for table or personal use were made more massive than those intended simply for funeral pomp. The latter exhibit the most extraordinary delicacy and minuteness of workmanship. All these early works Signor Castellani points out are in pure gold, *alloy not being found in gold until the time of art decay*. We see in these works evidences of *mind*—one man (*an artist*) carried out the whole; the article did not pass through several hands and so lose its individuality. Signor Castellani's remarks are worthy of note:—"In antique gold work, whether of Greece or Italy, the material is always subservient to the workmanship; the most refined elegance, and the most exquisite taste, guided the hand of the artist, while his chisel created figure and ornament designed with the minutest grains and the finest wire, intaglios and flowers, and so harmonised the parts together, uniting elegance with simplicity, that the jewellery examined closely appeared wonderful for minuteness of work, and at a little distance combined purity, simplicity, and unity of design." It appears that the methods used by the ancients to

* See Dr. Birch's papers on the torc of the Celts—*Archæological Journal*, vol. ii., p. 368, and vol. iii., p. 27. These contain a vast amount of information on the subject, and are illustrated with numerous woodcuts.

solder the exquisite decorations on the ornament are not known. The ornaments were not raised by stamping or casting, and this has probably had a beneficial influence on the art-character of the objects. After trying a number of mixtures and solvents, and examining the works of Indian goldsmiths, Signors Castellani found aid in an unexpected direction. In the little town of St. Angelo, in Vado, among the Apennines, a few workmen, shut out from the world, preserve the ancient traditions of their art, making filigree ornaments for the mountain girls. Some of these were induced to come to Rome, and we are not surprised to hear that they imitate, from their free manner of working, antique jewellery more successfully than skilled workmen with complicated tools. The vexed question of the ancient solvents remains a mystery, though we gather from Signor Castellani's paper that he has discovered a new process for making the exquisitely fine grains which form the distinguishing feature of Etruscan work.

In the Waterton Dactyliothea is the finest Etruscan gold ring in existence. Padre Gerucci, of the Sacred College, describes it as a betrothal or nuptial ring, and the Avvocato Rusca obtained it about 1857 from a villano in the Maremma. It has figures of Hercules and Juno placed back to back on the hoop, having their arms raised above their heads. Hercules is covered with the skin of a lion, Juno with that of a goat. Fairholt in "Rambles of an Archæologist" (Virtue, 1871, p. 81), figures an ancient Etruscan gold ring in the British Museum, chimærae being represented upon it. Silver rings are rarer than those of gold in the tombs of Etruria, and iron and bronze examples are gilt.*

Although the Greeks did not develop the granulated Etruscan work, they produced beautiful examples of jewellery, devoting more attention to form and ornamentation with *repoussé* work. The exquisite necklace found at Melos is believed to be the finest example of goldsmiths' work in existence. It is in the Castellani collection, and cost about

£700. The collection is rich in examples, exhibiting the "beaten up" work brought to such perfection by the Greeks, and called by them *torentike*, hence the term *torentic*. At a later period enamel and precious stones were introduced with a more magnificent, though not more artistic, effect. Such works as the diadem from Melos and the sceptre of a priestess from Tarentum, are of the greatest importance.

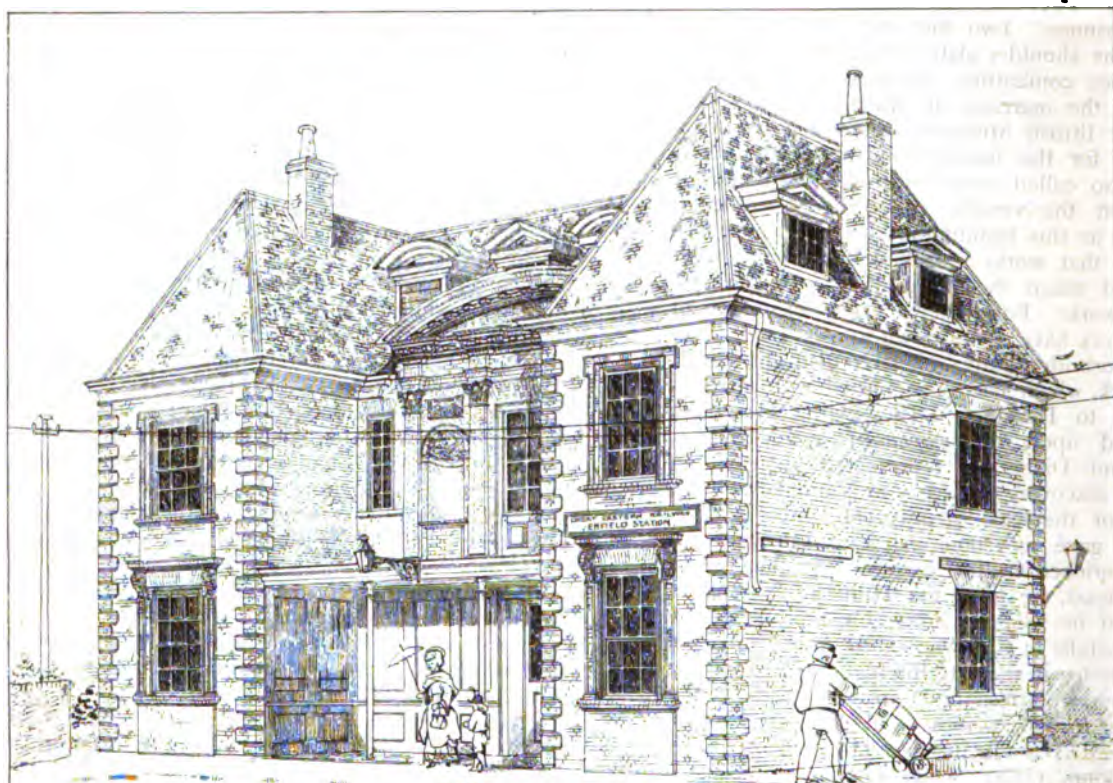
The early Greek and Roman intaglios were designed more for use than ornament. There are few antique cameos of a period before the Augustan age, and as these were engraved by the adamant or corundum point, they are all small and of low relief.

General di Cesnola, American Consul at Cyprus in 1866, obtained imperial permission to open the tombs on the island, chiefly on the Necropolis of Idalium (Dali). From these in two or three years he obtained a very fine collection of gold and silver ornaments, glass and pottery, sold in London, last year. About 130 pairs of ear-rings were found, some being beautiful examples of early Greek art, though exhibiting Phœnician influence. The gold mortuary ornaments were very curious, consisting of thin plates of pure gold, placed on the brow of the dead. Some of these were in the form of a broad flat band about six inches long, having designs (representing acanthus leaves, rosettes, and scrolls), pressed in low relief upon them. Allied to these are the seven bracteate gold funeral wreaths in the Castellani collection. The Greeks derived the use of the ring from Asia Minor. Though, as Pliny points out, there are no traces of it in the Homeric poems; at one period every Greek freeman had a ring. Seal rings were used in the time of Solon, for he made a law forbidding an artist to keep the form of a seal he had sold.* The Lacedæmonians wore iron rings, so did the Spartans. Earrings are mentioned in the Iliad. The Etruscans were probably the first people who restricted the earring to females. The sterner sex had worn the ornament among the Assyrians and Persians, the early Christians as a rule did not wear them.

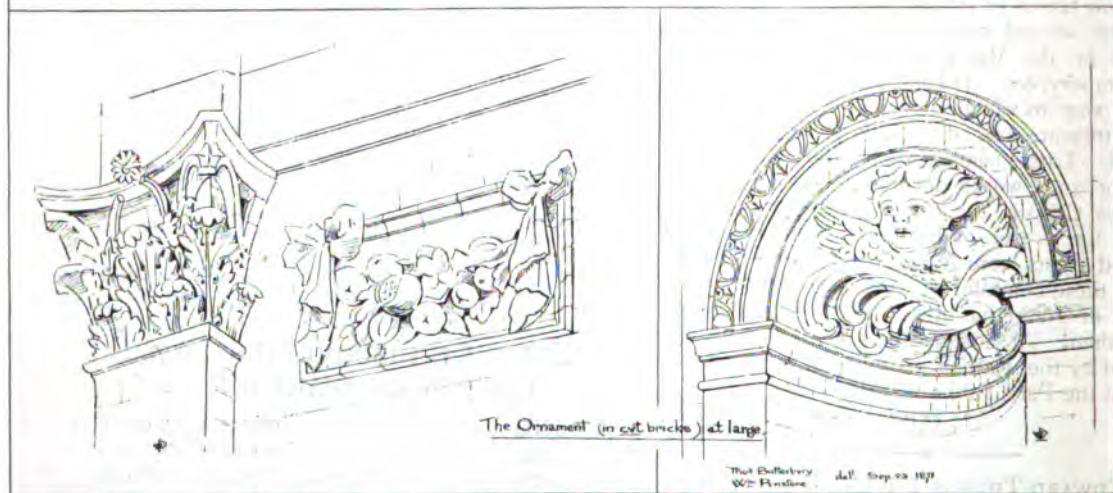
The Roman collectors prized examples of Greek *cœlatura* (*cælo*, to chase,) very highly. This is the *ροπέυκη* (*ropéuē*, to bore,) before mentioned, and these derivations seem to refer to the second process of *repoussé* work, viz., the chasing of the work after the design had been "beaten up," by placing

* Mr. C. Sackville Bale exhibited at the Exhibition of Antiquities at Ironmongers' Hall, in 1861, a pair of Etruscan gold armillæ. We transcribe the following description of them from the catalogue. They were "formed of two flat plates of gold joined together. On the principal side of each the surface is covered with delicate and minute filigree ornaments of zig-zag and angular lines running across. Between them are two subjects:—Two men, with arms upraised, are standing by some trees, and a horseman darting a javelin, with an elegant lateral border of the guilloche pattern. On one of the clasps are represented two winged lions and a rosette in filigree, on each side of which is a human figure; on the other clasp is only one lion. The inside plates of these bracelets are ornamented with *repoussé* designs, amongst which may be distinguished two lions, and two winged figures, perhaps harpies. These extraordinary specimens of goldsmiths' work came from the ruins of Etruria, and are of high antiquity. The style is quite oriental, like some of the vessels found in Etruscan tombs, and may perhaps be Phœnician. They were formerly in M. Louis Fould's collection."

* Pythagoras forbade the images of the gods to be worn on rings. Mr. Waterton says no gems certainly known to be of the Phœidian period exist, and it is believed that gems were not mounted in rings prior to the lxii. Olympiad. Pyrtogeles was appointed by Alexander the Great his engraver in ordinary. Greek women wore ivory and amber rings, and the rings worn by them were always less costly and numerous than those used by men.



Perspective View.



The Ornament (in cut bricks) at large.

Thos. Butterley del. Sep. 22 1871
W.C. Pindore

Photo Lithographed & Printed by Jarrold & Sons, 57 Great St. Paul, W.C.

Old House at Enfield.

a thin sheet of metal on a soft surface and "punching" it up. The shield of Achilles was executed in this manner. Two fine examples of bronze *repoussé*, the shoulder plates of a cuirass embossed with heroes combatting Amazons, and a mirror case with the marriage of Anchises and Venus, are in the British Museum. Silver *repoussé* work was used for the incrustation of vessels. The reliefs (also called *crustæ*) were let into frames or settings on the vessels, and called *emblemata*. Pliny tells us this beautiful art had died out in his time, and that works chiselled out of the solid silver had taken the place of the *cœlatura* or *repoussé* work. Fortunately, a few examples of *toreutic* work have come down to us. First, there is the "Corbridge Lanx" (or large dish), preserved at Alnwick, which had been buried with an altar dedicated to Hercules. The Pythia Herophile (enthroned upon the *omphalos*) with Themis, Pallas, and Diana are represented upon it. In 1830, the discovery at Bernay in Normandy of the treasure of the local divinity (*Mercurius Cannetonensis*) gave us some exquisite canthari and flagons enriched in this exquisite manner. And last, not least, we have the Mildesheim treasure, discovered in 1868, so admirably reproduced by MM. Christoffe et Cie., who exhibited specimens of the fac-similes in the late International Exhibition. The treasures of this "find" are well described by M. Darcel in "*Merveilles de l'Art et de l'Industrie*," and M. Wieseler in "*Der Hildersheim Silberfund*" (Bonn, 1868). One of the most beautiful pieces is the *patère* with a figure of Minerva at the bottom. This and one or two other pieces are of the finest Greek art, but others in the same "find" are of a much later period. In fact, one or two pieces show traces of enamel, and these must be as late as the second century. A beautiful effect is produced in the Minerva *patère* by gilding parts of the drapery, &c. It has been suggested, partly from the way in which they had been concealed, that this treasure formed the booty of some barbarian chief. Large sums were paid by Roman collectors for good works decorated in this manner. Pliny says Crassus, the orator, paid £1,000 (100 *sestertia*) for a pair of bowls by Mentor. Other celebrated artists were Acragas, Boethus, and Mys. None of these beautiful works appear to have been executed in gold, that metal not being common enough then. At a subsequent period gold was employed by the Roman artists as in the *Patère de Rennes* in the Paris Bibliothèque.

JOHN PIGGOT, JUN, F.S.A.

MR. EDWARD THOMAS, F.R.S., has been elected corresponding member of the French Academy, for his contributions to oriental numismatic archæology.

"THE OLD HOUSE AT ENFIELD."

IN the last number of LONG AGO, the impending destruction of a fine specimen of the Queen Anne period of domestic architecture was a subject of apparently unavailing regret. We are happy to announce that that feeling has been greatly modified by a resolution come to (mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Batterbury) by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum to purchase and preserve the centre part of the house which contained the exquisitely carved brickwork, alluded to in our last. With a view to making more permanent a record of this almost unique specimen of domestic architecture, we have had a pen-and-ink drawing of the house, made by Mr. Batterbury some two years ago and kindly lent to us by that gentleman for the purpose, photo-lithographed, as the first of a series of reproductions of original sketches of things "past and passing away" which we shall make an occasional feature of LONG AGO. At the top of the page the front of the house is shown as it stood, up till the last few months, and beneath are etchings of the cherubim, foliage, &c., carved in the solid brick. The local paper gives an account of the demolition of the house, in the course of which some discoveries were made indicating a somewhat earlier date than we had conjectured as the probable period of its erection:—"Whilst engaged removing some of the work, a panel was disclosed bearing the figures 1622 and the name 'Johnstone,' and there is little doubt that the figures refer to the year in which the house was erected, and the name to the builder. Some coins have been found, one of which bears the impress of Charles I., and the rest are of late date."

Meanwhile the destruction of old suburban mansions proceeds with rapid pace. Essex House, Putney, will soon be in the hands of the "dealer in old building materials." It has some fine old ceilings with casts of the Royal Arms of England and the monograms of Queen Elizabeth, and is said to have been built as early as 1596, on the site of an older house.

[We regret that the unfavourable state of the atmosphere has prevented Mr. Akerman (in whose hands we have placed the drawing for reproduction) from having the photo-lithograph ready for the March number of LONG AGO.—EDITOR.]

SOME RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

DURING the past autumn, whilst preparing a map of Warwickshire, showing the ancient earthworks and Roman remains, which have been noted and described within the county boundary, and closely adjoining, I found that there were two or three blank districts, of which

no note had been taken. Along the ancient trackways and Roman military roads, which can yet be traced along the boundary of the county, tumuli, earthworks, and traces of Roman occupation have long been noted and described. Along the course of the river Avon, until it crosses the Fosseway, in the neighbourhood of Wappenbury, where there are considerable Roman remains, there are abundant signs of a large population. The Fosseway then continues its course in a south-westerly direction to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and along its course for twenty miles; the entrenchments of the Roman Camp at Chesterton alone show the foot-prints of the Roman settlers, whilst the remains of British settlements have not been noted. On the verge of the county, Roman remains can again be discerned. Throughout this portion of its route the Fosse crosses the champaign country, known as the Feldon, which appears for a long period to have been debateable ground between the ancient tribes—the Roman, and still later the Saxon settlers. There is no station marked on any of the Roman itineraries along this route though there appears to have been communication between the Roman stations at Tripontium (Lilbourne), Benones (High Cross), on the east, and the settlement at Alauna (Alcester), on the west. There must, therefore, have been a road, or trackway, from Wappenbury along the northern bank of the Avon; and this, there is abundant evidence to prove, was the more ancient trackway, for it appears to have connected a series of British forts with each other. These forts were either connected with or were in the immediate neighbourhood, and within sight of tumuli along the entire route. These forts appear to have been the frontier fortresses of the Cornavii, and before which Ostorius Scapula paused in his course northwards. The frontier fortresses of their southern neighbours can be as easily traced on the bluff headlands, on the southern side of the Feldon, some ten to twelve miles distant. Of these northern strongholds, only two or three are marked on the Ordnance Map; indeed, the existence of some of them was unknown a few months ago.

In the course of the autumn, an agricultural friend, Mr. Cook, of Snitterfield, directed my attention to some earthworks, which he stated were in Barmoor Wood, about midway between Claverdon and Henley-in-Arden, and it may be found on the Ordnance Map, between the Crab-Mill and Cherry-Pool. I took an early opportunity of visiting the spot, and by the courtesy of the occupier of the farm, was enabled to inspect the wood at my leisure. I was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Gibbs, whose know-

ledge of that neighbourhood is very minute, and we had literally to force our way through the thick brushwood across and round the mound and entrenchments which we found within Barmoor Wood, which appears to have formed a part of the ancient Forest of Arden. We estimated the extent of the earthworks at between three and four acres. They are strongly marked, but what appears to have been the outer vallum is considerably altered and modified by the fence which surrounds it. The plan and arrangement closely resemble a similar camp at Beaulieu, some six miles to the eastward. On the north there is a well-defined causeway across the foss which is twenty feet wide and some twelve feet deep, and this causeway connects the enclosure with an open plateau which commands an extensive view in every direction. The plan of the camp is slightly oval, and at its broadest part is 150 paces. We could not secure a more accurate survey in consequence of the thicket. On the southern side the hill was sharply escarped, and this had been increased by excavations for marl. This camp completes the line of fortresses between Alcester and Lilbourne. In all probability the great stronghold of the tribes who occupied these fortified hill-tops was the mound at Henley-in-Arden, the ancient name of which was Donnilee, but was changed by the De Montforts to Beaudesert. This mound is only two miles distant from Barmoor Wood.

Encouraged by this discovery, I turned my attention to the southern side of the Avon. My first discovery was a tumulus close by an ancient ford in the parish of Tachbrook, midway between Chesterton Camp and Warwick Castle. About one mile to the east of Chesterton is a huge mound bearing the name of Frismore Hill, adjoining the Fosseway. Seven miles to the west on the same road is Friz Hill, where many Saxon remains have been found. The hill opposite, on the north, is Red Hill, and within the wood which crowns its summit, I found a well-defined large entrenchment, which has not yet been accurately surveyed. This opened up a new field, for this hill was in a line with Meon Hill, in Worcestershire, and seemed to indicate that there were the remains of old settlements between Meon Hill and Napton.

At Hodnell, about a mile from a Roman entrenchment, marked on the Ordnance map, the sites of two deserted and abandoned villages can be traced, and on the summit of the hill, to the north, I found a small tumulus, and two long parallel banks of earth, 50 yards apart and from 100 to 150 yards long. The northern valla fell away on the hill side, so as to form a series of terraced steps with intervening fosses. A well was found in a hollow to the east. On the op-

posite hill there are further remains which appear to indicate the existence of a village. The Hodnell tumulus is within sight of the Roman entrenchment and of the hill at Chester-ton, Napton, and the bluff frontier of Northants. Thus the map of ancient Warwickshire is gradually filled up.

J. TOM BURGESS.

OUR NATIONAL RECORDS.

WE were compelled last month to break off in the middle of our account of the valuable collection of archives now collected within the walls of the Record Office.

After a glance at the Essoin Rolls, the Declarations in Ejectment, the Certificates of Married Women, the Proceedings in Error, the Doggett Rolls, the Writs of Outlawries, the Posteads, and the Remembrance Rolls, we now pass on to the Court which, next to the Chancery, contains the most interesting and valuable series of documents which our Public Records possess. The ancient Court of Exchequer was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and was not finally abolished till the reign of her present Majesty. By statutes passed, however, in the reigns of George III. and William IV. most of the ancient duties were annulled, and such as remained were transferred to the Queen's Remembrancer. Shortly after the accession of Queen Victoria the equity jurisdiction of this Court was removed to Chancery, and on the remodelling of the office of the Queen's Remembrancer the abolition of the ancient Exchequer was completed. But though its authority is now extinct, its valuable collection of records is in an excellent state of preservation, and remains carefully classed with our other national archives. In this collection is the Great Roll of the Exchequer, otherwise called the Pipe Roll.

Everything which in former times went to swell the revenues of the Crown—rents of various kinds, fines, amercements, profits of lands and tenements, and the like—is to be found enrolled upon it. The accounts of the ancient revenue of the Crown, digested under the heads of the several counties, and annually written out in order to the charging and discharging of the sheriffs and other accountants, are also to be seen upon it. Was a great man outlawed, his goods seized, his daughter married or made a ward, the account thereof can be read in the Pipe Rolls.

Few of our national archives boast a more uninterrupted succession than the Great Rolls of the Exchequer. Beginning from the second year of Henry II., they continue to the present time with but two gaps—the loss of the rolls of the first year of Henry III. and those for the seventh year of Henry IV. Of the latter of these missing rolls, however, the antigraph, or roll made by the Chan-

cellor's scribe, is still in existence, and is used to supply the place of the lost roll. Besides this series there is a roll which was long looked upon as the roll of the first year of Henry II., or by some as belonging to the fifth year of King Stephen, but recent criticism has completely established the fact that it is none other than the roll of the 31st year of Henry I., the earliest national document, save "Domesday," of any extent that now exists. The Controller's or Chancellor's Rolls (an imperfect series of duplicates of the Great Roll of the Pipe) are lodged in the British Museum.

Another important class of documents belonging to this Court, are the Memoranda Rolls which run from 2 Henry III. to about the year 1842. They contain enrolments of all the weighty business done in the offices of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. Upon their ancient membranes the searcher will read how writs ran for the recovery of debts due to the Crown; how commissions were appointed to seize estates attainted or forfeited to the Crown; how goods were seized in the various ports of England for the non-payment of customs; how the accounts of sheriffs and escheators were settled with the Exchequer; how cities and boroughs made claims to certain privileges; how priests and laymen pleaded for the possession of various rights and franchises; and how the numerous proceedings in Equity on English informations and bills were conducted. The *Brevia Regia*, indorsed on the Memoranda Rolls, are the most ancient writs of that description in the kingdom; in the earlier times they assume the shape of letters, and contain various wishes of the sovereigns.

To the antiquary and historian the collection of archives, called *Originalia Rolls*, which run from Henry III. to William IV., are of great service. They not only throw considerable light upon the manners and customs in vogue in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but also record the descent of lands, questions relating to Crown revenues and feudal tenures, the appointments of various commissions for different purposes of investigation, and other similar entries. The importance of the *Originalia Rolls* is also increased from the fact that they contain numerous extracts from early rolls now no longer in existence.

Among the documents of the ancient Exchequer the ecclesiastical historian will be interested by the fertile collection of ministers' accounts of the issues and profits of monastic lands in the hands of the Crown; by the pensions granted to abbots and others upon the dissolution of the monasteries now enrolled amid the records of the Augmentation Office; by the accounts of monasteries, contained in the *Chartularies* and *Leidger Books*, in the *Account Books of First Fruits and Tenths*, and in the *Taxation Rolls* which regulated the taxes as well to our kings as to the popes until the survey of

Henry VIII.; by the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII., which contains surveys of archbishoprics, bishoprics, abbeys, monasteries, and the like throughout the kingdom; by the Visitations of Religious Houses, in the Wolsey Books, in the Nonæ Rolls.

The collection in the Exchequer which records the history of Knights' service is perhaps the most interesting. The number of Knights' Fees throughout the kingdom was 60,215, of which the clergy had 28,015; but as in process of time it became a doubtful question whether lands were held by Knights' service or by some other tenure, inquisitions were held, and each baron had to return to the king an account of what he held. Such accounts, comprising as they do the early history of landed property, with the names of the owners and the extent of estates, are of considerable service to the antiquary, historian, and genealogist. For information on this subject, the three great authorities are the Black and Red Books of the Exchequer, the Scutage Rolls, and the Subsidy Rolls. Of these records the Liber Niger is the most ancient. It contains a list of Knights' Fees of the time of Henry II., and in many of the returns appear family names and particulars of the parents, children, wives, and occupiers of the land as well as of tenants *in capite*. In this book there are also various treaties of Henry II., four bulls of Pope Alexander, and the constitution of the Royal Household *temp.* Henry II. There are three Black Books of the Exchequer—the Liber Niger containing the Dialogus, one containing the Constitution, and the Liber Niger Feodorum. This fact is not so well known as it should be. The Red Book is somewhat similar to the Liber Niger, and contains, among other entries, Knights' Fees and Serjeanties of the reigns of Henry II., Richard, John, and Henry III. Many of its entries are also in the Black Book. The Scutage Rolls, which begin in the reign of Edward I., contain the pecuniary satisfaction paid by each knight in lieu of the personal attendance upon his sovereign that was required of him. This satisfaction was called *scutagium*, or *servitium scuti* (service of the shield), and in Norman French *escuage*, from *ecu*, a shield. The assessment was, however, so arbitrary that it was decreed by Magna Charta that no scutage should be imposed without consent of Parliament. The Subsidy Rolls record the supplies given gratuitously to the king by his tenants to aid him in his wars and emergencies. In addition to the above are the Marshal's Rolls, which contain an account of the military service due from great tenants to the king on the eve of a war; the Testa de Nevil, and the one solitary roll called the Constable's Roll.

Among the more important documents belonging to the ancient Exchequer collection are to be found

the various enrolments of Accounts and Affidavits, the documents of the Augmentation Court (a rich mine to the Church historian), the voluminous series of Bills and Answers (Elizabeth to 1841), the collection of Special Commissions, the Court Rolls of Manors possessed by the Crown (Edward I. to Charles I.), the Decrees and Orders made by the Exchequer in all causes and matters there depending (1580-1841), the enrolments of Escheators' Accounts (Edward I.-James I.), the Exannual Rolls, the Extents and Inquisitions (1685-1842), Fee Farm Rents, reserved upon grants from the Crown, the Golden Bull of Clement VII. conferring the title of Defender of the Faith upon Henry VIII., Hearth Money Accounts, the Imprest Rolls, the Judgment Rolls of the Exchequer of Pleas, the various Inventory Returns, the Jews' Rolls, the Land Revenue Accounts, the vast collection of Crown Leases, the Parliamentary Surveys of the King's Lands (*temp.* Commonwealth), the Recusants' Roll, and the curious Wardrobe Accounts. The Records of the Treasury of Receipt of Exchequer Department are also, in an historical point of view, a most important, though not extensive, collection.

In addition the various records which we have touched upon, belonging to the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, there is a large class of documents which appertain to obsolete Courts, and many of which are of great historical value. The chief of this series are the archives belonging to the Star Chamber, the Court of Requests, the Court of Chivalry, the Court of Wards and Liveries, the Marshalsea Court, and the records of the Welsh Courts, the jurisdiction of which latter Courts ceased in 1836, when their duties were transferred to the English Courts and their records moved to Fetter-lane. All these documents are open to inspection.

The amalgamation of the State Paper Office, but a few years ago, with the Record Office has been the means of rendering the series of our national archives now an almost complete collection. With the exception of certain documents in the British Museum and in a few public libraries, most of the public muniments of the realm are now placed in one Repository, and under the supervision of the Master of the Rolls. One consequence of this incorporation has been the publication of calendars of the State Papers. Late in the year 1855 the Master of the Rolls stated to the Lords of the Treasury that, although "the records, State papers, and documents in his charge constitute the most complete and perfect series of their kind in the civilised world," and although "they are of the greatest value in a historical and constitutional point of view, yet they are comparatively useless to the public from the want of proper calendars and indexes." The suggestion of Lord Romilly

was at once adopted by the Treasury, and the work of calendaring the State papers intrusted to the hands of the Record officials and other writers. Several volumes have already appeared, and though the task has comparatively but recently been undertaken, calendars of the reigns of Henry VIII. (when the series of State papers begin), Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and part of the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. are well nigh completed, while various calendars relating to Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies, and to the archives of Spain and Venice, have at the same time been published. While on this subject, and as illustrative of the working of this department, it may be as well to allude to the jealous care with which the State Paper branch of our public records is guarded. Every State Paper, whether appearing in the form of a bundle or of a bound book, is stamped with the office seal, and has every one of its pages carefully numbered. Both before its issue to the public and on its return from the searcher it is carefully examined by specially-appointed officers of the Department. By this means the mutilation or suppression of a document, should such a case ever arise, would be instantly followed by exposure. No case of mutilation, however, has occurred. The State Papers from the earliest times down to 1760, and some papers even to a still more recent date, are now open to the public.

The custody of the public records is not confined to the ancient and modern rolls of our courts of law, but also extends to the more recent papers of our offices of State. Hardly a day passes but that important documents either from the Treasury, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the Home Office, the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, the War Office, or other Departments of State are lodged for preservation and arrangement within the iron cages of the Fetter-lane Repository.

THE BRONZE EXHIBITION.

FROM the 17th to the 30th of January, the Society of Antiquaries exhibited, in their rooms at Somerset House, a large and valuable collection of implements and weapons of the Bronze Period. It proved an appropriate and interesting continuation of the society's exhibitions of palæolithic and neolithic antiquities, and I may be allowed to express a hope that it will be followed, at no very distant period, by a similar collection of objects of the Iron Age.

In the present instance, the society was indebted to the following noblemen, gentlemen, and local associations, for the loan of their valuable treasures, viz:—Earl Powis, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bart., the Ven. Archdeacon Trollope, the Rev. Canon Greenwell, Rev. T. Bacon, Rev. E. L. Barnwell,

Rev. James Beck, Rev. T. Hugo, Rev. J. Knowles, Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, Colonel A. H. Lane Fox, V.P.S.A., Major Bunny, Captain Bloomfield, Dr. James Foster, Dr. James Kendrick, Dr. Silas Palmer, Dr. Thurnam, W. Beamont, J. R. Blagden, W. H. Bloxam, T. Q. Couch, Robert Day, John Dixon, John Evans, J. W. Flower, C. D. E. Fortnum, A. W. Franks, J. Henderson, Thos. Layton, John Lunn, T. G. Provis, J. J. Rogers, Geo. Roots, W. J. Bernhard Smith, C. Tucker, H. M. Westropp, Ralph Westropp, S. Wood, and W. W. E. Wynne, Esquires. The Bodmin, Shrewsbury, Swansea, and Warrington Museums, the Royal Irish Academy, the Bath Institute, the Institute of Cornwall, the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, and the Sussex Archæological Institute.

I cannot here attempt to give anything like a catalogue of such a large collection, numbering as it did, nearly 1,200 objects, and I must refer the reader to Mr. John Evans' able paper "On the Bronze Period," read before the society on the 23rd January, for a scientific and able *résumé* of all the numerous varieties of bronze implements and weapons. Suffice it to say, that the most numerous class was, of course, that of the axe-heads or celts. Here they were in all their forms: at first rude and simple, like those of stone, then with their shapes better developed, grooved, socketed, with loops or rings for securing them to their handles, and some even with ornamentation in neat patterns. A few were of so small a size that it is difficult to imagine what was their use. Palstaves were also in great numbers, as were knives, chisels, gouges, awls, and one or two fish-hooks of similar form to those of the present day. Among the arms, offensive and defensive, were swords, leaf-shaped and straight, circular shields or bucklers, spear-heads, arrow-heads of all sizes, daggers, &c. Personal ornaments of bronze were also represented by bracelets or armlets, rings, earrings, pins, &c.

It may seem invidious to mention particular objects without doing justice to those of other contributors, but I cannot forbear noticing the three fine bucklers or shields, lent by Mr. A. W. Franks, Director, S.A., Mr. T. G. Provis, and Mr. W. W. E. Wynne. Another most interesting and valuable relic was a spear complete as used, having a bronze head, and the shaft formed of bog oak, with gold ornamentation at the junction of the spear-head with the shaft. This rare object was found in Ireland, and was the property of Colonel A. H. Lane Fox, Vice-President. The same gentleman lent also some very fine and large sword blades and spear-heads. Mr. John Evans was a contributor to a great extent in almost every class of implements and weapons, including curious moulds for casting celts. Objects found in France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Germany, Austria, Saxony, Denmark, Greece, South America, &c.,

were exhibited by Colonel Lane Fox, Mr. A. W. Franks, Mr. John Evans, the Rev. Canon Greenwell, Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum, and others. Captain Bloomfield exhibited a large collection from Central India; and weapons and implements found in the British Isles were lent by the greater number of the noblemen and gentlemen named in the list I have given above.

YOUR REPORTER.

Bivers Notes.

RUSH-BEARING (vol. i., p. 49).—So far as regards the procession of the children, the gathering of the rushes, and the ultimate weaving of them into fanciful articles, it seems probable that the origin of the modern practice may be referred to ancient custom. The same practice, I may mention, prevails amongst Scottish children who live in localities where rushes grow. The verse, noticed as being sung by the children in Derbyshire has, however, a very different origin, and I am inclined to think that it has been imported from a more northern region by some southward-bound Scot, and that it has thereafter taken root in the locality where the children now recite it. The following I believe to be the true history of the verse:—In the year 1645 the plague visited Scotland, reaching Edinburgh sometime, apparently, in April of that year, and not entirely ceasing in Glasgow till October, 1647. It is believed that an incident of this visitation was recorded in a ballad, of which all but the two following verses are now lost:—

“Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
They were twa bonnie lasses,
They biggit a bower on yon burn side,
And theekit it ower wi' rashes.”

The other verse seems to have been the concluding one of the ballad:—

“They wadna' lie in Methven kirkyard,
Among their gentle kin,
But they would lie in Dornoch Haugh,
To beek forment the sin.”

It is presumed that the missing intermediate verses of the ballad recorded, the cause of the retirement to, and ultimate death within their “burn-side” bower, of the two “bonnie,” but unfortunate lasses, and the whole incident was, in 1781, thought worthy of being specially reported on to the Antiquarian Society. In that year, a gentleman named Major Barry, of Lednoch, reported to the society that the incident which gave rise to the verses, happened near Perth in 1666. This date, however, would appear to be a mistake, for while it is recorded that the plague visited Perth in 1645, no part of Scotland seems to have been subsequently visited, not even during 1665 when London suffered so severely. Setting aside this apparent anachronism, the sub-

stance of Major Barry's report is as follows:—“Mary Gray was the daughter of the then Laird of Lednoch, a place lying about seven miles from Perth, and when the plague broke out in the neighbourhood, her friend, Bessie Bell, was paying her a visit. The two girls, in order to escape infection, built themselves a bower ‘about three-quarters of a mile from Lednoch House, in a very retired and romantic place called Burn-Braes, on the side of the Beanchie Burn.’” Here, however, death followed and overtook them, and they were ultimately buried “in the Dornoch Haugh at the foot of the brae of the same name, and near to the bank of the river Almond.” A romantic interest attaches to the sad fate of the girls, from the fact, recorded by tradition, that the messenger of infection and death to them was a young man who, in love with both of the ladies, was in the habit of visiting them in their retirement, and of supplying them with provisions. The words of the last line of the concluding verse—

“To beek forment the sin,”

although they cannot be properly rendered in English, may be freely translated as meaning “To bleach in the sunlight.” This suggests the ghastly thought, that terror of the plague probably prevented anyone from going near the hut, until long after the death of its occupants, and that, meantime, the rushes, with which the bower was thatched, having decayed, all that remained of poor Bessie and Mary was left uncovered to the elements. It is probable that, not till after all fear of the plague had subsided were the last offices properly performed and the bodies buried. Major Barry asserts that the burial place lay but half-a-mile from Lednoch House, and that the spot was, as he first saw it, marked by a heap of stones covered with briars and thorns. With the tenderness for old associations, characteristic of a true antiquarian, the Major caused the rubbish to be removed from the graves, and having built a wall round them he further caused to be inserted therein a slab, “on which are engraved the names of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray.” Thus he reported in 1781, but I am unable to say whether the interesting memorial tablet is still in existence. It will be observed that the Derbyshire children are guilty of a misquotation. Miss Bell's name is not violated, but Miss Gray has hers dyed green. The beauty of the ladies is done justice to in both versions, but the line

“They biggit a bower on yon burn side,”
becomes,

“They built a house on yonder hill.”

It certainly seems more probable that two young girls should build a “bower” or hut, than that they should build a house and while rashes would be a comparatively unlikely material where-

with to thatch a house upon a hill, what more natural than that a hut built on the alluvial soil of a "Haugh," should be "theekit" with the plants growing at hand on the water side? In conclusion I have to acknowledge as the authority for most of what is here written, and have to refer the reader to "The Domestic Annals of Scotland," W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh and London; second edition, n.d.; vol. ii., pp. 163 to 168.

Glasgow.

JAMES MUIR.

In LONG AGO for February last, there is a notice of an amusement practised by children in Derbyshire at the present time. I write to say that the same practice gives great amusement to children in Perthshire, the parasols spoken about are by the latter made to fold up and down, in the same manner as real parasols. But the purpose for which I write is to give the history of the song, and the real words sung by the children at their play, which is as follows:—"During the visitation of a plague in the seventeenth century, Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, daughters of Perthshire lairds, fled from the pestilence, and lived in a "bower" on the banks of the Almond, about four miles down the river from where Trinity College now stands. A young gentleman of Perth, in love with one or other, or both of them, in one of his visits carried infection of which they died. They were buried at a place called Dornoch Haugh, where their graves may still be seen; the late Lord Lynoch enclosed them with a strong iron railing for protection." The following ballad is evidently the same from which the Derbyshire children have got their rhyme:—

"O, Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
They were twa bonnie lasses,
They bigget a bower on yon burn-brae,
And theekit it ower wi' rushes.
Fair Bessie Bell I lo'ed ye streen,
And thought I ne'er would alter,
But Mary Gray's twa frankie e'en,
They gart' my fancy faulter.
They theekit it ower wi' rushes green,
They theekit it ower wi' heather,
But the pest cam' frae the burrows-town
And slew them baith thegether.
They thought to lie in Methven kirkyard,
Amang their noble kin,
But they maun lie in Dornoch Haugh,
Before the beekin sun.
And Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
They were twa bonnie lasses,
They bigget a bower on yon burn-brae,
And theekit it ower wi' rushes."

THOMAS ROSS.

14, W. Claremont-street, Edinburgh.

AN AUTO DA FÉ: BURNING A MARE.—The following account of the celebration of an *Auto da Fé* in Lisbon, with the burning of an English mare for supposed magical attainments, is taken from *The State of Europe, or the Historical and Political Monthly Mercury*, for the month of February, 1697, and illustrates the ignorance and brutality of those dread functionaries of "religion,"—ycleped inquisitors—whose very name even at the present day impels a shudder through the strongest frame. Under "Advice from Spain and the Low Countries" we read:—"Not long since a great *Auto da Fé* was solemniz'd, with the execution of several Persons condemn'd by the Inquisition. This Act began, as is Customary, with a Procession, where appear'd Thirty-six Men and Forty-seven Women, after which were carry'd the Bones of a Woman, who chose rather to dye in Prison than be a Spectatrix of that horrid Sight. After this they burnt Six Men and Eight Women, together with the Effigies of Four Men that had escap'd out of the Hands of the Inquisitors." The "reflections" upon the above "Advice," given by the editor of the publication *supra*, contain details interesting to all lovers of the curious:—"The *Auto da Fé*, so lately put in Execution in *Portugal*, is not so remarkable as one that was Solemniz'd some time since. For besides several Persons of both Sexes that were then burnt, they likewise burnt an English Mare that had been shown about all over *Europe*, having been taught to tell what a clock it was, by counting the Numbers of the Hour, upon showing her a Watch, with several other Apish Tricks of the same Nature, which are easily taught those Creatures, without the help of Magick. Nevertheless, for these little tricks, the simple Inquisitors were so foolish as to take her for a Witch, and it cost her her Life. For as such a one they seiz'd her, clapp'd her up in one of their Prisons, put her in Irons, and in the next *Auto da Fé* led her in Procession, and then burnt her. Many People were earnest Solicitors for her Pardon, but all in vain. An old Inquisitor made answer, That though the Mare were no Witch, yet she deserv'd to be burnt, because she was a Lutheran. Perhaps this Story may have been embellish'd, but it is as likely that it may be true; for the most part of the Inquisitors are as Ignorant as they are Cruel and Savage. We have lately seen a Horse that did the same Tricks as the Mare; but I advise the Master not to expose his Horse at Lisbon." This proves that the trick here mentioned was then a novelty, and had been but recently added to the list of "things worth seeing." We may now occasionally see at our rural fairs some enterprising manager or owner of a "penny show," vaunting by placard or otherwise the wonderful magic properties of his celebrated pony, "unrivalled in the univarsal world," to be seen within; and by following

curiosity, and stepping within, the spectator will witness the self-same trick,* and be well rewarded for his trouble by beholding the happy faces and evident enjoyment of the small boys, and the gaping wonderment of admiring rustics.

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

JEU D'ESPRIT BY SHERIDAN.—The enclosed *jeu d'esprit* by Sheridan has been in my possession many years; it reached me almost directly from himself, and has never, I believe, appeared in print. I have often felt that it is too good to be lost. Will you give it a place among the records of LONG AGO? Lord Erskine, in a mixed company one day after dinner, was disparaging woman, and to Lady E.'s annoyance, he compared a wife to a tin-kettle tied to the tail of a dog. Sheridan, a few moments afterwards slipped the following lines into Lady Erskine's hand:—

"Lord Erskine, at woman presuming to rail,
Calls a wife a tin-canister tied to one's tail,
And the fair Lady Ann, whilst the subject he carries on,
Seems hurt at his Lordship's degrading comparison.

But wherefore degrading? consider aright!
A canister is useful, and polished, and bright!
And should dirt its original purity hide,
'Tis the fault of the *puppy* to whom it is tied."
City Library, Bristol. J. F. NICHOLLS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—Referring to the article on page 7 of LONG AGO, it would appear that the British Museum has lost a fine collection. The reason is not disclosed, but I wish to observe that I have been informed, and I believe, that the Print Collection in the British Museum is constantly deprived of desirable acquisitions offered to it simply because the funds are so limited. If a fine engraving or a set of proofs is offered, for example, the almost stereotype answer is, "We have no money at present, and probably shall not have for several months;" no matter how desirable it is the Museum should possess the works. ETCHER.

"THE KILLER OF ONE MAN IS ACCOUNTED A MURDERER, THE KILLER OF THOUSANDS A HERO."—As this sentiment goes a long way back, a notice of it may not be unsuited to the pages of LONG AGO. With some amplification, we find it in Lactantius. He says: "Si quis unum hominum jugulaverit, pro contaminato, ac nefario habetur; hec ad terrenum hoc domicilium Deorum admittitur fas putant. Ille autem, qui infinita hominum millia trucidaverit, cruore campos inundaverit; flumina infecerit; non modo in templum; sed etiam in coelum admittitur."—*De Falsa Rel.*, i., c. 18. —He who has killed one man is held to be a person so polluted and infamous, as to be considered

unworthy to enter even the earthly temples of the gods; whereas he who has slaughtered thousands upon thousands, deluged plains and crimsoned rivers with human blood, is not only permitted to worship in their temples now, but, after death, is worshipped as a god himself.

Patching Rectory, Arundel.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT PONTEFRAC.—On the 25th and 27th of January, 1873, 22 workmen were excavating for the erection of some malt-kilns at the top of the Grange Field, at Monk-hill (belonging to Mr. G. S. Robson), they found the remains of upwards of thirty human skeletons, buried in various positions, and only a foot or two below the surface. Several skeletons of horses were also dug up at the same spot. The human remains are supposed to be those of soldiers who fell in the civil wars. The spot has been visited by large numbers of the curious. The foregoing culled from the *Wakefield Free Press* may be interesting to the readers of LONG AGO.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

7, Caughey-street, Hull.

ENGLISH SURNAMES.—The following is an extract from the *Yorkshire Magazine* for February:—"In some villages in Yorkshire a curious custom prevails of speaking about individuals without ever giving their surnames—in fact, so common has this been that in some instances persons have not been known by intimate acquaintances when asked for by their proper names. They were known after this fashion:—'Tom o' Dick's o' Joans,' or 'Bill o' Jack's o' Jim's;,' while in many other villages the surnames of individuals is recognised, but there is often a strange difference between the name as spelt, and the corrupt pronunciation of the name by which the person is generally known. Many ludicrous incidents have also occurred amongst this class of persons not even recognising their own name when hearing it correctly pronounced. The following examples from one district will show the difference between the real name and its corruption. Perhaps other correspondents will 'make a note' and add other examples.

Beaumont—Beamon.	Hainsworth—Hainath.
Boocock—Boak.	Jowett—Jite.
Booth—Boith.	Johnson—Joafson.
Brook—Brewk.	Parker—Payker.
Coates—Coits.	Rayner—Renner.
Cooper—Cahper.	Rhodes—Roids.
Clarkson—Clarson.	Raistrick—Raper.
Crowther—Crather.	Shaw—Shay.
Galloway—Gall.	Stowe—Staw.
Glover—Glewver.	Sowden—Saahden.
Greaves—Graaves.	Town—Taan.
Hargreaves—Hargray.	Waterhouse—Watterhas."

* Your readers are, of course, aware how this simple affair is managed.

I think these facts ought to be preserved in the

pages of LONG AGO for the use of any future historian of English surnames. NO NAME.

FOLK LORE: DOMESTIC FOWLS.—In this paper I have put together the items of folk-lore connected with domestic fowls, at various times gathered in Derbyshire and Notts, which I trust will be worthy the pages—and not come amiss to the readers—of LONG AGO. Keepers of fowls tell me that cock birds in the last moulting season cast their feathers in most cases fully three weeks before the hens; and the weather we have had since quite bears out the truth of the rhyming, saying—

"If the cock moults before the hen,
We shall have the weather thick and thin;
If the hen moults before the cock,
We shall have weather as hard as a block."

A neighbour of mine confirms this, and says his male bird was getting well into teather again before his hens began to moult. Our folks say: "If the hens gather on a rising ground, and trim their feathers, it is a sign of rain." And: "If the cock stays on the roost longer in the morning than usual, and crows there, it is a sign of wet." A custom prevailed, years ago, in country places and lone farm-houses in Derbyshire, for girls to peep through the keyholes of house doors before opening them on St. Valentine's day; when, if fortune was good to them, and they saw a cock and hen in company, the omen was so favourable that it might be taken for granted the person most interested would be married before the year was out.—It is considered very bad luck indeed to gather eggs and bring them into the house after dark; and many persons will not sell eggs at night. Others consider that to ensure a proper amount of laying on the part of their hens, it is necessary that the eggs should be collected each day in the forenoon, and be brought into the house about noon. Eggs ought not to be gathered at all on Sunday, and no hen must be "set" on that day, or after dark of any other day in the week. A hen must not be set with twelve eggs under her, the number must be either eleven or thirteen. Thirteen is the best—the most lucky number.—If twelve eggs are set upon, the hen will scarcely succeed in hatching them, and if hatched, the chickens will do no good. This seems singular, if we compare it with the *thirteen at table!*—A custom was, fifty or sixty years ago, to give a new-laid egg to a child on its being taken into a house for the first time. Every care was taken that the egg should be one laid the same morning, and if possible within a few minutes of the time when it was given. The giving of an egg was "for luck," and to start the child in life with something good and useful. In the spring-time of the year, hens lay more eggs, and cackle a great deal more than at other times. The cock, too, thinks vastly more of himself, crows more,

and worries himself more. The reason of this extra fussiness is this: Family cares press heavily upon her henship; she thinks she is not sufficiently rewarded for her attention to family matters, and thinks further, that her faithfulness should be recompensed by being well-shod; hence she complains:—

"An egg a day, an egg a day,
And still I go barefoot!
I've laid ten eggs,
And yet I go barefoot!"

Shameful treatment! But the cock is equal to the occasion, and though he has not been successful in fitting her henship with suitable shoes, yet shows that he has done his best, for his reply is,

"I've gone slip-slop
To every shop,
To seek a shoe
To fit your foot—
Would you have my heart out?"

This is sufficient to appease her henship, and family affairs go on smoothly afterwards.

A hen who prates a great deal (as they do before commencing laying) is said to be too idle to make her own nest. Says she—

"Make a nest, make a nest,
Cock a cock ca-a-a;
Make a nest, make a nest,
Cock a cock ca-a-a."

Her prating is to the cock, and is a request that he will make the family nest.

When a hen has laid ninety-nine ordinary-sized eggs, she lays a very small one, which is called the "cent egg," or "cock's egg." This egg is a peculiar one. It is very small, not so large as a pigeon's. It contains no yolk, but is full of albumen. The Derbyshire folks say that could the "cent egg" be hatched, forth would come a cockatrice.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

Replies.

CÆSAR'S DEBARCATIONS ON THE ENGLISH COAST (vol. i., p. 52).—In continuation of the interesting remarks on this subject contained in your last Number, I may refer your readers to the valuable notes to Mr. G. Long's edition of "Cæsar's Commentaries," where he fixes upon Deal as the most probable spot where the invader landed. For this conclusion he gives several reasons, among others the direction of the stream towards the Thames, which would materially assist in carrying Cæsar's boats towards Deal. He also considers Deal to possess peculiar advantages for a landing-place, and to correspond the most nearly with Cæsar's description of the spot.

There is another question of equal interest con-

nected with the above, and that is as to the point from which Cæsar sailed. Mr. Long concludes this to be Wiessant, or Ouessant, about half-way between Calais and Boulogne. A visit to this spot, which I paid some few years ago, quite confirms me in this opinion, and a brief description of it may prove interesting to several of your readers.

Weissant is the nearest part of the French coast to the cliffs about Dover and the South Foreland, which are clearly visible from this village. The nearest town to it, distant about six miles, is Marquise, through which the railway passes from Calais to Boulogne. Weissant stands close to the sea-shore, and is a village of fishermen's cottages very irregularly huddled together, but very neat, white-washed and tiled. The sands are extensive, and there are evidently the remains of a harbour, to which, however, Mr. Long does not allude, which might have been sufficiently spacious for Cæsar's fleet, but which is now too much blocked up with sand to allow of the sea entering by ordinary tides. The entrance to it, nevertheless, still remains. There is also, to which I am surprised that Mr. Long has not alluded, a Roman encampment, which is situate on an eminence above the village. It is not very large, but it is in a very perfect state, commanding an extensive view of the village, coast of France, and adjoining country, and a very clear one of the coast of England, the cliffs of Dover and Deal more especially, which are nearly opposite. From this spot I made a hasty sketch, which I have since etched somewhat rudely on copper. It conveys, however, a tolerably correct and distinct idea of the scene. Of this I send you an impression, and beg to state that I shall be happy to present copies to any of your readers who may feel interested in the subject.

GEORGE HARRIS, F.S.A.

Iselippe's Manor, Northolt.

THE HISTORY OF BEER AND BREWERS (vol. i., p. 17-49).—A kind of strong liquor of a comparatively light colour called *beer* was in common use very early in this country. Mention is made of "brewers of *ber*," *temp.* Henry V., 1418, *i.e.*, "Thursday, the 15th day of September, in the 6th year, it was ordered that the brewers of the ale that was presented to our Lord the King, at the siege of the city of Roan, should have for every tun of 200 tuns of ale, 30 shillings; and that the same brewers should pay for the vessels holding such ale, and for the hooping of such vessels, making in all £300.

Also, that the *wynedrawers* should have 3d. for every tun, &c., and that the brewers of *ber* should have 13s. 4d. for every tun of 300 tuns, &c."* This early notice of "beer" seems to clash against the belief that

"Hops, Reformation, bays, and *beer*,
Came into England all in one year."

* "Riley's Memorials of London Life, p. 666."

Parkinson, in 1640, writes:—"The ale which our forefathers were accustomed only to drink being a kind of thicker drink than beer is now almost quite left off to be made the use of hops to be put there in altering the quality thereof to be much healthful or rather physical to preserve the body from the repletion of gross humours which the ale engendereth." Ale made from malt alone was a favourite beverage of the old Germans, even as early as the time of Tacitus. The word beer appears to be of Saxon origin (*bere*), formed from the German *bier*, of the Latin *bibere*, sometimes written by apocope *biber*. Matthiolus takes the *zythum* and *curmi* of the ancients to be the same with beer of our days, and thinks the only difference between *zythum* and *curmi* to have lain in some circumstances of the preparation, which rendered the one stronger than the other. Tacitus, in speaking of the ancient Germans, as also Dioscorides, and Galen, condemn *beer* as prejudicial to the head, nerves, and membranous parts, as occasioning a more lasting and more uneasy drunkenness than wine, and as promoting a suppression of the bladder, and sometimes leprosy. Beer was highly regarded by the Danes and Anglo-Saxons, being thought worthy of slaking the thirst of the great heroes in the Hall of Odin. It is expressly named as one of the liquors provided for a banquet given by Edward the Confessor. Isidorus and Orosius state that the ancient Britons and other Celtic nations drank ale which they made by a process very similar to our modern brewing. Ale was formerly regarded in England as an absolute necessary of life, and various ordinances or assizes have been passed for regulating its price and quality. Thus, in 1251, *temp.* Henry III., an assize of bread and ale was struck which settled the price or the latter article as follows:—"A brewer may sell two gallons of ale for a penny in cities, and three or four gallons for the same price in the country. In the reign of Henry VIII., the Earl of Northumberland lived after the following order:—"On flesh-days throughout the year, breakfast for my lord and lady was a loaf of bread, two manchetts, a quart of beer, a quart of wine, half a chime of mutton, or a chime of beef boiled." The same allowance of beer was included in the bill of fare for meagre days, when salt fish and buttered eggs were substituted for beef and mutton. The Brewers' Company of London was incorporated among the city companies by Henry VI., in the year 1438. And called "the master, and keeper or wardens, and commonality of the mystery or art of Brewers of the City of London." Edward IV. confirmed the above charters, with power to make bye-laws. This corporation anciently bore the arms of Thomas à Becket, impaled with their own; but owing to Becket's bones being exhumed, "burnt and unsainted by the powers in being," the king-at-arms

separated them in 1544, and gave the brewers a crest instead. Bitter beer is considered to be of remote antiquity; Rabbinical tradition states that the "Babylonian bitter beer—with good sallets they had,—like the Stogumber ale, preserved the Jews from leprosy, which had so much afflicted them." Beerhouses were well known in England in 1496, owing to the inconveniences from the assemblage of numbers of riotous persons and of the excessive drinking in ale-houses becoming so great, it was found necessary to bring them under legislation. In the second year of Henry VII., an Act was passed against "vacabounds and beggers," empowering two justices of the peace, "to reject and put away comen ale-selling in townes and places where they shall convenyent (convene), and to take suretie of the keepers of ale-houses of their gode behaving by the discretion of the seid justices, and in the same to be avyed and agreed at the tyme of their sessions." In Edward the Sixth's time the magistrates had power to forbid the selling of beer and ale at such alehouses. Some years after this an Act was passed to restrain the "inordinate haunting and tippling in inns, alehouses, and other victualling-houses." Notwithstanding these Acts, several clergymen in the reign of Charles I. were indicted for indulging in this loose habit. The benefice of Mundon, co. Essex was sequestered from Thomas Staples, "for that he is a common frequenter of taverns and alehouses, and a great drinker and companion with drunken, debauched, and malignant persons, and upon the first of June, in this instant year, 1643, being the next day after the fast, invited to his house a riotous company to keep a day of prophaneness by drinking of healths round about a join'd stoole, singing of prophane songs, with hollowing and roaring, and at the same time enforcing such as came to him upon other occasions to drinke healths about the stoole with him untill they were drunke; and hath taught that it is not for laymen to meddle with the Word, nor yet to search the Scriptures," &c. This serious state of things was carried on to an alarming extent during the Commonwealth, which was observed and lamented over by the sober thinking men of that age, hence quaint old Dr. Fuller sang in words expressive of regret, which are well worthy of example even in the present day—

"My prayers for friends' prosperity and wealth
Shall ne're be wanting: but if I refuse
To hurt myself by drinking others' health,
Oh, let ingenious natures mee excuse:
If men bad manners this esteeme, then I
Desire to be esteemed unmannerly,
That to live well will suffer wine to dye."
Waltham Abbey. W. WINTERS.

EPHING FOREST (vol. i., p. 19.—I have been trying to find the requisite references for "S. S.," but

have not been very successful. However, small contributions may be useful, and here is mine. Gough says that a large collection of extracts from records in the Tower, &c., concerning Waltham Forest was in Dr. Rawlinson's collection. In the Harlein Library (No. 6705) is a MS. treatise concerning the forest with copies of leases. Articles given in charge to the grand jury at Waltham Forest concerning forest laws, A.D. 1634 (Nos. 1634 & 6839). Among Judge Hale's collection in Lincoln's Inn are proceedings about the Forest of Essex, 4to.

I hoped to have got some information on the subject of "S. S.'s" query from Crompton, "*L'Autorité et Jurisdiction des Courts*," B. L. (*Yetsweirt*, 1594); but his particulars relate chiefly to the forests north of Trent. He gives the perambulation of Sherwood Forest. The following quaint record concerning Essex Forests. It is ushered in by these words. *verb. et lit.*:—"Nota. Edward le Confessor graunt a un Raffe Peperking l'office de garder deson Forest de hundred de Chelmer et Dauncing in Com. Essex in taile appiet per Record in Lesche-
rier escrie *modo sequente* :—

'Iche Edward King
Haue yeven of my Forest the keeping
Of the hundred of Chelmer and Dauncing
To Randolph Peperking, and to his kynlyng,
With Hart & Hynde, Doe and Bucke,
Hare & Foxe, Catt & Brocke,
Wyldfowle with his flocke,
Partridge, Fezant Hen, & Fezant Cocke.
With greene & wilde stub and stocke
To keepen, & two yeomen by all their might,
Both by day and eke by night,
And Hounds for to hould
Good, swift and bould,
Four Greyhoundes, and sixe raches
For Hare and Foxe & wyld Cattes:
And therefore yche made him my booke—
Witnesse the Bishop of Wolstone
And booke ylernd many one
And Sweyne of Essex our brother
And tekyn him many other,
And our Steward Howelyne,
That besought me for him."
Derby.

ALFRED WALLIS.

ANONYMOUS LATIN PROVERB (vol. i., p. 51).—At the risk of being thought captious or hypercritical, I must really stand up for Euripides against the imputation of having written such a line as that ascribed to him by Mr. Rule. For if the word *demento* be of no authority either as a verb active or neuter, much less so is the word ἀποφρενοί, since no such word exists, it is not Greek at all. *Demento*, I admit, "has not the sanction of the first age," but it is used by one who wrote very pure Latin—Lactantius—and who was for this reason called the

Christian Cicero. *Vide Mort. Persec.* 7. In the other form, *dementio*, we meet with it both in Lactantius l. iv. 27.) and Lucretius (iii., 465). As having, at least, some affinity to the proverb, I will take leave to give the passage in Lactantius,—“*Ecce aliquis instinctu dæmonis percitus dementit, effertur, insanit.*” As an illustration, the case of Saul seems very apt. EDMUND TEW, M.A.

The proverb, queried by “LL.D.,” takes a variety of shapes, of which the opening, “*Quem Jupiter,*” &c., alluded to by Mr. Rule is one. The original idea is contained in a fragment of Euripides, quoted by St. Athenagorus, thus,

“*Ὅταν δὲ δαίμων ἀνδρὶ πορσὺν κακὰ,
τὸν νοῦν ἐβλάψῃ πρῶτον;*”

or,

“*At dæmon nomini quum struit aliquid malum,
Pervertit illi primitus mentem suam.*”

Freely translated by Barnes—

“*Quem Jupiter vult perdere, dementat prius.*”

The verb, “*demento*,” seems to be a coinage of very obvious derivation, but of no authority.

Derby.

ALFRED WALLIS.

“*Quem Deus,*” &c. The Greek passage in the fragments of Euripides from which this proverb is taken, is as follows:

“*Ὅταν δὲ δαίμων ἀνδρὶ πορσὺν κακὰ,
τὸν νοῦν ἐβλάψῃ πρῶτον;*”—

“*Athenaq. sine auctoris nomine.*”

Vide Eurip. Trag. et Epist. ex Edit. Barnesii, &c., ex recens. Musgrave, tom. ii., p. 497. Edit. Lipsiæ, 1779. The verb *demento* is used by Lactantius, “*De Mortibus Persecutorum*,” chap. vii. Speaking of Diocletian, who in the beginning of the chapter he styles “*Scelerum inventor et malorum machinator*,” desiring that Nicomedeia should rival Rome. “*Ita semper dementabat, Nicomediam studens urbi Romæ coequare.*” *Vide Lact. Opera Cantab.* 1685, p. 529.

RICHARD CAULFIELD,

Royal Institution, Cork. LL.D., F.S.A.

LITERARY PSEUDONYMS: A PERSONAL EXPLANATION (vol. i., p. 19).—I need scarcely say that I experienced a lively pleasure in reading “J. B. D.’s” kindly note. Mention in such terms as he is good enough to mention my humble attempts at being useful is really encouraging, and I confess one requires a little encouragement from time to time in one’s journey through volumes of small print and paper (though not aged, still discoloured by time). Printing, and thus recording one’s work from time to time is of itself sufficient encouragement, but I have had no printing now, as “J. B. D.” very justly remarks, for six years. During that time I have been day by day accumulating, and have, in fact, accumulated a mass of fresh information. I apprehend the printing a new edition is simply a matter for the public; at all events, I am

quite ready for the printer, and, indeed, I must say that my new material will be so different from the first that it would not encroach on the “Handbook of Fictitious Names,” and, therefore, without waiting for the small edition (500 I bargained for) of that work to be exhausted I am quite ready to publish if I can only find a publisher ready for me. As to the question of the anagram which I adopted after much difficulty, as my name contains eight consonants out of eleven letters, it arose in this way. I adopted it originally for my notice of the Life and Works of J. M. Querard, because I chiefly translated that from Querard’s notice of himself which he wrote under an anagram. Then, having published one thing, I was naturally desirous of identifying myself in the next. My amusement being to waste my time in minutely searching out facts which nobody else may ever want, and my name being totally unknown, it is, I think, quite unnecessary, and would not add any more weight, if so much, as the signature of

OLPHAR HAMST.

ANGLING QUERY (vol. i., pp. 19, 51).—The ancient Egyptians were acquainted with the various modes of netting, spearing, and angling for fish. This last they did with rod and line, and with the line only, as depicted in a tomb at Beni-Hassan. The *fellahs* of the present day fish exactly in the same way, i.e., without a rod.

3, Franklin-road, Brighton. JNO. A. FOWLER.

THOMAS BROOKS (vol. i., p. 52).—“This Non-conformist’s works,” says Lowndes, in his uncompleted “British Librarian,” “are numerous, and many of them have singular titles. They have been, and still are, highly popular on account of their spiritual tendency.” His works were edited by the Rev. C. Bradley, and published in two volumes in 1824. The story of Sennacherib’s murder, which forms the basis of a query from Joseph Clark, jun., occurs in Mathias Prideaux’s “Easy and Compendious Introduction for Reading all Sorts of Histories” (Oxford, 1650). Reference is given in the margin to the “Biblia Castalionis,” Tobit, c. i., for the story extracted from Thomas Brook’s work. It is told in precisely similar terms by Prideaux, thus:—“Demanding, on a time, of some about him (Sennacherib) what might be the reason that the irresistible *God of Heaven* so favoured the *Jewish nation*, as he had found by *sad* experience? Answer was given that Abraham, from whom they descended, *sacrificed* unto him his *only sonne*, which purchased this protection to his *progeny*. ‘If that will winne him (saith he) I will spare him *two* of my *sonnes* to procure him to be on my side, which *Sharezar* and *Adramelech* his *sonnes* hearing of, they prevented their own *deaths* by *his*, as he was worshipping in the *house* of *Nis-roch* his *god*.” The tale has a strong Talmudic

flavour, but whether it be derived from the Talmud I know not.

Derby.

ALFRED WALLIS.

Queries.

"NON DEERIT ALTER AUREUS."—This is the motto of the Dons of Newton, Don, in Roxburghshire—perhaps it would be more correct to say it *was*, for the direct male line ended with the late Sir William Henry Don. It is almost the *only* motto not translated in the "Baronetages, Books of Crests," &c., and appears to be untranslatable into any intelligible meaning. "The other golden (?) shall not be wanting." What is the (masculine) noun understood? The baronetcy was of a Charles the Second creation, and Nova Scotian, and the crest a pomegranate. The last Sir *Alexander* Don was a great friend of Sir Walter Scott, who speaks very affectionately of him, and who attended his funeral. (*Vide Journal*.)

A COLLATERAL DON.

COWPER AT ST. ALBAN'S.—I know a small house in College-street, St. Albans, wherein a front room on the ground floor is still called "Cowper's room." The house has evidently been part of a larger building, known till recent times as "the College," and I was told that the poet Cowper was placed there during one of his attacks of melancholia. Can anyone give me farther information on the subject? I have searched all the guide-books to St. Albans, &c., in vain.

QUID PRO QUO.

ST. ALBANS' WORTHIES.—I shall be much obliged to "collectors" who will furnish me with the names and era (only—the clue will be sufficient for my purpose), of St. Albans' worthies from the earliest times—not only *natives*, but men who have reflected some of their own lustre on the town, by residence in, or connection with it. The local histories are very imperfect in this respect. I am not aware that any of them allude (for instance) to Alexander (Neckham), an English writer of the thirteenth century, mentioned by Bale, although he was a native of the town.

G. B.

ROUND CHURCHES.—Is there any reason beyond the smallness of the windows inherent to the period of architecture during which they were built, for the churches erected by the Knight Templars being so extremely dark? Both the Temple Church in London and the Church of St. Sepulchre, Cambridge, are very dark.

TH. B.

DR. CASTLE.—Can any of your readers inform me to what parish in or near Westminster one *Dr. Castle* (or *Castel*) belonged about 1641-3. Is he the celebrated Edmund Castell?

QUIS.

THE ELEANORE CROSSES.—In a notice of the new cross at Charing in the *Illustrated London News* of 1861, reference was made to a work on the crosses of Queen Eleanore, illustrated in photography by a Mr. Abel, of Finchley. I wish to know by whom it was published.

Stretford, Manchester.

J. E. BAILEY.

EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Can you or any of your readers give the history of some music called "March played at execution of Mary, Queen of Scotland?" The tradition told me is that at her execution the Government, wishing to add an insult to the last trouble of her stormy career, ordered a piece of music to be played that was sometimes used at the execution of witches, called "Jumping Joan;" the music was played, but not as intended, fastly; the effect was a beautiful piece quite in accordance with the sad surroundings; to me the music is suggestive of the feelings natural to a person who is present, and is in deep reverie, occasionally awakened to the dread certainty of what is going on around by a note louder than the others, and again falls into the same reverie. Can any of your readers help me to its history, if any? AVALONENSIS.

FOLKESTONE CASTLE.—Who cares for Folkestone Castle? Not the inhabitants! Who ever goes up to see the ivy-covered bit of ruin. Not one out of a thousand of the visitors who, in the season, promenade "The Lees!" Yet few ruins in this county of Kent have so good a pedigree. Is there *no one* to trace it?

A KENTISH MAN.

THE "BRITISH MERCURY," THE FIRST DAILY PAPER.—A new journal, the *Daily Press*, quotes a prediction of its future career, said to have appeared in the *Weekly Dispatch*, that "it will prove the greatest sensation since the *British Mercury* inaugurated the era of daily newspapers" (!) If this remarkable sentence appeared in the *Dispatch*, I would like to ask the writer for the authority on which he made it. It is almost too absurd to suppose that he must have had the forged "English Mercurie" in his mind, but I cannot account for the hallucination in any other way.

PRESS.

S. HIERETHA—ABBAS DE HERMOR.—I would be glad to ask if any of your readers can supply the history of S. Hieretha, *vulgo* S. Urith, foundress of Chittlehampton Church, Devon, "who," as the legend of her life makes mention, "suffered the next year after Thomas-à-Becket, in the reign of King Henry II., in which history the names of her parents be set down." (Leland.) Also, who was "Abbas de Hermor?" who, A.D., 1423, presented Edmundus Langford to the rectory of Peuesye (Pewsey), Wilts. The usual patron was Abbas de Hyda.

Pewsey Rectory, Wilts. T. F. RAVENSHAW.

AN ANCIENT CHRISTENING ROBE.—A paragraph went the round of the papers in December last, describing the christening of Lord Milton's son. Some accounts stated that the child's robe in which the ceremony was performed was presented to the Milton family by William III., while others asserted the robe was given by William the Conqueror. In either case, if there is any truth in the matter, the robe is a most interesting relic. I shall be glad to know the real facts. It is said that not only the heirs, but all male children that have been born into the family, have been christened in this robe.

Workshop.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

A "Witch Box."—One of these old relics was lately found, and the circumstance appears to me to be worth recording in LONG AGO. "On Monday, January 13, 1873, in the taking down of some old building at Bramley, a curiosity in the shape of a 'witch box' was found secreted on the top of an oaken beam in the roof. The box is in a good state of preservation, neatly lined, and contains a rusty nail wrapped in cotton wick, and about half-a-dozen pins in an upright position, with a little spare cotton wick for the use of the witches. Behind the door of the house was an old horse shoe, which was formerly considered to act as a charm against the influence of the witches." Can anyone suggest for what particular purpose this "witch box" was used?

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

Research and Discovery.

ALGERIA.—A communication from Bougia (Algeria) states that excavations effected near the Col de Takrieds has produced discoveries of great interest. Twenty silver coins, and forty-six in bronze, belonging to various periods of the Roman domination, were found in a vase of red pottery under the flagstones of the triclinium (or upper room) of a villa. The walls of that apartment were in stucco covered with frescoes of an extremely loose character, similar to those kept in the secret museum at Naples. A bronze bust, richly gilt, of a youth, exquisitely worked, wears the *synthesina*, a garment which the effeminate Romans only put on when at home, reclining before the festive table. The base bears the name of the sculptor, "*Marius Cascavero, artifex fecit.*" Another, of less perfect finish, represents Jupiter Tridens. A large number of tumulary stones have also been discovered, the inscriptions on which are in a good state of preservation. One of them commemorates the death of a prefect of Legion at the age of 110, having fought during forty years; ano-

ther that of a pious priestess at 100. A third tablet has the names of fifteen members of the Municipal Council: *Seniores Municipii.*

In excavating for a railway cutting at Friedland, near Göttingen, an urn was recently dug up, which was found to contain more than 1,500 ancient French silver coins bearing dates from the year 1285 to 1314, with the effigy of Philippe-le-Bel.

HUNGARY.—Whilst digging up the ground preparatory to the planting of a new vineyard at Tapolcazo, in Hungary, an old Roman grave was discovered, last week. It contained a stone sarcophagus, in which were found human bones and hair, whilst an inscription on the outside gives the name of the deceased, and shows that he died A.D. 264.

F. S.

URNS, &c., DISCOVERED IN POSEN.—A vast field of urns and paludean habitations has been discovered near Lussowo (Posen), by a ploughman tilling the gentle slope towards the Lussow lake, and who found that his deep share often met with firmly-embedded obstacles. After a thorough search made by the landlord, it was found that the subsoil of no less than ten acres of land formed one immense urn-field. The urns stand in rows, each row 7 ft. apart from the next, and the calculated number is about 10,000 urns. They vary in size from 3 ft. to 1 ft. in diameter, and all of them are made of black, unglazed micaceous clay. The ornaments on them consist of unexplained lines scratched on the body. They contained decayed bone or ashes in such large quantities that it was at once used for manure. There were also vestiges of burning places. The landlord, M. Boas, at once conceived the idea of letting off the water of the lake, and to his delight, as the level subsided, about eighty piles of 8 in. to 10 in. diameter were seen to emerge above the water. The communication between this lacustrine habitation and the land seems to have been established by a bridge laid over a line of piles connecting the main group with the shore of the Lussowo lake.

Restorations.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.—The Committee for the reparation of St. Alban's Abbey have received the announcement that the Company of Mercers have, at a recent court, voted the sum of 200 guineas towards the completion of this great national work.

MINISTERLEY HALL, SHROPSHIRE.—This fine old manor house has been lately restored by the Marquis of Bath. The timber framing, exposed to view on the removal of the plaster which covered the exterior, has been replaced with new oak where decayed, and 9 in. brick-

work, plastered, has been used for the filling in, adding thereby considerably to the comfort of the occupiers of the house. Windows with oak frames, mullions, and transoms have been substituted for plain sashes where the latter had been inserted. The moulded large boards, hip-knobs and brackets are exact reproductions of the old, which were decayed. The west or principal front consists of three wide and lofty gables, with a lower and richer one at the north side running through to the east front, and probably of earlier date. On the east or garden front the two large dormers, of which the valley pieces indicated their size and position, have been restored. The roofs have been covered with Ridge-hill tiles. Internally the panelling has been continued round the hall and the screen opened out. Other improvements and necessary repairs have also been carried out.

KILKENNY ABBEY.—Considerable progress has been made in the repairs at St. Francis' Abbey, Kilkenny, under the zealous and efficient direction of Mr. Middleton. The haunches of the tower have been effectually and permanently secured with hammered stone and made watertight: and a small additional sum would now suffice to place the entire of this beautiful example of Gothic architecture in a very satisfactory state.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of Worcester Cathedral, which, from its vastness and importance, has occupied many years, is now drawing near to a completion, and by way of hastening on this end it has been announced that the Restoration Committee require the remaining work to be done by Whitsuntide. Since the last notice of the work, which appeared in the *Times* about five months ago, material progress has been made. The designs are by Sir Gilbert Scott, and Mr. E. A. Perkins, of Worcester, is the local architect. The principal recent work has been the completion of the choir flooring, the erection of the grills behind the stalls, the repairs to the tombs of King John and Prince Arthur, the erection of the screen between the choir and nave, the flooring of the nave, and the lighting. The work required to be done to the tomb of King John and the mortuary chapel of Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII,—a curious and elaborate piece of perpendicular architecture—was small. Being considered as national monuments, a grant was made by the Government, and the "restoration" of these monuments has been executed by Government officers. This chapel is of white Painswick stone, the whole of which has been scraped, and some slight repairs have been done to two or three broken pinnacles; but the defaced figures have not been restored. The chapel

having been denuded of its rather dingy epidermis, now gleams white as new, and is a more prominent object on the south side of the upper part of the choir than ever. The tomb of King John has been scraped, and it is intended to recrown him. Traces of paintings on the outside of the tomb had been found, but no attempt has been made to restore them. This tomb was formerly looked upon as a cenotaph, but in the latter end of the last century the Dean and Chapter determined on opening it in order to settle the point, which was still disputed by some persons. On the 17th of July, 1797, the tomb was opened, and the remains of the king were found deposited in it, but it was evident that they had been disturbed since their first interment. The body was laid in a stone coffin within a cavity cut to fit the head. It measured 5 ft. 6½ in. in length, and was covered with a robe reaching from the neck to the feet. The choir flooring of marble has now been completed, though this has been somewhat delayed owing to a change made in the design after a part of it had been laid. The old stone pulpit on the north side of the choir has been pulled down, the lower portion rebuilt of more elaborate design, and the old upper portion will be replaced upon it. This is of Painswick stone also. Some light metal work in harmony with the grill work in the choir has been added to the magnificent reredos, the gift of Dean Peel. The organ is to be placed in one of the northern bays in the choir. The case, elaborately designed by Sir G. Scott, is of carved oak, richly ornamented and surmounted by archangels with trumpets. The whole of the carvings in the choir are exquisite specimens of design and most artistically executed, some of the human figures, although small, representing the passions as powerfully as an oil painting. The carvings on the stall ends are remarkable specimens of workmanship. The grills behind the stalls of ornamental metal work are now in their places. The magnificent bishop's throne of carved oak is not yet erected in its place; nor are the proposed carved oak canopies which are to be placed over the stalls of the dean, the sub-dean, and canons, altogether eight in number, at the west end of the choir. A good portion of the carved woodwork of the screen between the choir and nave is erected. In fact, it is completed, with the exception of twelve figures which have yet to be inserted. The metal work has to be added, which will consist of decorative ironwork and metal shafts of brass. Considerable progress has been made in the floor of the nave. All the old white stone floor (which was much broken) has been removed and broken up to aid in making concrete which has now been laid nearly over the whole area of the nave. The new floor to be

laid on the concrete is of blue slate, and white (Hopton Wood) stone of great hardness. The stones are cut square and will be laid in patterns.

Meetings of Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—At the annual meeting of this Association held at the Apartment, Butler House, Kilkenny, the Mayor, V.P., in the chair, Mr. Malcolmson, Carlow, exhibited, on the part of Dr. O'Meara, of that town, a very graceful primeval urn of baked clay, curiously ornamented with incised markings. It was 4 inches in height, the widest diameter being that of the rim round the mouth, which was 5 inches; the least diameter at the bottom, 2½ inches. It had been found by a farmer named Doyle, residing at Killerrig, County Carlow, in deepening a passage from his yard to his haggard. He met with a small boulder, on raising which, he found it had formed the covering of a little kist formed of granite stones, just sufficient in size to contain the urn. Nothing had been found in the vessel but something which he considered to be fine sea sand. There was no mixture whatever of bones, burned or otherwise.

Mr. Graves pointed out that this urn had a rim round the bottom, unlike those in their Museum in which burned bones had been found, and it appeared to belong to the class which the English Archæologists now designated "food vessels," they being frequently found in kists along with larger urns containing burned bones; and the supposition was that food was placed in them by the Pagan aborigines of these countries for the use of the spirit of the departed relatives whose burned remains filled the other vessels, whilst on the journey to the other world.

Mr. Walters, the Town Clerk of Kilkenny, Exhibited eight ancient vellum documents from the archives of the town, and Mr. Prim some relics of the old Kilkenny Volunteer Corps. Amongst the papers brought before the meeting—some of which we shall publish, or give extracts from in our succeeding issues were:—"Notes on Powerstown Church," by Mr. Robertson. "Patron Saints, Patron Days, Holy Wells, and other memorials of ancient times and places in Ossory," by Mr. John Hogan. "On the Clan Kavanagh," by the Rev. James Hughes. "On a Pagan Cemetery at Drumakilly, County Tyrone," by Mr. W. F. Wakeman, [with numerous beautiful illustrations]. "On a kitchenmidden (or ancient refuse heap) discovered at Cork Harbour," by Mr. G. M. Atkinson.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held in the Guildhall, Leicester, on the 27th of January, the Rev. A. Pownall, F.S.A., in the chair.

The Rev. Canon Burfield exhibited a small Roman urn of earthenware, about 4 inches in height, in very good preservation, found in a gravel pit near the Belgrave-road, opposite St. Mark's parsonage; it was full of gravelly earth.

The Rev. T. Farebrother exhibited a silver three-penny piece of Queen Elizabeth, and three other coins of the reign of Charles and George II.

The Chairman exhibited one of the rare St. Bartholomew medals on which he made the following remarks:—The rare "St. Bartholomew" medal was struck by order of Pope Gregory XIII., on the occasion of the massacre of the Huguenots, when it is asserted 30,000 persons were killed in one day. Obverse, GREGORIVS XIII. PONT. MAX. AN. I. Head of the Pope, looking to the left; and in the exergue, F.P. The Artist was a certain Federigo Bonzague, generally called Federigo di Parma, and the letters F.P., are the initial letters of his name, Latinized, Fredericus Parmensis. Bonzague worked for Pope Gregory, as well as for his three predecessors. Reverse. VGGONNOTORVM STRAGES, 1572 (*Slaughter of the Huguenots*). A destroying angel is represented advancing quickly, holding up in one hand the cross, in the other a drawn sword. Before the angel lie seven persons dead or dying. This medal has been engraved, and is very rare.

The Chairman also exhibited a gold coin of Vespasian, on which he made the following remarks:—Gold coin (*aureus*) of Valentinian I., Emperor of Rome, 364-375 A.D., found in the neighbourhood of Frome, sometime ago. It reads on the obverse, D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG., and bears the Emperor's face in profile. On the reverse he is again represented, holding in his left hand a small figure of "Victory," while in the right he grasps the "Labarum," a military standard (introduced in the time of Constantine), on which may be noticed the initial letters, in Greek characters, of the word "Christos." The coin was struck at Antioch, as we learn from the four letters in the exergue, S.M.A.Q. It was in the reign of this Emperor that the great Roman Empire was first divided into the east and west; and in his time also lived and died the great champion of the orthodox faith, Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria.

The Chairman also exhibited a collection of Anglo-Saxon silver coins of the reign of Edward the Confessor and Harold, and read as follows:—"I exhibit to-day a number of Anglo-Saxon silver coins, selected from a considerable hoard which was discovered a few years ago at Chancton, in Sussex. It seems that upon the removal of an old barn, by a hedge-row, in which were some large trees, a crock was found, containing the coins, when the big root of one of the trees was cut through to allow the plough to pass. A few of the coins were dispersed in the neighbourhood, but the greater number by far were secured for the Treasury, under the exer-

cise of the Crown's revived claim to 'Treasure trove.' By order from the Treasury these were brought eventually to the medal room at the British Museum, for examination and selection. The precise number of those which were thus obtained by the Crown amounted to 1,720; and all of them, excepting 58 silver pennies of the Harold, who fell at Hastings, were silver pennies of his predecessor King Edward the Confessor (1042-66. A.D.). In point of condition many of them were as fresh as the day they were struck, and undimmed by rust. After classification, and a selection of such as were required for the national collection, the remainder were sold to a well-known numismatist, by whose favour, they are at present in my keeping. Never before had such a rich hoard of this king's money been found; and its contents have more than doubled the specimens of King Edward coinage in the British Museum. I am well aware that to all, excepting those who study coins, a mere enumeration of mints and moneyers would be wearisome, and I shall be consulting your wishes most, if I detain you only to state of the fifty three mints, of which we possess examples in this find, as many as twenty are new. Among these fifty three occurs the mint of Leicester, not however amongst the most prolific; for as is usually the case, the number of the Chancton coins, struck at Leicester, is small as compared with the issue of many places of comparatively little importance now. The hoard has, however, contributed six Leicester minted coins to the twenty-one, which were already deposited in the medal room, and it will be interesting to put on record the moneyers' names. *Brunnusel, Leofwine, Colbrand, Fluscari, Boynnic, Sweartool*:—Such are the names upon the coins of those who struck them for the King. Uncouth in sound, and unlike the names of existing Leicester tradesmen, they are; but they once designated men in this old town, who were men of reputation, in their day; for the moneyer's office was one of high trust, if nothing more. And before the sound of their names dies upon the tongue, let us try to conceive the pleasures it would doubtless have been to the men, who answered to those names, could they have foreseen, eight hundred years ago, that the work of *their* hands would have been the subject of our remark to-day; and that in an age so remote as ours in the Town Library of the Guild Hall of their own Leicester, their names would again be pronounced in the hearing of Leicester men. There are ten well defined types of the Confessor's money. The Chancton coins are most numerous in those which are accounted to have been his *latest*. This has been usually the case when his coins have been discovered in this country; and, on the other hand, his earliest types are most abundant in finds of his coins on the Continent; a circumstance which the payment of the Dane gold is supposed to account for; it will be remembered that its remis-

sion took place about half-way through the Confessor's reign, in the year 1052 A.D. Of the 58 coins of Harold little need be said. His coins generally are far less common than those of Edward, and the present hoard will not diminish the disparity.

Mr. J. Hunt exhibited a carved sabre of foreign manufacture, of about the date and commencement of this century. It appeared to have been a well finished weapon, and probably belonged to an officer of Hussars or light Cavalry of that period. On each side the blade was engraved a mounted trooper dressed in a braided tunic and Hessian boots. There is a name on the back, apparently German, but not quite decipherable. The scabbard was of wood and leather, almost entirely covered with steel.

Mr. Stephens, the Borough Surveyor, exhibited a drawing of a fragment of Roman pavement found in excavating for a cellar on the south side of Silverstreet, in this town, at a depth of three feet below the surface of the street pavement. The pattern was composed of interlacing circles within a square border, all of black, red, and white tesserae.

Mr. Holyland called the attention of the Society to a monumental slab of slate, to the memory of Alderman Gabriel Newton, now doing duty as a stone shelf in a cellar in this town. The inscription is as follows:—"In memory of Gabriel Newton, Gent., one of the Aldermen and once Mayor of Leicester, who died the 26th day of October, 1762, aged 78 years. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Alderman Wells, he had several children, which all died in their minority. By his second wife Mary, daughter of George Bent, Gent., he had George Newton, who died the 8th day of March, 1746, in the 18th year of his age. By his last wife, Eleanor Bakewell, daughter of John Bakewell, Gent. of Normanton-on-the-Heath, he had no issue." It was suggested that the slab should be removed and inserted in the wall of Alderman Newton's school.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—January 22.—Sir P. de Colquhoun, Q.C., in the chair. A paper by Mr. R. S. Poole, Keeper of the Coins and Medals in the British Museum, was read "On the Use of the Coins of Camarina, in Sicily, in illustration of the Fourth and Fifth Olympian Odes of Pindar." The author explained the circumstances of the victory at the Olympic Games of Psauimis, a native of Camarina, which is commemorated on the coins of that town.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—January 30.—Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. Mr. A. W. Franks, director of the society, read a very interesting paper "On Bronze Implements found in various parts of the East," calling special attention to the bronze or copper implements sent for exhibition by Captain Bloomfield, and found in Central India.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—February 4.—Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D., President, in the chair. Fifteen new members were elected. The papers read were "On the Coincidence of the History of Ezra with the first part of the History of Nehemiah," by the Rev. Daniel Haigh, M.A.; and two papers by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A., "On an Assyrian Patera, with an inscription in Hebrew characters," and "Some remarks upon a passage in the *Pœnulus* of Plautus."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—February 6.—A. W. Franks, Esq., Director, S.A., in the chair. Mr. Edwin Freshfield exhibited two curious Persian or Armenian paintings on boards, which had once been the covers of a book. A paper of much historical interest was communicated by Mr. H. Godwin "On Donnington Castle," near Newbury in Berkshire. He detailed all its possessors from the founder to the present owner, and gave a lucid sketch of the history of the castle, mentioning the connection of the Chaucer family with it, and describing the memorable sieges it sustained during the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—February 7.—Sir J. Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair. The chairman exhibited a small collection of Roman and mediæval remains, chiefly pottery, found in the recent London excavations. The Rev. C. W. Bingham exhibited a bronze brooch, probably ninth century, found in King's County, Ireland. The Rev. A. C. Smith, Roman dice of bronze, lately found at Wans, Wiltshire. The Rev. R. H. Soden Smith, Roman key finger rings. The Rev. J. E. Waldey, a sword, probably *temp.* Charles I. The Rev. E. Venable, a steel thumb ring lined with gold, recently found at Lincoln. Mr. Spurrell, two flint implements from Erith Marsh, Kent. Mr. J. H. Mathews, two bracelets formed of gold coins of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, and lately found at Malpas, Cheshire. Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum read a paper "On a Roman key-like finger-ring of gold, and a Bi-cephalic Signet of the same metal," both in the possession of A. W. Franks. Mr. Fortnum also exhibited, in connection with his paper, a series of Roman key-rings in gold and bronze from his own collection. Mr. E. A. Freeman, author of "The History of the Norman Conquest," gave a most interesting discourse "On an early Church at Bradford-on-Avon." He avowed his entire belief in the evidence of William of Malmesbury, who stated it to have been built in the eighth century, and proceeded to controvert, at some length, the opinion held by many antiquaries, that the Anglo-Saxons could not, and did not, build in

stone before the period of the Norman Conquest. Mr. Freeman gave many instances of early edifices which were undoubtedly built before that period, such as the bell tower of Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire, the monastery of Wearmouth, built by Benedict Biscop, the churches of Wilfrid, at Hexam, &c. Sir Gilbert Scott remarked that he was fully convinced of the correctness of Mr. Freeman's conclusions, and said that he was well acquainted with many pre-Norman buildings in this country, which he could scarcely imagine any one could assign to a period subsequent to their invasion. Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Ferrey, and Mr. Waller, discussed some points in the church under consideration, and Mr. J. T. Irvine contributed several exact and beautiful drawings of the building and its details.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—February 12.—The greater number of this evening's exhibitions were Roman and mediæval remains from the recent excavations in the city of London, contributed by Mr. J. W. Baily, Mr. J. W. Grover, Mr. E. Roberts, and Mr. Cecil Brent. Among the most noticeable were: a portion of a Roman conduit pipe of lead, circular in form, with a seam where the sheet metal was joined; a Roman mortar; a Roman *olla* of unusual type; and a cup of Samian ware, shown by Mr. E. Roberts. Iron spurs, fragments of Samian ware, spear-head, key, armlet, and knives, by Mr. J. W. Grover. A Roman snaffle-bit (*oreæ*) of iron; a pair of bronze branches of a bit; a stirrup and chain to suspend it; a fine iron prick spur, plated with silver, of the eleventh century; a late Roman bronze staple or door-handle (*ansa ostii*); an iron door-handle of the flamboyant period; two iron candlesticks and the saucer of a lamp, of the sixteenth century; and two portions (the forked iron head and ferule) of a Roman implement used in boating, allied to the *contus*, sent by Mr. J. W. Baily. Mr. Philips, Mr. G. R. Wright, Mr. Grover, and the chairman made some remarks upon these objects. Mr. Charles Edward Davis sent for exhibition an exquisite and valuable portrait of Charles I., entirely worked by the needle in silk. Dr. Kendrick forwarded a curious silk reel in a bottle, made about the end of the seventeenth century, also a portion of a set of hieroglyphic conversation cards dated 1784, and forty-five French pictorial playing cards, with the pips formed of faces. Mr. H. Syer Cuming ably explained all these objects in detail, and exhibited from his own collection a hieroglyphic Bible, and three sheets of pictorial cards. The chairman also exhibited three manuscript valentines of the last century, the property of Dr. Kendrick, and read some entertaining and valuable remarks

by himself, on these, probably, the oldest specimens known.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—February 13.—A. W. Franks, Esq., Director, in the chair. Mr. Morris C. Jones exhibited a very fine circular flint knife. Mr. F. W. Burton, a flint javelin head, and two stone concretions. Sir Henry Dryden forwarded a bronze spear-head, a green stone celt, and a Limoges *châsse* or pyx of the thirteenth century. The Rev. W. Collings Lukis exhibited and described a wooden cup painted in imitation of china, a stone gouge, a flint blade, a mould for casting buckles, and a stone implement found at Carnac. The Rev. Assheton Pownall exhibited a medal of General Fairfax, found on the battle-field of Naseby, and the medal of Gregory XIII. struck upon the occasion of the massacre of the Huguenots in 1572. Mr. C. H. Woodward exhibited a purple glass chalice, one the property of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. T. A. Gardiner sent a bronze bowl of the twelfth century, found in the Severn in 1824. Mr. R. H. Wood forwarded for exhibition four miscellaneous deeds with seals.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—February 20.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair. Two new members were elected. Mr. Roach Smith sent for exhibition two gold coins, one of Augustus and the other of Cunobeline, found together in Kent. Mr. J. E. Price exhibited some coins of Philip of Tours found in Cheapside. Mr. Augustus Brown forwarded a medal of Admiral Vernon. Mr. Richard Hoblyn exhibited a sixpence of William III., of 1697, with a singular bust. Mr. Henry W. Henfrey exhibited an unpublished Chinese coin of Kea-king, made for the use of the Mohammedan tribes of Soun-garia. Mr. W. S. W. Vaux read a paper, by himself, "On an unique tetradrachm of the Bactrian King, Platon." Mr. John Evans read a paper by Mr. T. J. Arnold, "On a Coin of Antoninus Pius," and another by Mr. R. W. Cochran Patrick in continuation of his series of "Notes on the Annals of the Coinage of Scotland."

Items.

ANCIENT RELIC.—An ancient tombstone has been presented by the Rev. Irton Fell, of Ambleside, through Mr. Dirome, to Mr. J. R. Wallace, for the Cumberland Museum. It was removed from Irton Church to the hall many years ago for greater safety, while some alterations were being made upon the sacred edifice. It is without inscription, but the sculptured cross and sword are unquestionable indications that it had been placed over some Knight Templar of the ancient Irton family, more than one of whom

were prominent leaders in those sanguinary struggles with the Saracens, the details of which occupy such a prominent place in early English history. It has suffered considerably by the corroding hand of time, and probably from the footsteps of many passing generations; still it possesses a local interest of no insignificant kind. The material is the new red sandstone, common in our neighbourhood.—*Whitchaven Herald*, Dec. 14, 1872.

MR. HENRY W. HENFREY, author of a "Guide to English Coins," has in preparation an exhaustive work on the Medallist History of Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate, including some accounts of the life and works of Thomas Simon, the celebrated medallist. Collectors are therefore requested to favour him with short descriptions of any coins, medals, or tokens with the head of Oliver Cromwell, which they may happen to possess, no matter in what metal or how common. Notes of Cromwellian Seals will also be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed, 75, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., and will be carefully acknowledged.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.—The doom of Northumberland House is sealed at last. The duke has agreed to sell it for £500,000, and a great street, flush with Cockspur-street, will run through it down to the Embankment. According to the rate books of St. Martin, the mansion was built in 1605 by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, from whom it passed to the Earls of Suffolk, and received the name of Suffolk House. It came to the Percy family by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of the second Earl of Suffolk, to Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, in 1642. On this the *Illustrated London News* remarks: "Northumberland House is to be destroyed, and the lion of the Percy will soon cease to look down upon the lions which Sir Edwin Landseer designed for Nelson, but which are now understood to be legitimate seats of honour for the patrons of mob meetings. People do not find their way to the noble Embankment, and so the duke's grand house must be thrown down. It would be childish in these days to indulge in the slightest sentimental regret at anything done in the interest of railway vans. We must imitate the stoicism of the gods of Olympus. In one of the late Mr. A'Beckett's capital burlesques, *Phaeton*, an apology is offered to Apollo by Jupiter, about to throw the bolt—

Jupiter. Pardon me, Phœbus, that I kill your son, I hope you're satisfied it must be done.

Apollo. Your majesty would not be safe without it, Therefore don't say another word about it.

Let Northumberland House go; and now let us take the map and observe how very sadly St. Paul's Cathedral interferes with the stream of traffic between Cheapside and Ludgate-hill. We have heard that the railway vans often lose as much as five minutes in going round the churchyard. Surely in this enlightened age the interests of trade should dominate the fancies of tradition."

MR. T. E. BUCKLEY, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, being about to proceed to Natal and some other parts of Africa, partly for the purpose of collecting specimens in natural history, especially skeletons of some of the larger mammals, the Council of the Senate recommends that a sum of £200 be granted from the Worts' Travelling Bachelors' Fund towards defraying the expenses of that expedition, with the understanding that specimens be sent to the University, and that they be accompanied by reports which may hereafter be published.

AN ANCIENT NEWSPAPER.—A Berkshire paper has marked the completion of its 150th year in a novel manner. With a recent edition of the *Reading Mercury* were re-issued copies of that journal published February 1, 1723, 150 years ago. The *fac simile* is in itself a curiosity, and illustrates the surprisingly diminutive size of newspapers a century and a-half ago, the dimensions of its pages not exceeding 9 in. by 7 in.

A NEW ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION is being formed. Captain R. F. Burton and Dr. Carter Blake are amongst the promoters.—*Graphic*.

OUR attention has been called to a Welsh Antiquarian Society which, we hope we may say, is in course of formation. A paper on the subject was read at the Portmadoc Eisteddfod, and a statement has since appeared, signed by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans (Hirlas), Rector of Llan-ym-Mawddwy, the Rev. John Peters (Ioan Pedr), the Rev. Richard Parry (Gwalchmai), and other well-known Welshmen, in which the objects and claims of the society are set forth. The fact that "there is a considerable quantity of antiquarian knowledge in Wales uncollected, in the shape of folk-lore, ancient names of places, and other topographical information, together with numerous traditional legends floating from age to age in the common language of the people, that might be more advantageously brought together, chronicled, and explained by a Welsh Society than by any other," is given as one reason for proposing its formation; and it is added that such a society would be a useful auxiliary to the active English societies already in operation; and further, that it is very desirable archæological information should be more generally disseminated amongst the people of

Wales. The principality, there is no doubt, is a rich field for the antiquarian, and a Welsh Society would probably be instrumental in collecting a vast mass of interesting and important facts which are now unrecorded. It is proposed to fix the yearly subscriptions as low as 6s., and in return to give a quarterly journal of the transactions of the society; and we should think the promoters, who hope to obtain between 1,000 and 1,500 members at the outset, would not be disappointed. Of course the work must be taken up cordially by energetic volunteers in the towns and villages of Wales; and then the society will soon be an accomplished fact. We should add that honorary members subscribing more than the sum already named, will be warmly welcomed.

MARINE DEPOSITS IN SICILY.—The following is an extract from a very interesting memoir by Signor Mottura, of the Geological Survey of Italy, entitled "Sulla formazione terziaria nella zona solfifera della Sicilia," and published in the "Memorie del R. Comitato Geologico d'Italia," vol. i., 1871:—The fossils contained in the Eocene and Lower and Middle Miocene rocks prove these beds to be of marine origin. The Upper Miocene is mainly a lacustrine formation, whilst the Pliocene, again, is marine. It seems that at the end of the Eocene epoch elevations took place, forming a part of the old Eocene ocean into an inland sea, like the Caspian Sea, for instance, which was gradually evaporated. With the sediment brought down into it mechanically were deposited successively the various salts contained in solution in the sea water in the inverse order of their solubility. The first deposits were ferruginous, then carbonate of lime was precipitated, after that gypsum, and finally rock salt. These beds were then covered by ordinary marine deposits, as the sea seems to have again entered the inland basin. Perhaps the area was depressed, or it is possible that, owing to the extent of the evaporation, it already lay much below the general sea level, and on the removal by some means of the barrier, the sea flowed in once more. In some places elevation must have occurred, as pebbles derived from the Eocene and Lower Miocene rocks are found in the Middle Miocene beds. At the end of the Middle Miocene period the area was raised and lakes were formed, in which were deposited the different rocks named in the above list. The tripoli, siliceous limestone, sulphur rock and gypsum are proved to have been deposited in lakes, because they contain no marine fossils, and plenty of remains of fish belonging to lacustrine species.—*Journal of the Society of Arts*.

JOHNSONIAN RELICS.—We have now to chroni-

cle the death of, perhaps, the last of "the old school" of provincial booksellers, Mr. Thomas George Lomax, of Lichfield, who passed away at the ripe age of eighty-nine. He was the son of the Rev. J. Lomax, of Druid Heath House, Staffordshire, and did Lichfield service as mayor and magistrate. He had known many of Dr. Johnson's personal friends, and was so great an admirer of him that his place of business was called "The Johnson's Head;" and he had there collected many relics of the great lexicographer, originally purchased from Barber, the Doctor's black servant, who lived at Lichfield. These consist of the Doctor's arm-chair, table, large ivory-headed walking cane, prayer-book, autographs when a boy, and books marked by the Doctor, as used and referred to in writing various works; tea-spoons, Mrs. Johnson's wedding-ring, &c. There is also a curious ancient atlas, paged and indexed by him, as well as other books presented or belonging to him.—*Figaro*.

NORMAN CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT.—Thus writes the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Dec. 24, 1872:—"The other day I paid a visit to one of the most precious architectural remains in this country, the Norman Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in West Smithfield. England has very few Romanesque apses. The apse at St. Bartholomew's is perfect and of singular beauty, being completed by a passage, evidently for processional purposes, behind the altar. The church has been stripped of its pews and whitewash, and to my judgment ought to be the pride of antiquarians in the simplicity of its 'restoration.' Unhappily there is a well-meant proposal to finish the church in a similar style, though in reality we have no more right in the 19th century to imitate the 12th than we have to make a *fade* copy in the Munich fashion of a Greek temple. Can no one persuade the admirers of the Collegiate Church of St. Bartholomew to leave it alone?"

OLD PANEL PAINTINGS.—During the repairs to the roof of St. Joseph's Church, Axbridge, some lead had to be replaced, and underneath, to support the old lead, two perfect paintings of St. Paul and Zacharias were discovered. Some hedge carpenter had divided the panels, upon which the paintings appear in excellent preservation, into three parts, and had then nailed them to the lead. The paintings appear to have been done in or about the fifteenth century.

At a sale of works of art which took place a few days ago at the Hôtel des Ventes, a pistol of the time of Henry II. reached the enormous price of 22,000*fr.*

MR. C. J. ROGER who has for some time

edited the *Antiquary* has, it is stated by *Figaro*, relinquished the literary charge of that journal.

GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, in Change-alley, one of the earliest of its class in England, and celebrated as the resort of speculators in South Sea Stock, is about to pass away to make room for new buildings. It was shorn of its fair proportions a few years ago.

ELMTON, DERBYSHIRE; EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Last week as Robert Roger, the parish clerk, was digging a post hole by the road side, for his employer, Mr. J. Fielding, a farmer, whose house is about the distance of half-a-mile from the church, his spade came in contact with a human skeleton, buried a foot and a-half beneath the surface. There were eight silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth, a knife, and a key; the pieces were lying on each side of the body, about where you would infer the pockets would have been placed. Most of the coins are clearly legible. The farm in question belongs to the Duke of Portland.—*Derbyshire Times*, February 8, 1873.

EARLY FRENCH POETRY.—Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris, and M. Picot, the French consul at Temesvar, are at present in London, engaged in examining the volumes of early French poetry contained in the Library of the British Museum.

LAFAYETTE'S WATCH.—A curious discovery has just been made on the other side of the Atlantic—the celebrated Lafayette's watch. When Lafayette visited America he was presented with a watch by Washington. Subsequently it was stolen from him while he was a guest of the Governor of Tennessee. Recently this relic has turned up, first at Louisville, where it was sold for seventy dollars, and afterwards at New Orleans, where it was publicly exhibited. It is a thick small gold watch of ancient appearance, bearing the following inscription on the back:—"G. Washington to Gilbert Mottiers de Lafayette, Lord Cornwallis' Capitulation. Yorktown, December 17, 1781."

MR. WRIGHT, sub-librarian of Trinity, Cambridge, has presented to the college some valuable Anglo-Saxon antiquities, discovered near Oswell, Cambridgeshire, including implements in iron, articles of personal adornment, and some unique examples of pottery, as well as human remains. The collection has been deposited in the library.

THE LATE W. S. GIBSON, ESQ., F.S.A.—An engraved brass (by Hart and Co., London), has been placed in St. Peter's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in memory of the late William Sidney Gibson, Esq., F.S.A., who for many years was Registrar of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne district of the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Gibson was well-

known for his valuable contributions to literature and archæology. He was a zealous antiquary and archæologist, and all that he has written on these subjects will remain as monuments of his industry, intelligence, and excellent taste.

SWEDEN is about to honour with a statue the memory of her great naturalist, Linne, whose name is, perhaps, better known to this country under its Latinised form of Linnæus.

IRELAND, with a climate softened by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream and by winds from the Atlantic, does not seem likely to be famous for its glaciers. Yet, at the last meeting of the Geological Society, Mr. J. F. Campbell clearly unfolded the record of ages when this island was enveloped as completely in ice as water now covers the sand-banks of the North Sea. All over the country, on hill top, in river bed, in gravel pits, and by the sea shore, Mr. Campbell found on the rocks those parallel striæ and grooves which are only made by ice, and these have enabled him in many cases to trace the paths along which the ice rivers travelled to the ocean. One such in Donegal is followed fourteen miles, descending fifteen hundred feet, when it rises again over a steep incline four hundred feet high, and enters the sea; while there are in parts of Donegal, as at Clogher, moraines three miles long, in which some of the angular stones are as large as small houses. The striæ run from north-east to south-west; and just as the ice streams converge into an estuary of glaciers in Donegal Bay, so the larger estuaries become joined up, till the evidence culminates in proof that Ireland was covered by an ice-sheet more than 2,000 ft. thick, like that of Greenland, which swept down from the north-east and ground heavily over the tops of hills, against which the glacial ice sometimes split. In this age Ireland is thought to have been joined to Scotland, for the glacial striæ are traced by Antrim over to Argyleshire, and are found in all the lochs and glens on to the Perthshire Highlands. Hence Mr. Campbell is led to think that much of the surface-form of both countries has been carved out by ice partly in parallel valleys made by the ice-sheet, but chiefly by the decreasing local glaciers into which it slowly melted up. And so the author of "Frost and Fire" believes that from Kerry to beyond the White Sea a continuous moving sheet of ice covered the earth, and that it has gradually retired northward; while this sheet was itself but a part of the polar ice cap which, in common with Agassiz, he believes during the glacial age to have extended in both hemispheres from the poles far on towards the equator.—*Globe*.

To Correspondents.

GENERAL NOTICE.—In a work of this description, we naturally rely much upon the spirit of literary reciprocity, and it is particularly essential that all articles, notes, &c., should be authenticated by the name and address of the writers—privately, if they prefer it—but we need scarcely remind them that permission to print their names greatly enhances the value of their communications. We CANNOT PRINT ANY ARTICLES SENT ANONYMOUSLY, but shall strictly adhere to the principle—*Sine nomine, homo non est*; and though satisfied if the writer is entrusted to our private keeping, shall always be better pleased if allowed to print it.

* * * Whilst taking every care of Manuscripts, we cannot be answerable for their loss or injury in transmission. The Editor particularly requests that no communications, replies, &c., be sent to the private addresses of contributors unless specially solicited by the writers.

"CAIUS" must adopt a more courteous tone if he desire that his communications should appear in *LONG AGO*. It is not to be tolerated that gentlemen seeking information on subjects in which they are probably not "so well up" as the person who has made them his special study (perhaps at the sacrifice of other branches of knowledge), should be coarsely called "ignorant," "ill-informed," &c. We trust to gain for this journal the character claimed by a contemporary, "a paper written for gentlemen by gentlemen."

J. T. R.—Of course. A title page and very copious index will be given at the close of each annual volume of *LONG AGO*.

LIEUT.-COL. PALMER, Nasing.—We have received a communication from Colonel Palmer on the subject of Epping Forest, with a copy of his last letter to the Secretary of the Commissioners. The gallant Colonel has our most earnest good wishes in the cause he has so chivalrously taken up; but his present letter has no direct bearing upon the question mooted in our first number. We will communicate the substance of it to the correspondent who then sought for information.

FREDERICK STONE, Hamburg.—The report of Dr. Schlemann's excavations at Troy, had previously reached us via New York. You will see that we have made use of your "note" of the Friedland and Hungarian discoveries.

BOYLE ENTWISTLE, Farmworth.—As soon as we receive the poem, the query shall appear.

CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN (Warwick Lodge).—We have received from the Chevalier a graceful translation into French of Mr. Mortimer Collins' verses on *LONG AGO*, which appeared in our last. We have sent them to the author.

NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS—so numerous that we are bound to yield to their wishes against our own convictions (prejudices, if they will)—have addressed remonstrances to us on the subject of the pagination of *LONG AGO*. The suggested alteration will take effect with the opening of the Second Volume.

Pamphlets Received.

THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD, with Map and Plan of the Battle, showing the Camps, &c. By J. Tom Burgess, Leamington, Arthur and Cunnell.

THE LITERATURE OF TIM BOBBIN, with Portrait. By J. P. Briscoe, F.R.H.S., Manchester, Heywood.

THE EARLY BRISTOL CHARTERS. By J. F. Nicholls, Esq., Keeper of the City Library, Bristol.

Books Wanted.

(Replies, unless otherwise directed, to be addressed to the Editor of *LONG AGO*, 86, Fleet-street, and endorsed "Books Wanted").

Guest's History of English Rhythms. Vol. II. Pickering.

Grant's Aristotle.

Gladstone's Homer. 8 vols.

The Yorkshire Magazine for 1872.

(By H. S. Skipton, Esq., Exeter College, Oxford.)

Thomas Fuller (Church Historian), any of his rarer works.

Sparkes's "Scintilla Altaria."

Neale's "Hierologus."

(By John E. Bailey, Esq., Stretford, Manchester.)

Rev. J. Jebb on "The Choral Service of the Church."

(By Rev. A. H. Cumming, Eury Vicarage, Helston, Cornwall.)

LONG AGO.

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BY THE REV. D. SILVAN EVANS,

Rector of Llanymawddwy, Merionethshire; late Welsh Lecturer
at St. David's College, Lampeter.

THIS work, which has engaged the attention of the Editor for many years, will comprise not only all the legitimate words occurring in the printed and manuscript literature of Wales, from the earliest times to the present, including the ancient Glosses, but also some thousands of genuine, though hitherto unregistered words, orally collected in different parts of the Principality. Each word, in its different signification, will be illustrated by ample quotations from approved sources, and, as far as possible, its earliest appearance in the language will be indicated. The Synonyms will be given in the cognate dialects of the Celtic, and in addition to the proximate origin and relation of a word, its affinities with the classical and other languages belonging to the same family, will be pointed out. Fanciful etymologies and explanations will throughout be diligently avoided.

The incompleteness of all the existing Dictionaries of the Welsh tongue, considerably the most copious, and for centuries past the most cultivated branch of the Celtic, has been long felt and generally deplored, not only by those who speak the language and employ it as their literary medium, but by philologists and students of Celtic history in Germany, France, and other parts of Europe. The present work has been undertaken with the view of supplying this deficiency, and materials for its completion are abundant. Besides printed books, and such manuscripts as are publicly accessible, the Editor is enabled, by the courtesy of the present possessor, to avail himself of the magnificent and unrivalled Collection of Welsh Manuscripts preserved at Peniarth, formerly known as the Hengwrt Library.

The undertaking is obviously a most onerous one; and the Editor, while thankfully acknowledging the assistance which he has already received, earnestly invites the co-operation of all Welsh scholars, and others interested in the advancement of Celtic philology.

Long Ago.

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THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER IV.

THE RIGHT OF SANCTUARY.

SANCTUARIES, or holy places in which persons who had committed offences against the law might get shelter from its vengeance, were of very remote antiquity. The Jews had them—the six cities of refuge, the temple, and the altar of burnt offerings. They were also an institution among the Romans, for the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was a sanctuary for debtors, and the Temple of Theseus for slaves. In most Christian countries of Europe, they were also known at as remote a period as we can trace their records, and we generally find them in the hands of the church. In England there were many connected with the old religious houses, whose origin is lost in the obscurity of their antiquity; and perhaps the Sanctuary of Westminster has the earliest written history of them all. The first charter of sanctuary was granted to Westminster by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, enlarged by Edgar, King of the West Saxons, and confirmed by Edward the Confessor in these terms:—

"I order and establish for ever that what person of what condition or estate soever he be, from wheresoever he come, or for what offence or cause it be; either for his refuge into the said holy place, he be assured of his life, liberty, and limbs. And over this, I forbid, under the pain of everlasting damnation, that no minister of mine or of my successors, intermeddle therewith any the goods, lands, or possessions of the said persons taking the said sanctuary; for I have taken their goods and livelode into my speciale protection, and therefore I grant to every each of them, inasmuch as my terrestriall power may suffice all maner of freedom, of joyous libertie; and whosoever presumes or doth contrary to this, my graunt, I will he lose his name, worship, dignity, and power, and that with the great traytor, Judas, that betraied our Saviour, he be in the everlasting fire of hell, and I will and ordayne that this, my graunt, endure as long as there remayneth in England eyther love or dread of Christian name."^(a)

The privilege of sanctuary coming down to Norman times fortified with such terrible threats, and environed with such solemn denunciations, was of course soon put upon the Statute Book, which was being written, and the right was first recognised in a law laid down in 1315.^(b) It was on the occasion of a complaint from the prelates and clergy, representing that "some flying unto the church abjure the realm, according to the custom of the realm, and laymen or their enemies do pursue them, and pluck them from the king's highway, and they are hanged or headed, and whilst they be in the church are kept in the churchyard, with armed men, and sometimes in the church so straitened that they cannot depart from the hallowed ground to empty their belly, and cannot be suffered to have necessities brought to them for their living." This state of things the Act declares to be highly improper, and secures by law the full right of sanctuary to the places which had enjoyed it by custom before.

a. Stowe's "Survey of London."

b. 9 Edward II., chapter 10.

Blackstone describes the process of taking sanctuary thus :—"If a person accused of any crime except treason and sacrilege, had fled to any church or churchyard, and, within forty days, went in sackcloth, and confessed himself guilty before the coroner, and declared all the particular circumstances of the offence, and took the oath in that case provided; viz., that he abjured the realm, and would depart from thence forthwith at the port which should be assigned him, and would never return without leave from the king; he by this means saved his life if he observed the conditions of the oath, by going with a cross in his hand, and with all convenient speed to the port assigned, and embarking. For if, during this forty days' privilege of sanctuary, or on his road to the seaside, he was arraigned in any court for this felony, he might plead the privilege of sanctuary, and had a right to be remanded if taken out against his will." "By this abjuration," adds Stephen, "his blood was attainted and he forfeited all his goods and chattels." (c)

The principal sanctuaries in London were at the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy, in the purlieu (still bearing the name of the "Great" and the "Little Sanctuary") of Westminster Abbey, the precincts of the Mint in Southwark, and of Whitefriars in Fleet-street, and the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

To Westminster Judge Tresillian fled for sanctuary in the reign of Richard the Second, but was dragged to Tyburn and hanged. In 1441, Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, accused of witchcraft and treason, was refused the benefit of sanctuary here. In 1460, Lord Seales, proceeding to seek sanctuary in Westminster, was murdered on the Thames. Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward the Fourth, and her family, escaping from the Tower to Westminster, registered themselves sanctuary women, and "here in great penury, forsaken by all friends," the queen gave birth to the hapless youth, Edward the Fifth. The register of the sanctuary was formerly in the collection of Sir Henry Spellman, from whence it found its way into the library of Lord Weymouth, at Longleah—a curious record of licensed crime and sheltered innocence—of offenders laughing with impunity at the law and of victims defying in security the arts of their oppressors.

The privileges of Saint Martin's-le-Grand were very ancient, confirmed by charters of William the Conqueror and Henry the Third. By an ordinance of Henry the Sixth, found in 1457, the following rules were laid down for the regulation of sanctuary men here :—

"1. That every fugitive coming for sanctuary should come before the Dean and declare 'the

c. Stephen's "Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England," vol. iv., p. 465.

cause of the fear moving him to come,' which shall be entered in the register.

2. That he give up any weapon or armour he may possess, and shall not be allowed to carry any weapon while in sanctuary, 'except a reasonable knife to kerve (carve) withall his meate, and that the said knife be pointlesse.'

3. 'That the doors and gates be closed from nine at night to six in the morning, from Allhallows to Candlemas, and from nine till four during the remainder of the year,' &c.(d)

The privileges of this sanctuary again preserved by Act of Parliament in 1464,(e) subsequently came into the hands of the Abbots of Westminster, being given to them by Henry the Seventh.(f) This created great confusion and difficulty, as the gatehouse at Westminster thereby became the prison of the sanctuary, but this being in a separate shire, offenders could not be legally committed to it. There was, therefore, wild impunity in the sanctuary—turbulence and crime ran riot within the precinct, and, in the reign of Elizabeth, sad complaints came from the neighbourhood; and, in 1593, again, memorial was made to the Government praying for a prison and the enforcement of the laws; but the Government left the place to itself, carelessly replying "they must make some bye-laws and orders among themselves." Up to the passing of the Reform Bill, the precinct being within the liberty of Westminster, the inhabitants enjoyed the privilege of voting for members of Parliament for that city.

The privilege of sanctuary attaching to the Savoy was derived from the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, which formerly stood on the site; and the precinct of Whitefriars inherited it from a convent of Carmelites which were once located there. The latter sanctuary afterwards got the cant name of Alsatia.

The pains and penalties of breaking sanctuary were in accordance with the denunciations of the Confessor; yet some desperate cases of its violent rupture are upon record. In 1378, the right of sanctuary at Westminster Abbey was for the first time violated. Robert de Houle and John Shackell, having a right in a certain captive whom Richard the Second, at the request of John of Gaunt, illegally demanded of them, refused to give him up, and were committed to the Tower; but escaped and took sanctuary in Westminster. John of Gaunt not relishing his disappointments, took counsel of Lord Latimer and Sir Ralph de Ferrers (two of the council who governed in the king's minority), and the desperate resolve was come to (in the confidence of the Duke of Lancaster's influence), of seizing the two esquires by force. Sir Ralph de Ferrers and

d. Entick's "Maitland's London," vol. i., book i., p. 191.

e. 4 Edward IV., chapter 7.

f. A. J. Kempe's "History of Saint Martin's-le-Grand.

Alan Boxhall, the Constable of the Tower, were undertake the daring and impious job, and, king with them "certaine of the king's servants and others, to the number of fifteen persons, in mourning," they repaired to Westminster, entered the church whilst the two esquires were hearing high mass, and, laying hands on Shackell, drew him straight to the Tower." But Houle was not to be taken so easily. "He would not suffer them to come within reach," says the historian of this violent scene,^(g) "and perceiving they meant to take him by force, he drew out a falchion, or short sword, which he had girt to him, and therewith did so freele about him, traversing twice round about the monks quier, that, till they had beset him on each side they could doo him no hurt. Howbeit, at length, when they had got him at that advantage, one of them clove his head to the verie braines, and the other thrust him through the body from behind with a sword; and so they murdered him among them; they slue also one of the monks that could have saved the esquire's life." This created vast outcry; the Abbey Church was shut up for about four months as being profaned by this murder, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and five of his suffragan bishops openly pronounced excommunication upon all concerned in this violation of sanctuary (except of course, the prime mover, the Duke of Lancaster), and the sentence was, for a long time after, repeated at St. Paul's by the Bishop of London, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, notwithstanding the letters sent to him by the king, now requesting, now commanding him to desist. These remonstrances and reproaches led to the confirming of the privileges of sanctuary, and at a Parliament held at Gloucester, Abbot Lillingdon protested so boldly and vehemently against the vicious infringement of them that Sir Ralph de Ferrers and Sir Alan Boxhall were made to pay two hundred pounds by way of penance to the Abbey of Westminster.

Another successful attempt at recovering out of sanctuary was overruled by Henry the Sixth, and the appellants remanded to their place of refuge unmolested. The fracas is thus related (^h):—"On the 1st of September, 1439, as an officer led his prisoner from Newgate to Guildhall to take his trial, five of his companions rushed out of Pannier Alley in Newgate-street, seized him, and ran him into the College of St. Martin's-le-Grand, where they all took sanctuary; but the sheriffs, with a large body of citizens, proceeded to the college, and brought out the prisoner and his rescuers, whom 'they carried in fetters to the Compter, and thence, chained by the necks, to Newgate.' The college authorities, the Dean and Chapter, thus

outraged, appealed to the king, but the Lord Mayor and citizens contended 'that the Collegiate Church had no peculiar privileges more than any other church in the City.' The king, however, 'having had the case argued in his presence, remanded the prisoners back to St. Martin's-le-Grand, there to remain in sanctuary during pleasure;' or, as the Liber St. Martin has it, 'there to abide freely as in a place having franchises, while they liked, &c.'" (ⁱ)

The sanctuaries lost much of their sanctity and solemnity in the hands of Henry the Eighth. In 1529 he passed a law that "any abjured person shall be marked by the coroner on his thumb with a red-hot iron, and, if he refuse to take his passage (departure) by the time appointed by the coroner, he shall lose the benefits of sanctuary."^(j) This was followed in 1535 by some stringent regulations for keeping order in the sanctuaries. By it all sanctuary persons are required to wear badges, and prohibited from carrying weapons; they are not to go abroad before sunrise, nor to remain abroad after sunset, nor shall they resist their lawful governors.^(k) The next year the rights of sanctuary are explained and confirmed. Any person committing felony, and confessing it to any coroner, may abjure the realm; and "if he flee to any parish church, cemetery, or other like hallowed place, for tuition of his life, he may be directed by the coroner to select a sanctuary, and be to it assigned for life; and if he come out without license, the due course of the sentence of death shall follow."^(l) This Act was made perpetual in 1540^(m), when the sanctuaries were thus weeded:—"All sanctuaries and places privileged which have been used for sanctuary shall be utterly extinguished, except parish churches, and their churchyards, and the sanctuaries of Wells, in the county of Somerset, Westminster, Manchester, Northampton, Norwich, York, Derby, and Lancaster, each of which places shall give sanctuary to not more than twenty persons at one time, but to none who have been guilty of wilful murder, rape, burglary, robbery on the highway, or in a house, or church, or chapel, or wilful burning of any house or barn containing corn. He that takes sanctuary in any church or churchyard may remain forty days," &c.⁽ⁿ⁾ In the following year West Chester was substituted for Manchester as a sanctuary.^(o)

Up in the north, in the lawless border districts and marches in Northumberland, in the neutral grounds of Tyndale and Exhamshire, where it is

i. Thoms' "Stowe's Survey of London."

j. 21 Henry VIII., chapter 2.

k. 27 Henry VIII., chapter 19.

l. 28 Henry VIII., chapter 1.

m. 32 Henry VIII., chapter 3.

n. 32 Henry VIII., chapter 12.

o. 33 Henry VIII., chapter 15.

g. "Hollingshed's Chronicle," vol. ii., p. 720.

h. Entick's "Maitland's History of London," vol. i., book i., p. 191.

significantly said "the kings writ did not reach," there had been a wild sort of sanctuary given by the Bishops of Hexham, and afterwards by the Archbishops of York, who held the palatine jurisdiction. It was, indeed, described as a terrible country—a prey to disorder, and a home for outlaws, from the reign of Henry the Fifth. In an old Act of that reign Tyndale and Exhamshire (Hexham) are described as being beyond the king's writ; consequently murders, robberies, and crimes abounded, and it is attempted to reach the offenders by outlawry and seizure of their estates.^(p) This Act was extended in the same reign^(q), and again as recently as 1571^(r), when Exhamshire was finally incorporated with Northumberland, and declared to be neither *de jure* nor *de facto* a county palatine of itself, nor entitled to any of the other privileges which had been claimed for it by the Archbishops of York, who had held the franchise up till the Reformation. "Not only pleas of the Crown," says the Act of Elizabeth, "and suits between party and party suffer, continues, stays, letts, and have no end of trial, besides the most and greatest offenders to the crown and their country have and daily (do) run thither as to a sanctuary upon hope and trust of refuge; thereby to the great comfort and encouragement of many the vilest and worst subjects and offenders in all the north parts; and to the great offence of the Almighty and most manifest hindrance of good execution of law and justice." Henry the Fifth had also found it necessary in 1421 to pass a law for the better regulation of the neighbouring district of Redesdale, where it is said "thieves, murderers, jutekers, outputters or outparters, after their crimes seek refuge."^(s)

But the most lamentable picture of these districts is drawn in a survey made in 1550, on which probably Elizabeth's restrictive law was founded. The commissioners for making this survey were "Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Raufe Ellaker, Knyghts," and they report as follows:—"There be very few hable men in all that country of North Tyndale, but either they have used to steale in England or Scotland. And, if any treue man of England gett knowledge of the theft or theaves that steale his goodes in Tyndall or Nyddesdale, he had much rather take a parte of his goodes again in compossession (composition) than to pursue the extremtyte by the laws against the theafe. For if the theafe be of any great surname or kyndred, and be lawfully executed by order of justice, the rest of his kynne or surname bear as much mallice, which they call deadly feude, against such as folowe the lawe against their cossen (cousin) the

theafe as though he had unlawfully kylled hym with a sword. And will by all means they can seeke revenge thereuppon." The commissioners afterwards speak of "the great number of the wyld people inhabytyng in the same two countereys which be no fewer than fyftene hundreth active and able men upon horseback and foote." "The keepers of Tyndalle and Reddesdalle in executing their office with small power for partie have before been resisted and sometymes overthrowne, slayne, and taken prisoners. And upon such disorders the whole countereys are growne to rebellion." They proceed—"The whole countrey of Northumberland 'is much given to riotte, specially the younge gentlemen or herdsmen, and dyvers of those alsoe to thefts and other great offences which, as they may be known, would be justly corrected for the example of others, for the whole country is much given to wildnes."^(t) So it would seem, truly! A very agreeable picture this indeed. The whole of the country, it appears to us, was one gigantic sanctuary wrested from the weakness of the law.

The special immunities of these northern sanctuaries appear to have centred in Hexham, and were not merely confined to the church, but extended a mile on each of its four sides, and the limits in each direction were marked by a cross. Staveley tells us that heavy penalties were levied on those who dared to violate the sanctuary by seizing upon any criminal within the prescribed limits; but if anyone presumed to take him out of the tridstol, or stool of peace, the sanctuary of sanctuaries, "the offence was not redeemable by any sum." And Pennant adds: "It was esteemed bootless, beyond the power of pecuniary amends, and the offenders were left to the utmost severity of the church, and suffered excommunication." The degrees of penalty are thus given:—"For taking a prisoner within the distances marked by the crosses, two hundred pounds; within the tower four hundred; within the churchyard, six hundred; within the church, twelve hundred; within the quire, eighteen hundred; besides penance, as in the case of sacrilege; but to take the prisoner out of the stone chair was irredeemable by money penalty."^(u) This wonderful stone chair, in which was the greatest virtue of the sanctuary, is here called tridstoll, but Sir Henry Spelman calls it fridstoll, fridstow, and fruhstow, and describes it bearing this inscription:—"Hæc sedes lapideæ Freedstoll, dicitur i pacis Cathedra, ad quam red

p. 2 Henry V., chapter 5.

q. 5 Henry V., Statute i., chapter 7.

r. 14 Elizabeth, chapter 13.

s. 9 Henry V., Statute i., chapter 7.

t. "A Booke of the State of the Frontiers and March betwixt England and Scotland, written by Sir Robert Bowes, Knyght, at the request of the Lord Marquis of Warden-General, 1550." (Cottonian MSS., Titus F., 12.)

u. Stevens' "Continuation of Dugdale," vol. ii., p. 11.

v. Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," part ii.

w. Staveley's "History of Churches in England," p. 11.

fugiendo perveniens omnimodam habet securitatem."(x) This stone chair was preserved at Hexham as late as the year 1778(y), and the prison castle in which the Bishops of Hexham, and, after them, the Archbishops of York, so long as they held their palatine jurisdiction used to confine their prisoners, with its "dreadful dungeons," is described in Mackenzie's description of the county.(z)

Other provincial sanctuaries mentioned by Stavelley are :—

Beaulieu in the New Forest, whither Perkin Warbeck flew.

Beverley in Yorkshire, to which the privilege was granted by Athelston. Here also we read of a stone chair.

Battle Abbey, by charter of William the Conqueror.

St. Cuthbert's Church, Durham.

Colchester, and

Culnam in Oxfordshire, by charters of Kenulphus, King of the Mercians, confirmed by King Edwin. In this, however, there was some flaw, for, on Humphrey Stafford being attainted of high treason in the reign of Henry the Seventh, he took sanctuary first at Colchester and then at Culnam, but was dragged out and brought to the Tower. The question of sanctuary was then raised, but it not appearing by the charters to cover the crime of treason, he was executed.

The sanctuary at Canterbury was granted by King Ethelbert, to the district, afterwards called Staple Gate, in the parish of Saint Alphage, to mark it as the spot where he received Saint Augustine. Its state in 1801 is thus described :—"It has for many years past been in a state of ruin and poverty : the houses in it being inhabited only by poor and unprincipled people, who fly hither as to a sanctuary and shelter from the liberty of the city."(a)

At Durham Sanctuary, the form of admission is thus recorded :—"Two men lay in two chambers over the north door, and when any offender knocked, they let him in and tolled a bell to give notice that some person had taken sanctuary." The sanctuary people here were dressed in a black gown, with a yellow cross upon the shoulder. They lay upon a grate, "made only for that purpose," and had meat, drink, and bidding (biding), for thirty-seven days at the cost of the house.(b)

The king has always had the appointing of sanctuaries, and although the right was often claimed by the pope, we find no case of its being ceded to

his holiness ; on the contrary, it stands on record in one of our old reports how that "in Edward the Fourth's time, the pope granted the right of sanctuary to the priory of Saint John of Jerusalem, which was pleaded and claimed by the prior ; but the judge ruled that the pope could not give the privilege of sanctuary in this country."(c)

The sanctuaries with all their rights and privileges were nominally abolished in 1625 by James the First(d) (who had, with some apparent vacillation only confirmed the immunities of Whitefriars, by royal charter, in 1608), but it was found no easy matter to disperse the reckless and lawless characters who had so long sheltered in them. The debtors and criminals still clung to them tenaciously, and it was for many years afterwards unsafe for any process server or messenger of the law to enter their precincts, as the several Acts of Parliament which had to be passed afterwards amply testify. The scene of Shadwell's comedy "The Squire of Alsatia," is laid in the sanctuary of Whitefriars, and several of his characters, he tells us, "dare not stir out of Whitefriars." In July, 1696, a creditor going to demand a debt of a person sheltering in the Savoy, was seized by the mob, tarred and feathered, "according to their usual custom," and carried in a wheelbarrow to the Strand, and there bound fast to the maypole, until rescued by the constables.(e) The hospital was entirely dissolved in 1702, but marriages were in the habit of being performed in the same lawless and indecent style as at the Fleet Prison, "in the Chapel of the Savoy" long afterwards. The "Dark Arches of the Adelphi" in the neighbourhood of the abolished sanctuary, still remain to represent, by the licentiousness of the wretches who frequent and exist in them, the lawless precinct that it was hoped was swept away for ever.

The sanctuary at Westminster seems to have been abolished without so much difficulty as the rest, although it still long remained simply "a bad neighbourhood"—a character which modern clearances and improvements and new streets has not yet entirely removed. The sanctuary itself was pulled down in 1750.(f)

But the inhabitants of the Mint and of some parts of Whitefriars clung fiercely to their privileges. The Mint in Southwark is described in 1549, when Edward the Sixth came from Hampton-court to visit it, as "a capital messuage, gardens and park." It was given by Mary to Heath, Archbishop of Canterbury, who sold it, and a maze of tenements was erected on the site. Strype describes it as consisting of several streets and alleys, the chief

x. Sir H. Spelman's "Glossarium Archæologicum," p. 248.

y. Hutchinson's "View of Northumberland." vol. i., pp. 93, 94.

z. Mackenzie's "View of Northumberland," vol. ii., p. 283.

a. Hasted's "History of Canterbury," vol. i., p. 293.

b. "Hutchinson's Durham," vol. i., p. 39, and vol. ii., p. 227.

c. "Coke's Reports," vol. v., part i., p. 26.

d. 21 James I., chapter 28.

e. Timbs' "Curiosities of London," &c.

f. Dr. Stukeley's paper read to the Society of Antiquaries, October, 1775.

entrance being from opposite Saint George's Church, by Mint-street, "running into Lombard-street, thence into Suffolk-street, and so into George-street," each entrance having its gate.

Those who now claimed the immunities of these places, in defiance of the law of James, were a new class, principally debtors, who had never enjoyed any recognised right to the sanctuaries. The company to whom Shadwell introduces us in his play, were nearly all roystering debtors who lived a riotous life, defying their creditors and the laws, or "botters" as they were called, a term which he defines as "One that does but peep out of White-fryars, like a rabbit out of his hole."^(g) And Evelyn tells us how on Good Friday, 1687, he saw one of these fellows rush for sanctuary into St. Martin's:^(h)

"Dr. Tennyson preached at St. Martin's on 1 Peter ii., 24. During the service a man came near into the middle of the church, with his sword drawn, with several others in that posture; in this jealous time it put the congregation into great confusion; but it appeared to be one who fled for sanctuary, being pursued by bailiffs."

The evil grew to such dimensions that, in 1697, it was found necessary to pass an Act of Parliament, making it lawful to arrest debtors in the pretended privileged places, namely Whitefriars, Savoy, Salisbury-court, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fuller's-rents, Baldwin's-gardens, Montague-close, or the Minories, the Mint in Southwark, the Clink, and Deadman's-place, in the same manner and by the same process as at other places, under pain of a fine of fifty pounds, and imprisonment and pillory for resistance, and, for a rescue, five hundred pounds fine or transportation in default.⁽ⁱ⁾

Still the Mint held out. It is a scene in Gay's "Beggars' Opera." Nahum Tate, once poet laureate died here in sanctuary from his creditors in 1715. In fact it appears to have been affected as much as Grub-street by poor poets:

"Then from the Mint walks forth the man of rhyme."

—POPE.

But there was a talk of further repressive measures and the denizens of this wretched locality sent forth a plea for mercy. It is a broad sheet, preserved in the British Museum. Among other reasons for the maintenance of their retreat, they argue that "the shelter of the place has been to the mutual benefit of creditor and debtor, because the creditor gets something and the debtor his liberty."

"As there are many hundreds here who, because of their misfortunes, dare not stir out of the liberty of the place, that have no art or trade to depend

upon, and many poor trade and handicraftsmen, who cannot make use of their trade here, and consequently are in a starving condition, but yet more tolerably than a prison, so there are many ingenious artists, particularly in the woollen, iron, and steel manufactory, who have met with misfortunes, that if there had been no place of sanctuary in their own country, must and would have gone to foreign countries rather than undergo the miseries of our prisons for debt, where they and their arts had been buried alive."

They then assured, but failed to convince, the Parliament that "no bankrupts' effects, no person that flees from his bail or securities, no one that brings goods of other men into this place, but, upon application, of the wronged person, may have them delivered up, or the offender to the law if the goods are not to be found, and numerous instances can be produced that the inhabitants of this place here acted conformable to these rules."

They go on to declare that there are thousands of men, women, and young children trusting to the sanctuary, and wind up, "'Tis hoped (if duly considered, the deplorable and languishing condition of so many thousands may move compassion)."^(j)

But the House of Commons was deaf to their appeal, and, in 1722, passed a law to clear the Mint. The Act recites that, "whereas it is notorious that many evil disposed and wicked persons have, in defiance of the known laws of this realm, and to the great dishonour thereof, unlawfully assembled and associated themselves in and about a certain place in the parish of St. George, in the county of Surrey, commonly called or known by the name of Suffolk-place or the Mint, and have assumed to themselves, by unlawful combination and confederacies, pretended privileges altogether scandalous and unwarrantable, and have committed great frauds and abuses upon many of his majesty's good subjects, and by force and violence protected themselves and their wicked accomplices against law and justice," &c. By this law anyone resisting an arrest "with damage or hurt," is adjudged guilty of felony and liable to transportation, and by section the third, it is ordained that any person in the said pretended sanctuary "wearing any vizard, mask, or disguised habit, join in, aid, or abet, any riot or tumult," he shall be guilty of felony.^(k)

The myrmidons of the law once let in, there was no longer peace or comfort in the Mint. The home was broken up, and the exodus of the "shelterers" is graphically described. All debtors under fifty pounds could be cleared under one of the provisions of the Act at Guildford Quarter Sessions; and thus they trooped down to be white-washed.

g. Shadwell's "Squire of Alsatia," *dramatis personæ*.

h. Evelyn's "Diary and Correspondence" (Bray), vol. ii., p. 264.

i. 8 and 9 William III., chapter 27, section 15.

j. "The Case of the Shelterers in the Mint."

k. 9 George I., chapter 28.

"On Tuesday last, some thousands of the Minters went out of the land of bondage, *alias* the Mint, to be cleared at the quarter sessions at Guildford, according to the late Act of Parliament. The road was covered with them, insomuch that they looked like one of the Jewish tribes going out of Egypt; the cavalcade consisting of caravans, carts, and waggons, besides numbers on horses, asses, and on foot. The drawer of the two fighting cocks was seen to lead an ass loaded with Geneva to support the spirits of the ladies upon the journey. 'Tis said that several heathen baliffs laid in ambuscade in ditches upon the road, to surprise some of them if possible on their march, if they should straggle from the main body; but they proceeded with so much order and discipline that they did not lose a man upon this expedition."(*l*)

But the Mint was never thoroughly cleared. At a later period we find both Jack Sheppard and Jonathan Wild protected by its lawless denizens with their strange confederacies. There was then a Master of the Mint, and an organised combination, and officers coming to serve process were usually pumped upon till nearly dead, or thrown into a black ditch. The place is even now crowded with a profligate population, and it is said that the first case of Asiatic cholera which occurred in London in 1832, broke out there."(*m*)

A monstrous claim seems to have been set up by the ejected Minters to privileges for places which had never before pretended to the possession of them; and it was necessary, in 1724, to pass a law to resist it. Necessary, indeed! for the neighbourhood for two miles round their places of refuge was a prey to their lawlessness and riot. We quote the following account from a broadside of the period circulated just previous to the passing of the new Act:—"They (the Shelterers at Wapping) often went about the streets in great numbers for a mile or two out of their pretended new Mint, armed with clubs, staves, swords, cutlashes, fire-arms, &c., with their faces blacked, their bodies naked, or variously disguised, to the very great terror of his Majesty's subjects thereabouts. They often, in manner aforesaid, fetched bailiffs from their habitations, who lived at very considerable distances from their said new Mint, beating them violently in the way; and, having gotten them into their said Mint, stripped them naked, and whipped them with rods till they were nearly dead; after that they put them into a pit filled with ordure, and there, oftentimes, ducked them in it over head and ears, putting the ordure into their very mouths; and then cutting, wounding, and maiming them, they afterwards, in great numbers, lead them out of their Mint, in this wretched condi-

tion, through the adjoining parishes in a way of triumph."(*n*)

They also marched in force to bailiffs' houses, broke them open, and set free their prisoners; attacked and beat the constables, assisted absconding tenants, by protecting their goods from landlords' pursuit; stopped coaches in the evening time, under pretence of searching for bailiffs, but in reality with a view to extortion and plunder; and finally so frightened and threatened the peaceable inhabitants that they were "obliged to keep ten or twelve men a-piece, armed day and night, in each of their houses, for their securities." A sham Government, too, was set up within the precincts, which passed laws for the regulation of the community, and the punishment of such as were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, "the ringleader of them sitting at the upper end of the table, with a tin lackered crown on his head, a sceptre in his hand, and the persons sitting next to him having coronets on their heads."

The next year, 1724, the Act was passed, and, among other restrictive and penal provisions, it made resistance to process felony, and the punishment transportation, and charged the sheriff to raise the *posse comitatus*, to go in and arrest persons or forfeit a penalty of two hundred pounds."(*o*)

We are not quite sure that the right of sanctuary is entirely abolished throughout her Majesty's dominions. In 1809 the privilege was claimed for the Cathedral of Valetta; and we believe that much more recently criminals have been allowed to shelter there unmolested out of deference to the religious traditions of the inhabitants, and to avoid shocking their prejudices.

ANCIENT JEWELLERY.—II.

MONTFAUCON gives the contents of a Roman lady's jewel box cut upon the pedestal supporting a statue of Isis at Alicante. It states—and such dedications were not rare—that "by divine command Fabia Fabiana had dedicated in honour of her granddaughter, Avita, 112½ lb. weight of silver plate; also ornaments in the *basilicum* (diadem),* one *unio* (pearl of spherical shape), and six *margarita* (irregularly-shaped pearls), emeralds two, *cylindri* (beryls) seven, carbuncle one

n. "Reasons humbly offered for passing the bill now depending, to prevent violences and outrages being committed by any persons under pretence of sheltering themselves from debt or any process of laws, either within the hamlet of Wapping, Stepney," &c., London, 1723.

o. 11 George I., chapter 22.

* The richly jewelled diadem of the Romans is said to have been derived from the band of wool or cloth traditionally used by Bacchus as a remedy for the headache. The Romans had many varieties of crowns and garlands used on various festive occasions.

l. Mist's *Weekly Journal*, July 20, 1723.

m. Timbs' "Curiosities of London."

gem, hyacinth one gem, *cerauniae* (rubies) two. In her ears: emeralds two, pearls two. On her neck: a *quadribacium*, or quadruple row of pearls, thirty-six, emeralds eighteen. In two circlets or anklets (*clusuris*) on her legs: emeralds two, cylindri eleven. In her bracelets (*smialiis*) emeralds eight, pearls eight. On her little finger, two rings with diamonds; on the next finger, a ring with many gems (*polypsephus*), emeralds and one pearl; on the *top-joint* of the same finger a ring with an emerald. Upon her shoes, cylindri eight in number.** The dedicatory gifts to Roman shrines were often of great value. Sev. Alexander had been presented by the Persian envoy with a pair of beautiful round pearls of great value; these he dedicated to Venus. The Greeks did not place jewels upon the statues of their gods, but the Romans adopted the practice.

The goldsmiths' art was declining in the time of Augustus, and Roman jewellery will bear no comparison with that of the Etruscans. From the third to the sixth century people cared less for art than display of wealth, tables groaned with gold and silver plate more remarkable for massiveness than beauty, and the same was the case with the personal ornaments.

The Romans were passionately fond of rings. Florus says the custom of wearing them originated in Etruria, being brought to Rome in the time of Tarquinius Priscus. At first they were always of iron, and every free man had a right to the use of one. Pliny tells us that several noble families adhered to the custom to a late period. Gold rings appear to have been first worn by ambassadors to a foreign state. Then all senators and magistrates wore them, and during the empire the emperors granted the use of the *annulus aureus* to whom they chose. But there always seems to have been a difficulty in restricting its use. Tiberius, in A.D. 22, allowed its use to all whose fathers and grandfathers had property of the value of 400,000 sesteritia (£3230), but all Roman soldiers were allowed to wear them by Severus and Aurelian. We look in vain in Roman rings for the beauty of Etruscan workmanship, but some of the earliest exhibit traces of Grecian beauty. As luxury increased people loaded their fingers with rings. We read of one man (Clarinus) who wore sixty, and the effeminate voluptuaries of the late Roman period had their winter and summer rings. Heliogabalus is said never to have worn the same ring twice. Marc Antony outlawed Nonius to get possession of a large opal ring, valued at 20,000 sesteritia; Faustina spent £40,000 of our money, and Domitia £60,000 for single rings. These facts will show the prominent place the use of rings occupied among the nobles of Rome. The key

* Quoted in King's "Natural History of Precious Stones and Metals," p. 322.

rings found on Roman sites Mr. Waterton suggests may have been worn by slaves or by the confidential *servi* who had care of the wardrobes, cabinets, &c., of their masters.*

Very few jewels have been found in the catacombs, and these exhibit little art. In fact, the early Christians had difficulty enough to provide ecclesiastical vessels and ornaments of the simplest material without procuring the precious metals for the adornment of their persons. The early Christian rings which have come down to us have the sacred monogram, a dove, a palm branch, an anchor or such symbol cut upon them instead of the Roman heathen deities or emblems. This was in accordance with the advice of Clement of Alexandria. In the Waterton Dactyliotheca is an early Christian ring having "the holy church represented by a pillar, on which are figured twelve dots, which denote the twelve apostles. Three steps thrice repeated lead to the pillar; they symbolise the *lavacrum regenerationis*, which was formerly received by three immersions, and three interrogations, and three replies given by those who were being baptized." The jewellery of the Lower Empire was chiefly distinguished by elaborate enrichment, with little elegance. The arts of Rome were imported to Byzantium changed in character, and became Arabic and Oriental.

We now turn to the works of the early inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall find, particularly in early Irish jewellery, great beauty of design and execution. The descent of the Celtic races has always been a vexed question. It is enough to say with Dr. Birch—"It cannot be doubted that the origin of the Celts is to be sought among those eastern hordes which from the earliest periods were naturally pressing on towards the west, and having at length surmounted the natural mountain barriers of Asia, spread themselves laterally southwards on its rich and fertile plains, whence they were gradually driven still more to the west by the pressure of the swarms behind them. The Celts exhibit at an early period decided traces in their language, customs, and such simple arts as they exercised, of an Indo-Germanic descent." We have seen that the torques (Welsh *torc*, a twisted collar) was worn by the Persians. The Romans probably derived it from the Gauls. From the fourth century, B.C., to the tenth century, A.D., the ornament has nearly the same form, so that it is impossible to fix the date of the numerous examples which have been discovered. They are generally of funicular (*funis*, a rope) shape. It

* Roman soldiers wore bracelets of bronze so arranged on their arms as to be a great protection from the blows of the enemy. Amulets were frequently placed in bracelets. We are told that Nero (advised by Agrippina) had an armlet of gold with a serpent's skin in it.

s said that gold mines were discovered in Ireland in the reign of Teghermmas, twenty-sixth king, who died B.C. 789. Minemon, *circa* B.C. 781, is said to have been the first monarch who decorated his nobles with torques and bracelets. The *mun torc* of the Celts was of thick solid gold. The *gorget*, a female ornament probably, consists of a thin lamina of metal of a crescent shape, and is almost peculiar to Ireland.

The Royal Irish Academy possesses a magnificent collection of gold ornaments discovered in that country, carefully arranged by Sir William Wilde. At least 300 specimens of antique manufactured gold are possessed by the Academy. Vast quantities of gold ornaments have, however, been at various times discovered only to find their way into the melting-pot. More than £3000 worth of gorgets, rings, armillæ, fibulæ, and torques were found in a small stone chamber while excavations in 1854 for the Limerick and Ennis Railway in county Clare were being made. Gold was probably the metal with which the primitive inhabitants of Ireland were earliest acquainted. Many of the ornaments have been found on the site of historic battle-fields, often deep beneath the surface of bogs. The collection at the Royal Irish Academy is rich in ornaments for the head, as diadems, lamulæ, and earrings; for the neck, gorgets, torques, and necklaces; for the breast, circular plates and fibulæ; for the limbs, armillæ and finger rings. Two of the latter in the Londesborough collection figured in Fairholt's "Rambles of an Archaeologist," p. 98, and will show the characteristic of early Irish goldsmiths' work. They were found with other gold ornaments near Drogheda in 1842.

The ornaments of the early inhabitants of Britain were very simple in character. As a rule those found in the south of Britain are superior to those worn by the tribes of the central and northern parts of England. The British islands were famous for basket weaving, and it is curious that in early gold work, as rings, &c., strands of gold were twisted or plaited as in wicker work. These twisted ornaments are also found in Belgium, Denmark, and Germany. Great British warriors appear to have sometimes worn golden corslets. One of these, now in the British Museum, was found in a barrow, near Mold, in Flintshire, called *Bryn-yr-ellyllon* or the Hill of the Fairies. Six years before the discovery, a woman had stated that passing the hill late at night she had seen a figure clothed in a golden vestment standing on the mound. She had probably heard a tradition of a gold-clad warrior being buried in that barrow, the truth of which was exemplified when the mound was cleared away.

Much of what we have said of Roman jewellery is applicable to the ornaments of Britain during the Roman occupation. Fibulæ discovered are usually of bronze, though gold ones have been dis-

covered, such as the magnificent example found at Odiham, in Hampshire, in 1844 (figured in *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii., p. 46), and the circular enamelled one from Old Penrith, Cumberland. Gold earrings and bracelets of this period are not rare, and rings plain or set with cameos and intaglios are common. Two fine rings, one set with a colourless crackly crystal, or pasta, the other with a pasta of two layers, were found in 1824, at Terling-place, Witham, Essex. The gold work of these rings is of a beautiful character, reminding one of Etruscan work.

The fibulæ of the Anglo-Saxons were of the most beautiful character, and it is remarkable that the graves of Nordendorf, in Saxony, have furnished the Augsburg Museum with jewels exactly like those found in Kent. Some of the finest ornaments are found in Kent barrows, to which a date *circa* 582 may be assigned. We have seen that some nations had jewellery expressly made for the decoration of the dead; not so the Saxons, their costliest jewels were buried with them. Mr. Wright in his interesting work, "The Celt, Roman, and Saxon," points out as a proof of the low state of archæological science in England till a recent period, the fact that a fibula (now in the Audley End Collection) was described in the Stowe catalogue as one of a pair of scales! Beautiful examples of these fibulæ will be found engraved in the Rev. Bryan Fausett's "*Inventorium Sepulchrale*." One is thus described:—"The centre is richly decorated with garnets and turquoise, cut to fit ornamental cells of gold, it is embedded in mother-of-pearl, and surrounded by five converging circles of ornament, consisting of knots of gold, filigree work, or slices of garnet and turquoise, cut to fit in various spaces, on a ground of gold foil." Interesting examples of these ornaments were collected by Mr. Rolphe at Sandwich, and Mr. Gibbs. The latter are now in the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Bateman found in an Anglo-Saxon barrow, in Derbyshire, a beautiful necklace of stones set in gold. Merovingian coins were sometimes used in these decorations. Mr. Warton possesses a very curious North Saxon ring, which he thus describes as "an elongated oval with a circular centre; within the circle is the conventional figure of a dragon, surrounded by four convoluted ornaments, reminding one of the prevailing enrichments so lavishly bestowed on old Runic ornaments, at home and abroad. Four quaintly-formed heads of dragons occupy the triangular spaces above and below this centre. The ground between the ornaments has been cut down probably for the insertion of niello or enamel colour." The same rich Dactyliothea has the ring of Alhstan, Bishop of Sherborne (823-67), chief adviser of King Ethelwulf. Curiously enough the ring of the latter personage is in the British Museum, and the interesting jewel of his son Alfred in the

Ashmolean. The latter was found in the Isle of Athelney, in Somersetshire, in the seventeenth century. A figure is depicted upon it, in a sort of enamel, conjectured to represent St. Neot, Alfred's patron saint,* and the inscription "Ælfred me naet gewercan" ("Alfred had me wrought.") It may now be convenient to note the rise and development of two processes connected with ancient jewellery—enamel and niello-work.

Early enamels are always incrustated, and are either *cloisonné* or *champlevé*. In the first of these the metal plate was surrounded by a rim of gold, and thin bands of gold placed in the intervening space, forming cells for the reception of the variously coloured enamels, these being afterwards fused. The interesting specimens of Gothic art discovered in 1858, in the neighbourhood of Toledo, were decorated in this manner. They wore votive crowns, one being that of King Reccesvinthus (649-672), buried probably at the invasion of the Moors in the eighth century. Anglo-Saxon enamel is *cloisonné*, and this is the case with the Alfred jewel. The ring of Ethelwulf, on the other hand, has the metal chiselled out so as to form cavities for the reception of the enamel, or *champlevé*, but it is very uncertain which is the earliest process. The Pala d'Oro made at Constantinople for the altar of St. Mark's, Venice, in 976, was a magnificent example of *cloisonné* enamel, a portion of this is in the Jermyn-street Museum. In the 1867 Paris Exposition, a reliquary in the form of the letter A was exhibited, said to have been given by Charlemagne to the Abbey of Conques. That monarch gave a reliquary to each of the twenty-two abbeys he founded, and the Conques specimen is ornamented with fine enamel, probably the work of Byzantine workmen, and mounted in France. The City of Limoges was the great manufactory of the *champlevé* enamels.† Fine specimens of this decoration exist—a characteristic example is the reliquary with the eighteen prophets and twelve apostles of Rhenish Byzantine, twelfth century work, formerly in the Soltikoff collection, now at the South Kensington Museum. This kind of enamel was often very successfully applied to monumental effigies—a fine work of this kind is the effigy of William de Valence in Westminster Abbey, c. 1296. The Lynn cup, given by John to the corporation, is an example of translucent enamel, the latter covering, though not concealing, the design engraved beneath. This is the case with the crosier of William of Wykeham. Early in the fifteenth century painted enamels were pro-

duced at Limoges, derived probably from the art of Majolica painting. We hear of works in *niello* (so called from the black engraved lines on silver) in the ninth century, for the Patriarch Nicephorus of Constantinople, sent in 811 to Pope Leo jewels adorned in this manner. Mr. Shaw, in "Dresses and Decorations," figures a fine example of niello and enamel, given by Pope Nicholas IV. (1288-92), to the Church of Assisi. The design was first incised on a plate of silver, and the whole covered with a black powder (consisting of one part of silver, two copper, and three lead), which is melted on the plate. When part of this is scraped off the design appears brilliantly underneath. A thirteenth century portable altar of oriental jasper, decorated with niello work, was in the collection of the late Dr. Rock. It belonged to Cardinal Bessarione, in the middle of the fifteenth century. Two examples of niello in gold only are known to exist, one found at Matlock and in Mr. Fitch's collection, the other at Devizes, and in the Maskell Collection. Mediæval artists obtained impressions of their work by filling the incised lines with a pigment, and the process is said to have suggested copper-plate engraving to the Florentine goldsmith, Maso Finiguerra. It was at this period, the end of the fifteenth century, that many of the finest examples in the art were executed,* such as the pax by Finiguerra, c. 1452, in the Museum at Florence.

St. Eloi who lived in the reign of Dagobert (c. 665), was by trade a goldsmith, and was famous for the golden shrines he wrought. Great praise was bestowed by Leo Card. Bishop of Ostia upon the workmanship of a shrine made by Anglo-Saxon hands, and given to the Church of Monte Cassino ("Chron. S. Mon. Casin.," lib. ii., c. xxxiii). We have not sufficiently alluded to the great beauty of Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical work.† As they excelled in embroidery, they were distinguished in the art of the goldsmith, and the golden altar frontal at Saint Ambrogio, Milan, presented by Archbishop Angilbertus II., c. 835, remains as a specimen of their skill. Bas-reliefs in gold represent scenes in the life of our Lord and the events, of the life of St. Ambrose, these are enriched with *cloisonné* enamel and precious stones. One of the reliefs has the inscription "Wolvinus magister phaber," the artist.

* Works on the subject; Duchesne, "Essai sur Nielles," Paris, 1826, first section of the Count Leopold's Cicognara, "Memorie Spettanti alla Storia della Calcografia," Paris, 1831, and Ottley's "History of Engraving."

† Dr. Rock reminds us, in his interesting essay on the "Golden Frontal of Milan," in "Essays on Religion and Literature," Longman, 1865, that from the eighth to the end of the thirteenth century, England stood far above Italy and Greece in the successful cultivation of the fine arts. A particular kind of beautiful lamp made here was much sought for—these are called *gabata Saxica* in the *Liber Pontificalis*. And not only were Anglo-Saxon works sent from England, but workmen themselves went to Rome to work at their craft.

* Beautifully coloured engravings of the Ethelwulf ring and the Alfred jewel will be found in Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages."

† For a great deal of information on the subject of enamel see the Abbé Texier's Essay, on the artists of Limoges, and Mr. A. Way's paper in *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii., page 155.

being represented receiving a blessing for his work from St. Ambrose. Dr. Rock has no doubt that this Wolvin was an Anglo-Saxon, though some Italian writers have attempted to make him out a countryman of their own. No Italian would write Phaber for Faber, and forms of Wolvin as Walewein, Walwyn, Wolwen and Wallwine are found in mediæval documents. However this may be, the frontal remains to show the skill of its fabricator.

The history of jewellery from the thirteenth century to the time of Maso Finiguerra is a record of decline. That Florentine was succeeded by Benvenuto Cellini (1500-71), and we all know what exquisite works he fabricated. These men did not reproduce the ancient Etruscan forms, as the jewels were still hidden in the tombs, but by the use of various enamels, graving tools, &c., they produced works of good art character, having the merit of being original, and the influence of these artists is seen until the end of the seventeenth century.

JOHN PIGGOT, F.S.A.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF CRÉCY.

BEING at Abbeville, a few years ago, I determined to pay a visit to the far-famed battle-fields of Crécy and Agincourt, which lie within an easy distance of that antique city; and having been much interested in what I saw there, I venture to submit to your readers a concise description of each of them, commencing now with that of Crécy.

The village of Crécy is about twelve miles from Abbeville. A vehicle, which is a sort of hybrid between a French diligence and an English omnibus, started from Abbeville at half-past seven in the morning, and proceeding at the leisurely pace of five miles an hour, set me down within sight of the forest and village of Crécy about ten o'clock. I may here mention, by way of introduction to the battle of Crécy, that the railway from Boulogne to Abbeville, shortly before reaching the latter, passes close to the ford in the river Somme, which was crossed both by Edward the Third and the Black Prince on their way to the plains of Crécy, and also by Henry the Fifth when marching to Agincourt. The battle-field of Crécy consists of a large, wild, open plain, with a valley running through it, and probably exists now in very much the same state as it was in the year 1346. At one corner of this plain, where the ground is the highest, stands the village of Crécy, almost enveloped in wood, so as to be scarcely perceptible from the greater part of the plain. About a quarter of a mile from the village, and on the highest part of the eminence, is a rude mound of turf and stones, on which a windmill now stands, where tradition records that Edward III. was stationed during the battle, watching the movements of it. Certainly no position could have been better chosen, as it commands a com-

plete view of the entire plain. About the centre of the plain, near the bottom of the valley, is seen an iron cross erected upon a stone slab, which is planted about with bushes and fenced off. This serves to mark the spot where the King of Bohemia's body was found, and it was here that the Prince of Wales picked up the crest *fleurs de lis*, from the coat of arms belonging to which he adopted the motto *Ich dien*, which has ever since been retained by his successors. It stands near the road from Hesdin to Crécy, which runs directly across the plain. At the edge of the plain nearest to this spot, runs a wood, at the entrance to which three or four small rude chapels may be seen, and which were erected immediately after the battle over the remains of some of the French soldiers who fell there.

Some of the accounts of the field of Crécy allude to "the tower of Edward III." The only building which appeared to me to answer to this description is the large stone windmill standing on the eminence where the king is said to have been placed during the battle, and which may very probably have been originally a tower, erected soon after the battle, to commemorate the event and mark the spot where the king stood.

GEORGE HARRIS, F.S.A.

Iselipps Manor, Northolt.

A LEGEND OF ALDERLEY.

IN the parish of Alderley, or more correctly Chorley, Cheshire, "the seat of that worthy stem of the Stanleys, derived from the honourable descent of the Earls of Derby," is an inn, called the "Wizard of the Edge." The name of the house is taken from a very ancient personage, so ancient, in fact, as to constitute a legendary claim for him to a place in LONG AGO, as follows:—

Once upon a time a farmer, riding a milk-white mare, was crossing Alderley Edge, on his way to Macclesfield, for the purpose of selling his steed. The autumn wind was blowing strong and cold, making the ample mane of the mare stream in the breeze. The rain was falling in a drizzling, blinding shower, when suddenly the poor drenched farmer, checked for a moment by the violence of the storm, observed, over the pricked ears of his startled steed, a huge, dark figure, which faced him with solemn aspect; its eyes gleamed with a supernatural fire, which its huge, beetling brow seemed nothing to deny; its long white beard and hair floated with its garments on the winds. In unearthly tones, and with upraised hand, he thus addressed the terror-stricken farmer, whose hair stood upright:—

"Stranger, attend! and, traveller, hear!
 I know what business brought thee here;
 I know thy errand, and full well
 Thy sordid purpose can I tell;
 Thou'dst give thy favourite mare for pelf,
 And sell for little more thyself;
 But know, thy horse is doomed to be
 Heir to a nobler destiny.
 Sell as thou wilt that steed of thine,
 'Tis fated that the steed be mine;
 Yet go—though I can ne'er deceive—
 Thy stubbornness will ne'er believe;
 Mix with the chapmen all, and try
 Who chaffers for her—who will buy;
 A vain attempt, but be it so,
 And to the purposed market go.
 But, mark me well—'tis my behest,
 That when the sun sinks in the west,
 And ere the moon, with silver light,
 Shall make yon waning pine-tree bright,
 Return thou here, and bring thy steed;
 Fear not, if here! else fear, indeed!
 Go, ponder on my firm behest;
 But mark the hour, and watch the west!"

As the last word died from the hearing, the fearful utterer of it disappeared, leaving the farmer, half-dead with terror, once more alone with his mare. The object of his terror was gone; he soon plucked up his lost courage and made the best of his way to Macclesfield fair.

There his beauteous steed was admired by all; she was trotted out, and her points examined, but no bidders came. The charm of the wizard was upon her, and the farmer saw noon succeed to morning, and afternoon to noon, with the steed still on his hands. Soon the afternoon began to change to evening, and the farmer remembered the wizard's fearful charge. Of course

"He must obey! bound by that spell,
 He bade the noisy crowd farewell."

The appointed place was speedily reached; and, true to his warning, there stood the wizard.

"'Tis well,' he said, 'good man and true,
 Now follow me, and take thy due.'"

The wizard lead on, past Stormy Point, to Saddle Bole, where—

"He seemed to rise in form and height,
 Loose from his form his garments flowed,
 And with more fire, and brighter, glowed
 His piercing eye—he breathed a spell;
 Earth, trembling, yawned; and seeming hell,
 With all the very worst of fates,
 Stood opening by two iron gates."

At a wave of his hand, the horse gave a

plunge, which sent the rider flying on to the ground, where, with terror-raised hands, he besought the enchanter to give him the safe return he had promised.

"'It shall be so—be bold—proceed—
 I'll stay thee at thy utmost need;
 Be bold, and enter—feast thine eye
 With more than mortal scrutiny.'"

At these words, an immense cave discovered itself, against the sides of which were

"Innumerable stalls,
 Where milk-white steeds, each side by side,
 Just like his own, were careful tied.
 And close by every steed was found
 An armed man in slumber bound."

The wizard and his companion passed on through long lines of horses and men, until they came to a gloomy part of the cavern, where piles of gold lay, and where an immense iron-bound chest stood. The wizard opened the chest, and gave the farmer gold for his steed, and an order to depart. The curiosity of the farmer was, however, roused by the sight of the long lines of horses and sleeping warriors, and he begged the wizard, before he returned, to tell him the meaning of what he had seen. The wizard was, fortunately, in good humour; and, with a countenance radiant with mercy, told him—

"These are the Caverned Troops, by Fate
 Foredoomed the guardians of our State,
 England's good Genius here detains
 These armed defenders of her plains,
 Doomed to remain till that fell day,
 When foemen, marshalled in array,
 And feuds intestine shall combine
 To seal the ruin of our line!
 Thrice lost shall England be, thrice won
 'Twixt dawn of day and setting sun;
 Then we, the wondrous Caverned Band,
 These mailed martyrs for the land,
 Shall rush, resistless on the foe,
 And they the power of Cestrians know:
 And this all-glorious day be won
 By Royal George, great George's son.
 Then bootless groans shall travellers hear
 Who pass thy forest, Delamere;
 Each dabbled wing shall ravens toss,
 Perched on the blood-stained, headless cross;
 But, peace! may be another age
 Shall write these records on her page!
 Begone!"

The farmer obeyed, the iron gates closed behind him with a crash, the hill closed up, and he found himself standing alone.

Many to whom he told his story tried to find the whereabouts of the cavern, but

"No trace remained, nor, since that night,
Hath mortal eye beheld the sight;
And, till the hour decreed by Fate,
None e'er shall see the Iron Gate."

Such, then, is "The Legend of the Wizard of the Edge; or, The Iron Gates," and a right royal legend it is. And yet the good people of Alderley were not satisfied with it. They must needs possess a "Holy Well," whose waters also should be remarkable for some property peculiar to itself. No doubt such curative powers as healing the sick, making the blind to see, or the deaf to hear, had become too common throughout the country to satisfy their inordinate superstitious cravings—therefore they went in for a *sure antidote to barrenness!* The well still remains, but it has lost its powers, and somebody has been wicked enough to say, along with them, its glory.

Farnworth, Bolton.

ROYLE ENTWISLE.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

SIR J. LUBBOCK'S Bill proposes the appointment of a Commission (to be a corporation) for the preservation of ancient national monuments. The majority of the members will be *ex officio*—the Inclosure Commissioners for England, with the persons for the time being holding the offices of Master of the Rolls in England, the Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of London and of Scotland, the President of the Royal Irish Academy, the Keeper of the British Antiquities at the British Museum; and to these are to be added three Commissioners nominated by the Crown. The Act is to apply to any British, Roman, or Saxon remains, or to any monument similar to such as are specified in a schedule, not being situate in any park, garden, or pleasure ground, and not being the ruins of any castle, fortress, abbey, religious house, or ecclesiastical edifice. The Bill is to be applied by giving notices, public and private; and where applied, no person will be allowed to injure or permit injury to the monument. But the owner or occupier of the site may give notice to the Commissioners of his intention to deal with the monument in a way described in the notice, and requiring them either to consent thereto, or to purchase the monument or a power of restraint. There is to be a right of appeal to a Court of Law or Equity. The Commissioners may by agreement acquire a monument of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate, or a power of restraint. The Commissioners may, with consent of the Treasury and the owners, do works necessary for the preservation of a monument.

We subjoin the list of the ancient English and

Welsh monuments intended to be protected:—

- The Dolmen, Plas Newydd, Anglesea.
- The tumulus known as Wayland Smith's Forge, Berkshire.
- Uffington Castle, Berkshire.
- Sarsen Stones at Ashdown, Berkshire.
- White Horse, Uffington, Berkshire.
- The circle known as the Three Hurlers, Cornwall.
- The stone circle known as Long Meg and her Daughters, near Penrith, Cumberland.
- The stone circle on Castle Rigg, near Keswig, Cumberland.
- The stone circles on Burn Moor, Cumberland.
- The stone circle known as The Nine Ladies, Stanton Moor, Derbyshire.
- The tumulus known as Arborlow, Derbyshire.
- Hob Hurst's House and Hut, Bastow Moor, Derbyshire.
- Minning Low, Derbyshire.
- The circle known as Grey Wethers, Devonshire.
- The Amphitheatre, Dorchester, Dorsetshire.
- Maiden Castle, Dorsetshire.
- Badbury Ring, near Blandford, Dorsetshire.
- Arthur's Quoit, Gower, Glamorganshire.
- The tumulus at Uley, Gloucestershire.
- Mule Hill, Isle of Man.
- Kit's Coty House, Kent.
- Danes Camp, Northamptonshire.
- Castle Dykes, Northamptonshire.
- The Rollrich Stones, Oxfordshire.
- The ancient stones at Stanton Drew, Somersetshire.
- The chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton, Wellow, Somersetshire.
- Cadbury Castle, Somersetshire.
- Cæsar's Camp, Wimbledon, Surrey.
- Mayborough, near Penrith, Westmoreland.
- Arthur's Round Table, Penrith, Westmoreland.
- Stones at Shap, Westmoreland.
- The group of stones known as Stonehenge, Wiltshire.
- The vallum at Abury, the standing stones within the same, and those along the Kennet-road, Wiltshire.
- The long barrow, at West Kennet, near Marlborough, Wiltshire.
- Silbury Hill, Wiltshire.
- The dolmen (Devil's Den), near Marlborough, Wiltshire.
- Barbury Castle, Wiltshire.
- Old Sarum, Wiltshire.

THE KEEPER OF THE MSS. in the British Museum intends to issue a catalogue of the oldest manuscripts in the national collection, with autotype fac-similes of the choicest early illuminations and texts.

Dibers Notes.

SIR BULSTRODE WHITELOCKE.—LONG AGO ought to take care of this:—The last report of the Historical Commission mentions the discovery of a large number of MS. books written by Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke in the library of the Marquis of Bute. As the commission express the hope that these manuscripts will be published, I may mention a few facts concerning Sir B. Whitelocke, which have only recently been made known. There were certain points in the life of Whitelocke which one of our historians was anxious to clear up, and in pursuit of this object he came into communication with several of Sir Bulstrode's descendants, in whose possession are many of that analyst's MS. books. One of these contains Sir Bulstrode's diary for the month of October, 1653. This was when Cromwell was Lord General only; and Whitelocke was in frequent communication with him at that period. On comparing this work with another MS. by Whitelocke, which is in the British Museum, and which was edited by Dr. Morton, it was found that the latter, a folio, was an abbreviated copy of the former, a small quarto. A further search led to the discovery of a small MS. pocket-book in the museum, also containing references to the same year, and there is no doubt that Sir Bulstrode wrote the events of that memorable year, 1653, three times—first in a small pocket-book which he carried about with him; then in the small quarto volume now in the hands of his descendants; and finally, in his old age, in the folio books in the British Museum. In the same way, I believe, it will be found that he made triplicates of the notes of other years of his life. For the Historical Commission report the Earl Delawarr has a MS. relating to the Swedish Embassy, while another copy of the same has recently been seen in other hands. Should any further publication be resolved upon, it would be well that the books in the hands of Sir Bulstrode's descendants should be examined. The small quarto referred to contains many pages of interesting matter not in the folio at the museum, and which have not therefore been published. Amongst others I may mention several sonnets, the composition of the Grave Ambassador.—London correspondent of *Manchester Guardian*, January 3, 1873.

REPLEB.

DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK MADDEN.—The newspapers announce the death of Sir Frederick Madden with such scanty notice, that I trust an old associate of the deceased gentlemen may be allowed a few lines in LONG AGO, for the purpose of briefly mentioning some circumstances which well deserve recording. Frederick Madden was born in 1801, so that he had entered his seventy-third year, and was the son of Captain W. J.

Madden, R.M. In 1837, he became Keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum, an office which he held with credit to himself and advantage to the cause of literature till September, 1866, when he resigned it. Besides his contributions to antiquarian and historical publications, he edited the "*Historia Anglorum*" of Matthew Paris, the "*Wycliffe Version of the Scriptures*," "*Havelock the Dane*," "*Gesta Romanorum*," "*William and the Werwolf*," "*The Household Book of the Princess Mary*," "*Sir Gawayne*," "*Layamon's Brut*," &c., &c. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received the honour of knighthood in 1833. P. B.

Stoke Newington. ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.—The curious contrast between the following passages from these great writers, is very remarkable.

Shakespeare. "The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

Julius Cæsar, act 3, scene 2.

Dickens. "Evil often stops short at itself, and dies
with the doer of it; but good, never."

Our Mutual Friend, chapter 9.

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ANCIENT GREEK MEDAL.—I have at present in my possession a bronze medal of Sappho, the Lesbian, which has been lent to me by my very much esteemed friend, John Emanuel Preston, who values it very highly. Before I begin to describe it, a brief notice of its subject will not be amiss. Sappho was born about 612 B.C., at Mytelene, in the island of Lesbos, called the "home of lyric poetry," from its being the resting-place of the lyre of Orpheus. Alcæus, a cotemporary, describes her as "Dark-tress'd, chaste, and sweetly-smiling Sappho." With this poet she entered into a conspiracy against the tyrant Pittacus; for which she was banished to Sicily. There Sappho met her fate. "In despair at the contempt of Phaon, whom she loved, she threw herself from the precipice of Leucate, and thus perished." A word or two as to Sappho's writings. The intense beauty, fire, and expression of her poetry placed her foremost in the rank of the lyric poets of Greece; and her lines were so universally admired by the ancients that she was designated the Tenth Muse. Only a few fragments of her nine books of poetry now remain. Of these we may mention the "*Hymn to Aphrodite*," and an ode which was translated into Latin by Catullus. The metre called *Sapphic* took its name from her: being that in which she usually wrote. It was the custom of the Greeks to commemorate their most celebrated characters by casting medals, generally of bronze, bearing an effigy of the person—thus preserving their image from oblivion. Several of these have, at various times, been discovered, and are now much prized. The one under notice was found, along with a few Roman brasses, near the

Jew Shambles, at York, in 1872. It is of very hard bronze, and bears on the obverse the bust of Sappho, looking to the left, and in fine relief. The hair is braided in the ancient Grecian style, and looped with bandelets. She wears the *palla*, which is fastened on the right shoulder by a *fibula*, or brooch. On the reverse is the half-draped figure of Sappho, seated. She holds in her hand a lyre, the end of which rests on her knee. The inscription, in Greek characters, is "Sappho of Lesbos." Both the obverse and reverse are elegant examples of the medallic art of design. To conclude, we may say that "Time has amply fulfilled the prediction of the poetess herself."

"Long, long ages hence,
They shall not my name forget,
Though the world be old
And the heart be cold
They shall talk of Sappho yet."

Since writing the above I have seen a letter from Mr. Thomas Wright, the distinguished antiquary, in which he says, respecting the authenticity of the medal of Sappho, "There is no difficulty about the Grecian medal found at York. In the later Roman times the Romans always collected and kept Grecian curiosities and antiquities, and you often find them among the remains on Roman sites."

JESSE MITCHELL.

Great Horton, near Bradford.

LOW-SIDE WINDOWS.—In No. 2, p. 45, of *LONG AGO* are some remarks on these very interesting and mysterious blocked apertures, in connection with "Leprosy in the Middle Ages." The author has gone far in clearing the subject of its obscurity. But it appears that he has not seen Melton, or he would have made the porch there the culminating support of his theory; for instead of *one* there are in it four examples, and the far-famed leper hospital at Burton Lazars is near. The following extract from a paper on Melton Mowbray Church porch, which I contributed to the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, will supplement:—"At the west end of Melton Mowbray Church there is a large Galilee porch with its piscina and other relics. It is gorgeous with sculpture of the very best description of the periods of Henry III. and Edward II. And, precious as it is to the artist, it is equally so to the ecclesiologist and antiquary. It is a special object of interest, as having, amongst other things, the unusual number of *four* All Corners' Apertures. We give this name suggestively: for Lychnoscope, Low-side Window, &c., is not satisfactory nomenclature; and as it may be proved that these mysterious openings were used for various purposes, such as witnessing mass, receiving the host, confession, doles, &c., in

connection with *solitarii*, or lepers, or persons inadmissible to the interior, a more comprehensive name is required. The unusual number is accounted for by the existence of a spring a mile and a half off, which in the fourteenth century was more celebrated than any other for the cure of leprosy: a building that was formerly a residence for as many as fourteen priests is still standing, and is contiguous to the churchyard."

Melton Mowbray.

VINCENT WING.

ANOTHER EMENDATION OF SHAKESPEARE which has escaped all erudite commentators, as being much too obvious to deserve their notice:—In "Macbeth," Act ii, scene 2., Lady Macbeth is made to say:

"It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman
Which gives the *stern'st* good night."

As there is nothing *stern* in the hooting of the owl, there seems little doubt Shakespeare must have written "Which gives the *sternes* good night," *sterne* being the old English word for star, and being still in use in many parts of Scotland.

Edinburgh.

M.

Replies.

THE HISTORY OF BEER AND BREWERS (vol. i., pp. 17, 49, 82).—In early times the trade of brewing would seem to have been carried on by women. Mr. W. A. Lower ("English Surnames," vol. i., p. 114) quotes Sir John Skene's "Borough Laws," wherein "browsters" are described as "Wemen quha brewes aill to be sauld;" also an old Scottish statute running thus:—"Gif *she* makes gude aill, that is sufficient, But gif *she* makes evill aill, she shall pay aucht shillings, or shall be put upon the cockstule, and the aill sall be distributed to the pure folke." Again, in the Customal of the town of Rye (Holloway's "History of Rye," p. 155) is the entry: "If a bruster free hath made ale and sell it in the foreign, in fairs, or in markets, and the lord of the soil will distress *her* against her will for the sale of the said ale," &c.

J. BARLEYCORN.

ST. ALBAN'S WORTHIES (vol. i., p. 85).—As a former resident for some years in this ancient and interesting town, I will endeavour to give some answer to "G. B." Taking them in chronological order, the first most noteworthy persons are, of course, Saint Alban and Amphibalus. Then follow Offa, King of Mercia, and too many royal personages to mention here. Nicholas Breakepeare was a native of Abbots-Langley, near St. Alban's, and was refused admission to the monastery, on the ground of insufficiency of learning, by Robert de Gorham (eighteenth Abbot of St. Alban's, from 1151 to 1168); though afterwards Pope Adrian IV.

Matthew of Paris, the celebrated historian, took the religious habit in this Abbey in the year 1217. The French king, John, was resident for a time in the monastery, in custody of Thomas de la Mare (thirtieth Abbot, from 1349 to 1396). The guide-books will point out many illustrious persons' burial-places in the Abbey; and in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* for the year 1870 will be found a large mass of information. George Tankerfield suffered martyrdom here 26th August, 1555. The poet Cowper resided here a year and a-half. The late distinguished antiquary, Mr. Peter Cunningham, F.S.A., was my next door neighbour at St. Alban's: see *The Reliquary, Quarterly Archaeological Journal and Review*, London, J. R. Smith, for January, 1870. vol. x., p. 140.

HENRY W. HENFREY, F.R.H.S., &c.

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THE Abbots of St. Alban's were, no doubt, like many of the kind men of considerable note and influence in their time; but whether their lives if known in detail would add to the lustre of the town is not for me to say. It is, however, only just to observe that most modern writers are somewhat indebted to them, or rather to their biographers, for the many little interesting scraps which help to fill up the blank spaces in our local histories, and thus forming a sort of connecting link between the past and present. Perhaps the few following fragments will be helpful to "G. B." Eadfrith, a noble Saxon, the fifth Abbot of St. Alban's, was a very liberal man; he built several houses in the town at his own cost, and procured a confirmation of the privileges of the Abbey with a grant for a new market, upon which the town became a borough. He also built the churches of St. Peter, St. Michael, and St. Stephen. Aldred, the eighth, broke up the caverns and subterraneous works of the ancient Verulam, because he found them a shelter for thieves. Alfrie, the eleventh Abbot, wrote a life of St. Alban, and added much to the wealth of the church by purchasing of the king the parks and woods of Kingsbury. Leofstan, the twelfth, cut down the woods near the edge of the Chitern, *vid* Watling-street (see his life by Camden). Frederick, the thirteenth, a Saxon by blood, "made the boldest stand against the Conqueror," at the decisive battle of Hastings. Nicholas Breakespeare, a native of King's-Langley, afterwards Adrian IV., made an application to become Abbot of St. Alban's but was refused on the ground of his insufficiency in learning to fill such an important office. Matthew, the brother of Garine (born at Cambridge), the twentieth Abbot of St. Alban's, built a school in this town, and was honoured with the greatest number of scholars of any school in England, *temp.* Richard I. The noted William de Trumpington was the twenty-second Abbot. John of Berkhamstead was the Abbot at the time when

the body of Queen Eleanor rested in this town on its way to London. Richard de Wallingford, a fine scholar and a man of good repute. He built (or repaired) several mills belonging to the Abbey in his time, and gave a clock of such extraordinary work, that it "exceeded all that were in England." In the fourth of Richard II., Walter Tyler and Jack Straw caused considerable confusion in this town, owing to some of the townsmen joining them, which put the Abbot, Thomas de la Mare, in great fear. John de Whethamsted was a man of some importance in his day. He was the thirty-third and thirty-fifth Abbot of St. Alban's, and died fourth Edward IV. His works have very recently been re-published (see an account of him in Weever's works, taken from the Cott MSS. British Museum. John Stock, thirty-fourth Abbot, elected from Wallingford. In his days St. Alban's was the scene of a great action between the House of York and Lancashire, "as the churches and churchyards could show, if the bones of the slain were uncovered." William Alban, LL.D., a native of this town, from which he took his name. In his time the art of printing was introduced into England by W. Caxton. It was first used in Westminster Abbey, and afterwards brought to the Abbey of St. Alban's by John Insomuch, a monk and schoolmaster here. The great Wolsey was the thirty-ninth Abbot of St. Alban's. His life is too well known for me to mention anything but his name, which may serve for reference. Richard Bozeman, once Prior of Norwich, was the last Abbot, who quietly resigned the seal of the Convent to the Commissioners, by which the whole estate was conveyed to the Crown. Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban's, may claim a place among the worthies of this town. See his works by Mr. Spedding, also the poems of Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's, by A. B. Grosart. *Notes and Queries*, iv. s., vol. vi., pp. 40, 140, 177, 221, &c. Weever seemed to think that Sir John Mandevile was born at St. Alban's(?). Sir Berlin Entwistle, Knight, fell during the wars between York and Lancaster, and was buried in St. Peter's Church. William Clark, D.D., Dean of Westminster, was born in parish, and died September 22, 1677. Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., Master of the Rolls, was a nobleman well known at St. Alban's in his day. See epitaph in St. Michael's Church. John Giles was a native of St. Alban's. He is said to have been, for his Divinity-Lectures read at Oxford, a contemporary and friend of Bishop Grossthead. Sir Francis Pemberton received his early education in this town. Sir John King was born at St. Alban's, February 5, 1628. He was appointed by Charles II. one of his council, and solicitor-general to His Royal Highness Duke of York. Died 29th June, 1677. Dr. Cradock preached his funeral sermon. James Shirley, the poet, laboured in or

near this town before he embraced the Catholic faith. The eminent Philip Doddridge, son of the Nonconformist rector of Shepperton, co. Midd., received a great part of his education at a private school in this town. Nathaniel Cotton, physician and poet, kept a house for the reception of lunatics in this town. The following list of persons were donors to the parish of St. Alban's:—Richard Ranshaw, Thomas Lathbury, Thomas Hall, Richard Plat, Robert Skelton, Thomas Gawen, W. Smyth, Anna Goldsmith, Bray Norris, Jane Nicholas, and Richard Hale.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

CÆSAR'S DEBARCATIONS ON THE ENGLISH COAST (vol. i., pp. 52, 81).—I may inform "E. J. K." that Professor (now Sir G. B.) Airy did not write a *book* on the matter. If he did, I never heard of it. He wrote an essay or paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv., 1852, entitled, "On the place of Julius Cæsar's departure from Gaul for the Invasion of Britain, and the place of his landing in Britain, &c." On page 82, line 3, of LONG AGO, is an error. The name of the place is "Wissant" always, not "Wiessant or Ouessant." Mr. Harris has used my first edition of Cæsar, and not the second, in which there are remarks on Wissant, pp. 278, 285. I think that there are not "evidently the remains of a harbour" at Wissant; but I do not deny that there may have been some kind of harbour in Cæsar's time. I do not, however, admit that there was a harbour large enough to contain Cæsar's fleet. Everything is sanded up except a passage in the dunes, through which a small stream now runs into the sea. Also, Cæsar did not want a harbour. He drew up his ships on the shore of Britain where he landed, and he could do the same on the extensive sands of Wissant. Mr. Harris further says "There is also (at Wissant) a Roman encampment, to which I am surprised that Mr. Long has not alluded." I did not speak of it in my first edition of Cæsar, because I had not seen it. I have seen it since and spoken of it in my second edition of Cæsar, in a note (p. 285), headed "Wissant." I do not believe that this place, which the people now name Mont Coupé, or the Cut Mountain, or Fort César, is a Roman encampment. I believe that it is a place of defence made by the Morini, and if it as old as Cæsar's time, Labienus, who had charge of Itius (Wissant) while Cæsar was in Britain on his second expedition, may have used it; but it is not large enough to have contained all his men. There is in Appendix i. to vol. iv. of my "Decline of the Roman Republic," a discussion of Cæsar's two invasions of Britain. But I have said little of Wissant there; and nothing about Airy's opinion of Cæsar landing at Pevensey. It is impossible to reconcile Airy's opinion with Cæsar's narrative.

GEORGE LONG.

"NON DEERIT ALTER AUREUS" (vol. i., p. 85).—The pivot-words in this sentence, and on which its whole force and meaning turns, are *alter* and *aureus*. Taking these, not in their *literal*, but in a sense somewhat remote from, but still akin to, their primary signification, we shall easily come to the true interpretation, for instance, *alter* as marking *similarity of one object with another*, *aureus* as denoting *physical and mental excellence*. Examples of the usage are not rare. Thus of the former we have *alterego*, *my second-self*, and "*pater ipse*, Amilcar, *Mars alter*" ("Livy" xxi., 10), my father Amilcar himself, *another Mars*; of the latter—"et vires, animumque, *moresque Aureos* educit ad astra," Horace, "*Carm.*" iv. 2, 22, 23, extols his strength, his magnanimity, and splendid virtues. With these words so rendered the English would come out, *another, or a successor, as worthy as himself shall not be wanting to him*. The motto, most likely, has a history, probably known to your correspondent. Of this I can say nothing beyond conjecture, which is that it may have been given, as a mark of honour to some member of the family for some signal act of bravery or service, but at the same time, so worded as to encourage the conviction that there would not be wanting to him, and to his house, others equally distinguished with himself. The word governed by the verb, I take to be a dative pronoun, *mihi, illi, or ipsi*, as the case may require, that is, as to whether the person is saying it of himself, or another is saying it of him. I feel pretty sure that the above is the correct translation, and hope it may be satisfactory to "A Collateral Don."

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

Patching Rectory, Arundel.

THE WATCH AT SOMERSET HOUSE (vol. i., p. 52).—I frequently saw the watch dial at Somerset House in the years 1829-33, in the situation described by your correspondent; namely, between two of the first floor windows, near the southern end of the eastern side of the quadrangle. I must, however, add that I can say nothing in confirmation of the romantic story which then used to be told of how it got there, for I then learned from one very likely to be well informed, Mr. Dent, the well-known chronometer maker, that the watch dial had been affixed when I saw it, as a test object for telescopic purposes to be seen from the other side of the quadrangle, I think by some department of the Navy Office.

EDWARD SOLLY.

ANONYMOUS LATIN PROVERB (vol. i., pp. 51, 83).—I will, as briefly as I can, say what I have to say anent the misquotation of Euripides. I felt when I was copying the Greek line it was a most unmetrical one, but having no Thesaurus at hand, I was not aware that the word *ἀποφρενοῦς* has no existence in Greek. If Mr. Tew will refer to the edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" (or, other editions, I imagine) from which I quoted, he will find that

from the words "Perhaps no scrap of Latin," &c., to "a Greek Iambic," is a quotation of a footnote by Malone, although not correctly marked as one in LONG AGO, probably, I omitted to place inverted commas after the word "Iambic." The Greek line, as quoted, must have horrified your classical correspondent, and I am greatly obliged to him for his mild criticism. I can scarcely feel that I am not to blame, although I only quoted the words of another. As regards *demento*, Mr. Tew cites an instance of its use by Lactantius; but am I wrong in saying it is not to be found in Ovid, Virgil, or Horace? Your correspondent, Mr. Wallis, says that the word "seems to be a coinage of very obvious derivation, but of no authority."

FREDK. RULE.

THE ANTIQUITY OF SMOKING (vol. i., p. 19).—The answer to the original question overlooks the most complete and varied collection concerning smoking ever yet formed, viz., the museum of pipes, snuff-boxes, &c., &c., collected by Mr. William Bragge, F.S.A., of Sheffield, during the last twenty years. This includes at least six thousand pipes of all sorts, not merely costly or curious pipes, but pipes of every date and from all parts of the world where any form of smoking has been known. There are pipes from walrus-tooth from the Esquimaux, and of gourds from Central Africa, pipes from Norway and from the Falkland Isles, pipes from the grave-mounds of Ohio, and from China and Japan. Not only pipes, but *rappes* (graters) for snuff, snuff-boxes, hundreds of tobacco jars, and wrapping papers, scores of samples of tobacco, and ancient and modern means of getting fire, and some hundreds of rare and curious books about tobacco form this very wonderful collection. Not only to "lovers of the weed" is this great gathering of the "pipes of all peoples" interesting, but the specimens are valuable as examples of the industry and art of all ages and all lands. Mr. Bragge has, I believe, generously lent the larger part of his collection for exhibition at South Kensington this year, and thus "Tabac" will find that I have very much understated its interest and value.

SAMUEL TIMMINS.

Birmingham.

MARCH PLAYED AT THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS (vol. i., p. 85).—Miss Agnes Strickland has mentioned the tradition to which your correspondent, "Avalonensis," refers in her "Mary Stewart," the seventh volume of "The Lives of the Queens of Scotland." A footnote to page 487 (the third edition, 1859), says:—"An adagio piece of old music, of a similar character to 'The Death March in Saul,' has been lately discovered in MS. at Oxford, with a statement that it was performed on Queen Mary's entrance into the hall at Fotheringhay; but as there is no mention of music in any of the minute contemporary ac-

counts of her execution, it is more probable that it was played to amuse the people who thronged the courts of the castle without; and it is a remarkable fact that this air, which, according to the slow time arranged, produces the most solemn and pathetic effect conceivable, is discovered, when played fast, to be the old popular tune called 'Jumping Joan,' invariably played in those days, and sung with appropriate words to brutalise the rabble at the burning of a witch. The adagio arrangement, however, proves that if this detestable exercise of malice were decreed by Mary Stuart's foes to embitter her last moments, it was defeated by the band performing it in the solemn style of church music, as a funeral march." The music was published, I believe, for the first time, in *Once a Week*, January 30, 1869, where the writer (the Editor, Mr. E. S. Dallas), stated that he had communicated this among other local traditions to Miss Strickland when she was publishing the volumes of her "Mary Stewart."

SPARKS HENDERSON WILLIAMS, F.R.H.S.

18, Kensington-crescent.

ROUND CHURCHES (vol. i., p. 85).—As the Knights Templars always built their churches after the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, I feel no doubt that if they be unusually dark, they were made so by design, and would in this, as in every other feature, be close imitations of the original. Not having been at Jerusalem myself, I cannot speak personally as to whether the Church of the Sepulchre be more than commonly dark or not, but from the description of it in books of travel, I should certainly judge it to be so, and this from the number of lamps which are always spoken of as burning in various parts of the building. I would suggest to "Th. B." that he cannot do better than to consult Dean Stanley's book on "Palestine."

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

THE ELEANORE CROSSES (vol. i., p. 85).—Mr. John Abel's work on the Eleanore Crosses was published by Messrs. Abel and Sons, of Northampton, in large folio, illustrated by photographs, shortly after the death of the Prince Consort.

J. TOM BURGESS.

COWPER AT ST. ALBAN'S (vol. i., p. 85).—The poet Cowper went to St. Alban's in the year 1763. His friends had procured his appointment as Clerk of the Journals in the House of Lords, in the belief that his personal attendance would not be required—but a parliamentary dispute rendered it necessary that he should appear at the bar of the House. His terrors on this occasion arose to such a height that they utterly overwhelmed his reason; his great diffidence made him conceive that whatever knowledge he might previously acquire, it would all forsake him at the bar of the House—his mind gave way, and he was

under the cruel necessity of relinquishing the prospect of a station so severely formidable to a frame of such singular sensibility. Finding it impossible to restore tranquillity to his mind, his friends determined to place him under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Alban's; an eminent physician, and one who being also a scholar and a poet, was eminently fitted for the charge. From December, 1763, to the following July, Cowper laboured under the severest sufferings of mental depression; the skilful care of Dr. Cotton then began to tell upon him, and the indescribable load of religious despondency was gradually removed. In June, 1765, Cowper was sufficiently recovered to leave St. Alban's, and went to reside for a time at Huntingdon. For further details see "Hayley's Life of Cowper," 1803, i.

EDWARD SOLLY.

PERHAPS "Quid pro quo" does not recollect that the poet was placed under the care of Dr. Cotton, who kept a house for the reception of lunatic patients at St. Alban's, on the 7th of December, 1763. Cowper quitted St. Alban's for Huntingdon on the 17th of June, 1763. See life of Cowper in the Aldine edition of the Poets; probably other lives would give further particulars.

HENRY W. HENFREY, F.R.H.S., &c.

"BESSIE BELL AND MARY GRAY" (vol. i., pp. 49, 78).—In my desire to closely follow the children's amusement, I did not deem it necessary to say that Derbyshire folks knew aught of the sad fate of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray. In the face, however, of the very interesting notes by our friends from over the border, I am glad that my former note said so little. I was taught to say the rhyme in the children's game thus:—

"Betsy Bell and Mary Gray
Were two bonnie lasses,
They built a house on yonder kno',
And covered it o'er with rashes."

The village children altered it (or had it altered for them) to suit themselves. The transition of the name Gray to Green is very easily accounted for. The ordinary pronunciation of the word "Grey" by uneducated Derbyshire people is *gree(n)*, the "n" being added unconsciously; and though but faintly heard, is quite sufficient to make it "green."

The first two verses of the ballad quoted by Thomas Ross, were known in Derbyshire a quarter of a century ago. I have also two lines of a verse which seems to belong to a third verse, or to one which does not appear in the ballad.

"I canna chose between ye twa,
Ye are sic bonnie lasses."

The ballad, as given by Thomas Ross, scarcely seems complete. I hope the rest of it may yet be procured.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

Queries.

LINES QUOTED BY TOM NASH.—Can any of your correspondents inform me of the original source of the following:—

—————"Go from my garden, go,
For there no flowers for thee do grow."

Which I find introduced by Tom Nash into his "Lenten Stuff, or the Description and first Procreation and Increase of the town of Great Yarmouth. London: 1599." The context is—"bidding her (as it runs in the old song)—go," &c.

CHARLES HINDLEY.

Rose Hill Terrace, Brighton.

"TO HELL THE BUILDING."—Will any of your numerous readers tell me in what counties of England to cover in with a roof is "to hell the building;" and thatchers are styled "helliers?"

FREDERICK RULE.

SANENESS.—Is this word to be found in any sixteenth century dictionary? or can your readers supply me with an instance of the use of the word by one of our writers of that period?

Ashford, Kent.

FREDERICK RULE.

SHEBEEN.—In the North of England the word "shebeen" denotes a house, generally one of ill-repute, where spirituous and other inebriating liquors can be obtained at any hour of the day or night in defiance of the licensing laws. I shall be glad to know the etymology of the word "shebeen."

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

SIMNEL CAKES.—Last year a discussion as to the correct name of the Bury cakes took place in one of the Manchester daily papers—the *Examiner*, I think. I do not know the result of the discussion, but remember that some held out for "simnel" as being the correct name, and others for "symblin" or "simlin." Can LONG AGO say which is the correct name?

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

AN ANCIENT NEWSPAPER (vol. i., p. 92).—The *Stamford Mercury*, of February 14, 1873, noticing the re-issue of the *Reading Mercury* on its 150th birthday, says:—"Of the 1,500 newspapers published in Great Britain, ten only have been in existence more than a century and a-half, and of these the *Stamford Mercury* is the oldest." There is still a doubt as to the exact age of the "oldest" newspaper. Is it reserved for LONG AGO to solve the vexed question—the date of the first publication of the *Stamford Mercury*?

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—"The Christian Sketch Book," by J. Burns, sixth edition, London, 1830, part ii., contains what purports to be the copy of a letter which the duke, in prospect of his approaching dissolution, addressed to his friend, the Rev. Dr. Isaac Barrow; and apart from its intrinsic

value to the world, as the dying testimony of an eminent profligate to the powers of religion, it seems to have possessed at that time a special and peculiar interest as a "Sequel to a Manuscript"—words which from being italicised under Buckingham's signature, were probably written by the recipient, who was his *particular* friend. It is respecting this special feature that I am solicitous for information, and I shall feel grateful to any reader of LONG AGO who will be good enough to elucidate this MS. reference for me. ROYLE ENTWISLE.

Farnworth, Bolton.

GREEK PATERÆ FROM INDIA.—In the *Times* of March 18th, the Indian correspondent wrote from Calcutta, and stated a fact which I imagine worth a place in LONG AGO; viz., "The sons of the ruler of Badakspan told Wood, when on his way to the source of the Oxus, that they were descendants of Alexander the Great, and they gave Dr. Lord, his companion, two Greek pateræ of silver, which are *now* in the India Office Library." I would ask, have any of your readers seen these? and is there anything worth noting respecting them?

H. M. WILKINSON.

STEVENAGE, HERTS.—Driving into this moribund but pretty place, from Welwyn, I noticed on the off-side of the old turnpike-road, just before you come to the town, six large grassy mounds. The local tradition is that his Satanic Majesty brought the earth from a neighbouring wood, where, it is said, six corresponding pits may be seen, with a mound in a line with them, where he dropped his last load, which he had intended for a seventh mound. The story is of the same family as that of the "Devil's Dyke;" but I would like to know whether these road-side mounds have ever been opened or examined by intelligent inquirers?

ROADSTER.

STEPNEY CHURCH.—I have seen it stated more than once that in the parish church of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, there is a stone bearing an inscription, the first line of which is,

"Of Carthage great I was a stone."

I have, on two separate visits, carefully examined the ancient church, but can find no trace of such an inscription, nor anyone in the neighbourhood intelligent enough to afford me any assistance, although an official to whom I was directed said "There *was* something of the kind somewhere about the church." I should be glad to know, through the medium of LONG AGO, if there be any foundation for the statement. CIVITAS.

ABORIGINAL IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.—Can any of the readers of LONG AGO account for the following remarkable coincidence? As special Commissioner for an Australian Colony at the International Exhibition of 1862, I had in my court a "trophy,"

formed of native arms collected in the colony, among which were some oblong shields with a succession of border lines in various colours. The late Mr. Christy (a great collector of native war implements, who had just presented a fine collection to the Museum of St. Petersburg), called my attention to an identically similar (corresponding in every particular of shape and ornamentation) set of shields in the African Court, the succession of colours in the borders being entirely to match, as if they were all made from one pattern? The obvious inference would be that they are made somewhere or other for export and "trafficker" with native savages, but I am assured, so far as Australia is concerned, that they are found in the possession of "interior" tribes, who have had no previous communication with outsiders, and that the natives have a ready knack of making them and "scooping" the inside to fit the arm, and that the very nature of the pigments used for the colouring is a secret known only among themselves.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Restorations.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—Excepting the pavement, the restoration of the Lady Chapel of this Cathedral has at length been completed. The decorative painting on the roof of the choir has also been finished. The refitting of the choir and the restoration of the eastern transept and the choir aisles are next to be proceeded with—all of which work will be commenced forthwith, a sub-committee having been appointed during the past week to obtain information and report upon the character and arrangement of the ancient fittings. Lord Eldon has recently given a donation of £500. Of the Restoration Fund £558 11s. 9d. remains in hand, and of the Hamilton Memorial Fund £2,694 2s. 3d.

Research and Discovery.

DISCOVERY OF A SARCOPHAGUS.—The Rev. Robert B. Roe thus describes the recent discovery of a stone sarcophagus, or coffin, in the churchyard of Melbury Osmond:—"In digging a grave for one of our oldest and most respected inhabitants, for whom this particular spot had been for years reserved as being near her relatives, at a depth of about eighteen inches from the surface a large flat stone was discovered, to which my attention was called, and, expecting from its appearance and position that it formed the cover of a stone coffin, I had the earth carefully excavated around, and the lid, with a cross (in relief) the whole length of the cover was found. The lid itself was in three pieces, and barely covered the coffin, which

measures six feet nine inches in length, and is two feet five inches wide at the head, and one foot eight inches at the foot. The coffin is a massive one, of Hamhill stone, ten inches deep, a place for the head being formed in it, as is usual. The earth had found its way in at different places, but there was nothing else in the coffin with the exception of two small pieces of bone, and a piece of lead, about as large as a shilling. The cover is formed of conglomerate stone, which, it is suggested, came from Henstridge Ash. I think it probable that this may have been lifted before, although the 'oldest inhabitant' cannot remember the ground ever having been disturbed. Until the last few years this was a 'close' parish, no 'foreigners' ever coming here to reside, and no family leaving—indeed the names Childs and Pitcher, in which half the inhabitants now delight, appear on our registers for more than 300 years, and every family had its own particular burial-ground, with which no stranger intermeddled, and this piece has been set aside for the Palmer family from time immemorial. There is a story that a similar coffin was found here many years ago, and, if so, it was covered up again, as no trace can be discovered of it. At Abbotsbury there is one, on the cover of which is the figure of a monk, and I believe another may be seen in the church at Cerne, whilst there is a third at Coker, near Yeovil. The one to which my account refers will be lifted from its bed, and placed on a large stone in the churchyard, near the entrance."—*Dorchester Telegram*, March 14.

ATHENS.—A discovery of interest to antiquarians has just been made at Athens. Some years ago a rich Greek, by name Zeppa, died in Wallachia, bequeathing a large sum of money for the revival of the Olympian Games, which were to be adapted to the requirements of modern society and civilisation. After much controversy it was decided to erect an institution for this purpose in the large plot of land lying between the Palace Gardens and the Temple of Jupiter Olympus. About twelve years since several patches of mosaic of the Roman period, and some walls built of common stone and mortar, and of an apparently modern period, were accidentally unearthed at this very spot: but their nature was not such as to incite further excavations. Lately, however, while levelling the land for the site of the Olympian Exhibition building, the workmen found more remains of ancient constructions; and, after a few cartloads of earth had been removed, the trunks of two statues larger than life were discovered. The statues were lying at a depth of only four feet at a spot where the ground rises gently into an almost imperceptible hillock—one is of a male, and the other of a female figure, and both are evidently of the Roman epoch. Their hands and arms are missing, but enough remains of them to determine the deities represented. These

are Æsculapius and Hygeia. The legs of Æsculapius were found broken off, also three fragments of the arm of Hygeia, holding a cup; into which the serpent descending from her left shoulder dips its head. Of this serpent five pieces also have been dug up.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY IN PARIS.—A singular discovery has been made at the old Conciergerie in Paris. At the Court of Cassation fire had destroyed two out of the tree towers, and a few days ago the workmen engaged in repairing that named after St. Louis, came suddenly upon a mysteriously deep well. This was contrived curiously in the wall facing the quay, and proves to be nothing less than the fatal dungeon of the old palace of St. Louis. Yet none of the historians of the Conciergeries mention it, and chance and mischance only have now made it known. An opening of two square yards in one of the turrets reveals a horrid tunnel reaching the level of the Seine. There it forms a gallery sloping downwards to the bed of the river. The attempt to penetrate into this dreadful dungeon was fruitless, as the interior is lined with sharp iron spears and points, which cross each other in every direction. When this Tower St. Louis was used occasionally as the dwelling of the kings of France, captives of note were confined in its underground prisons, and when the powers that were became anxious to get rid of any one of them, they led him through a passage formed in the interior of the wall towards this newly-discovered dungeon. A secret door was opened, and he was precipitated into the yawning chasm, and there, transfixed by spikes, he perished in slow torture. Of course, it may be easily imagined that it was only portions of skeletons that ever reached the bed of the Seine.—*Globe*.

EGYPT.—"An archæologist, Dr. Ebers, residing in Egypt for some months, has just discovered," says the *General German Gazette*, "in the Abd-el-Ausuah, which forms part of the necropolis of Thebes, the tomb of a certain Amen-em-Heb, with an inscription of great historical interest. The writing contains the biography of the defunct for the use of generations to come, and declares that personage to have lived under the eighteenth dynasty (equivalent to the tenth century before Christ); he took part in the warlike expeditions of Pharaoh Toutmes III., with whom he passed the Euphrates, and from whose hands he received distinctions of every sort for his exploits. The text even mentions the nature of the decorations in question."

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE PYRAMIDS.—The Pyramids of Egypt were constructed 4,000 years ago. Mr. Dixon, of England, has for some time been exploring the two remarkable chambers known as the king's and queen's chamber, in the interior of the great Pyramid. By means of a wire introduced

between the joints of the masonry, he found a space, and was thereupon induced to bore into the walls of the queen's chamber, when he discovered a passage way, eight by nine inches in dimensions, evidently a ventilating flue. Its terminus has not yet been found. Within the passage way he found a bronze hook, which is supposed to be the most ancient specimen of bronze now existing. He also found a piece of worked cedar wood and a granite ball, which latter is believed to have been an Egyptian weight. Its diameter is 2½ inches. As the walls behind which these articles were found were solid on the inner side of the chamber, it is believed that they were placed in the positions where they were found at the time the pyramid was erected.

DISCOVERY OF PILE-DWELLINGS.—An interesting discovery has recently been made by Dr. Jeutsch of remains of pile-dwellings in the bed of the Elster, near Leipzig. These traces of pre-historic man, which are so common in the lakes of Switzerland, and of some other parts of southern Europe, are very rare in central Germany; and, as far as we remember, no indications of the practice of building upon piles have hitherto been found so far north as Leipzig. In the immediate district no traces of its pre-historic inhabitants have previously been met with. These remains, which were discovered during some operations in the bed of the river at Plagwitz, consist of a number of oaken piles sharpened at the bottom, which have been driven into a bed of clay in rows, and a number of oak trunks lying horizontally in the same level as the upper end of the piles. The whole was covered by a considerable thickness of loam. The lower jaw of an ox, fragments of the antlers of deer, long bones of some mammal not yet determined, and shells of freshwater mussels have been found, besides pieces of charcoal and rough pottery; and in the loam about five feet below the surface there were two stone axes with ground edges.

Meetings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—February 20.—A. W. Franks, Esq., Director, in the chair. Mr. J. P. Collier exhibited and presented a broadside, entitled "A Decree betwene Churchyarde and Camell." The Marquis of Hertford exhibited, through Mr. E. P. Shirley, some Anglo-Saxon remains, found at Ragley Park, Warwickshire, including a gilt fibula of cruciform type, two other small fibulæ, a buckle, an iron knife, and a dagger blade in bronze sheath. The Royal Institution of Cornwall sent for exhibition the following objects, all found in Cornwall:—a Roman bronze figure of a bull; a bronze figure of our Saviour, from a crucifix of the fourteenth

century; a bronze penannular fibula; a bronze seal-ring of the fifteenth century; and another seal-ring of the same period, bearing the letters *i h r*. Mr. E. P. Shirley communicated a paper entitled "A Memoir and an Account of the Funeral Expenses of James Montagu, Bishop of Winchester, 1618."

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—February 26.—Gordon M. Hills, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. Mr. J. W. Grover exhibited and described a fragment, the lower part, of a Roman legionary eagle, of bronze, recently found among the excavations in Queen Victoria-street. Mr. E. Roberts sent for exhibition portions of a Roman mortar; three Roman sandals or soles of shoes; another of the time of Edward III.; a wooden clog, probably of the fourteenth century; and a delft jug, a pewter pattern, and a pewter salt-cellar, all of the seventeenth century. Mr. H. Syer Cuming, V.P., then read some remarks on water-pipes, in connection with the interesting specimen exhibited by Mr. Roberts at the last meeting; and he also exhibited another small leaden specimen from Beaulieu Abbey, Hants, of the thirteenth century. Mr. J. W. Grover made some remarks on this subject. Mr. J. W. Bailey sent the following objects, which were ably described by Mr. Cuming, pre-Roman—a deep blue glass bead of the bronze period; a Celtic *glain* or glass bead; and a globose bead, formed of layers of red, white, and blue enamel. Roman—a net-maker's *alveolus* or shuttle, of great rarity; the *capulus*, or haft, of a *scalprum*, or pen-knife; the *capulus*, or handle, of a *scalpellum* or lancet, bronze, but containing a portion of the iron blade; a small bronze, two pronged fork, used for trimming the wick of a lamp; a comb, of horn, with wooden teeth, of the fifth or six century. Mediæval—the cross-guard of a sword-hilt, thirteenth century; a small leaden effigy of St. James the Less, sixteenth century; a seal with the sign of St. George and the Dragon, from the front of a glass bottle of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited, on behalf of Dr. Kendrick, two curious mirrors, one was a pocket mirror in a case, of English work, date 1680; the other was a double mirror, having one side concave and one flat, early eighteenth century make. Mr. Hills exhibited a fine silver peg tankard, the property of R. Stainbank, Esq. Mr. Thomas Blashill read a paper by Mr. J. T. Irvine, of Bath, on the Roman Temples of Bath, which was accompanied by coloured drawings of proposed new restorations of the temples of Sol and Minerva. Mr. J. W. Grover discussed several points, stating that the before-mentioned deities represented no others than the sun and the moon, and said that there was evidence

that coal had been used by the Romans for keeping up a sacred and perpetual fire in the larger of these two temples, during the first century of our era. It was announced that the Annual Congress of the Association will be held this year at Sheffield, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, and probably during the last week in August next.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—February 26.—Sir P. de Colquhoun, V.P., in the chair. Mr. W. H. Turner communicated a paper "On Seals attached to Charters preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford," mentioning two seals of Anselm, Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, 1138-48; two seals of Hugh, Abbot from 1157 to 1179; and one of Sampson de Totington, Abbot from 1182 to 1211.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—February 27.—J. Winter Jones, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Mr. W. M. Wylie exhibited a cast of a gold brooch of the Carolingian period, bearing a *fleur de lis*, found in Hanover, and now in the museum at Mayence. Mr. R. Caulfield exhibited an early cross, probably once affixed to a shrine, of the tenth century; and a portion of the staff of a processional cross, of the fourteenth century; both found in the Chapter House, Cloyne. Mr. W. H. Hart communicated a paper "On some Northamptonshire Star-Chamber Proceedings," relating to some libellous verses on the officers of the ecclesiastical courts at Peterborough, *temp.* James I.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—March 4.—Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., in the chair. Eleven new members were elected. A paper was read, by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A., "On the Synchronous History of Assyria and Babylonia, translated from the Cuneiform Inscriptions." This most ancient historical document, which unfortunately exists in a very fragmentary condition, is a chronological history of the two kingdoms of Assyria and Babylonia from the fifteenth to the seventh centuries B.C., from the time of Karaindas to that of Shalmanesser, with whose invasion of Babylonia the record ends, and whose famous black marble obelisk is now in the British Museum. Mr. Sayce accompanied his translation with numerous historical and philological comments, and promised to translate some further historical tablets on another occasion. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Mr. François Lenormant, Professor Donaldson, Mr. R. Cull, Dr. Birch, Dr. Ginsburg, and Captain Wilson took part. Mr. Lenormant, a distinguished Assyrian scholar, who spoke in French, referred to the "Deluge Tablets," recently translated by Mr. George Smith, and testified to the immense value of the discovery, and the universal interest

awakened by it throughout the world. He said that many regarded the subject from different points of view; but the two most important, according to his own impressions, were, firstly, the revelation of the existence of an epic at Babylon, of parts of which these tablets consisted. It was important, inasmuch as M. Renan and other kindred writers, in the endeavour to establish certain opinions, had laid it down as a characteristic of the Semitic race that it had no epopee, and that it was incapable of executing one. It was curious to find in the "Deluge Tablets" a perfect cyclic epic in confutation of such a theory. Secondly, these tablets threw great light upon the Indian account of the same event. Doubts had been entertained, for some time past, whether this account was indigenous, the presence of a fish-god being, he might say, foreign to Indian mythology; but Mr. Smith's explanation put it beyond all doubt that the Babylonian and Indian traditions were identical.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 6.—Earl Stanhope, president, in the chair. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., read an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Troad." He stated that last year he visited the plains of Troy. The balance of opinion as to the true site of the city of Troy was clearly divided between Bunarbashi and Hissarlik: the rival claims resting principally in the distance of these places from the sea, and the courses of the rivers; but all theories suggested on these points were open to grave objections. After briefly passing in review the opinions of M. Chevalier, and remarking upon the inconsistency of some of the statements of Homer, Sir John observed that several writers had objected to the Bunarbashi theory, on the ground that the nature of the country would have rendered impossible the pursuit of Hector by Achilles three times round the walls of Troy. Ilium Novum had been regarded as the true site in the time of Alexander the Great, and the Romans subsequently held the same opinion. Yet there were differences of opinion about it then. Hissarlik failed to agree with Homer's description of Troy; since it was a mere hill, and in Priam's time must have been fifty feet lower than it is now. With regard to Bunarbashi, the author said that it was nine miles from the sea; but in the memorable battle between Patroclus and Hector, in which the former was killed, Homer relates that the Trojans drove the Greeks to their ships, and were in turn driven back to the walls of Troy so many times, that Troy could not have been nearly so far as that from the sea. No site could be said to accord thoroughly with the account given by Homer, and the examination of the tumuli threw little light upon the matter. That of Ajax

had been rifled long ago; while in that of Patroclus disinterment had not been proceeded with. The tumulus of Achilles had been opened by Count Choiseul, but the result was not very satisfactory. Sir John Lubbock concluded with some remarks upon the character of Helen; arguing, from Homer's account, that she could not have been a depraved and abandoned woman. In the discussion which ensued, Admiral Spratt said that he had made a visit to the Troad thirty years ago, and he could only offer what was his humble opinion on the subject of the site of Troy, after a detailed examination of the spot, with Homer in his hand. There were two streams; one, which was no doubt the Simois, having its sources in Mount Ida; the other, the Scamander, flowing from the heights of Bunarbashi. On one of the spurs of Bunarbashi there were the ruins of a city, and a portion of a wall six feet thick; and the Scamander, starting just beneath, confirmed him in the opinion that this was the true site. As to the distance from the sea, Pliny and Strabo had both placed Troy at the distance of twelve stadii (about one English mile). Although it was now nine miles, he considered that there was nothing incompatible in this, as the sea had been retiring ever since the Trojan war, and placing more and more land between the city and the sea. The president observed that it was curious to note that the privileges bestowed upon Ilium Novum in consideration of its being the reputed site of Troy had not increased its extent or its prosperity. He could not but think that a more exact and careful examination of the tumular barrows of the Troad would bring to light much important information, and therefore proposed a resolution to the effect that the society, after hearing the able paper read by Sir John Lubbock, and bearing in mind the satisfactory results of the expedition for the discovery of the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, undertaken with the aid of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, obtained by the exertions of the British Museum authorities, desired to make a similar appeal on behalf of an expedition to Troy to the well-known classical attainments and investigating spirit of Mr. Lowe, and thereby authorised the communication of the resolution to that gentleman. This was seconded by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., and carried unanimously. A resolution was also passed, authorising petitions to be sent in from the society in favour of Sir John Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 7.—Octavius Morgan, M.P., V.P., in the chair. The chairman exhibited a singular piece of carving in bone; and an *étui* case fitted with knife, fork, and other small articles, dating in

the latter part of the last century. The Rev. Edwin Jarvis sent a Sassanian seal of white cornelian, and two portions of a bronze frame of an *aumonière*, with inscriptions inlaid in silver, found in Lincoln. Mr. E. Pepys exhibited some small flint implements found in Lincolnshire. Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith sent nine curved swords of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in illustration of those recently exhibited, and which were inscribed *Edwardus Prins Anglie*. Those most resembling the inscribed swords had the appearance of being of German manufacture, and it was suggested by Mr. Hewitt, that as Henry VIII. had German artisans in his pay in England, the inscribed swords were not improbably made by them. Mr. S. A. Hankey exhibited and described a series of forty-nine playing cards, with engravings representing the conspiracy of Titus Oates. Mr. Oldfield and Mr. J. G. Nichols made some remarks on similar historical packs of cards. Mr. J. G. Waller read a paper "On some Wall Paintings recently discovered, particularly at South Leigh, Oxfordshire." He exhibited in connection with his paper some photographs of the wall paintings at South Leigh, and at Wisborough Green, Sussex. Mr. W. F. Vernon communicated "Supplementary Notes on the Silver Oar as a badge of Admiralty jurisdiction." Sir F. Smirke and Mr. O. Morgan took part in the discussion which ensued, and the latter referred to the earliest known representation of the oar, on a monument to a Sergeant of the Admiralty, *temp.* Henry VII., in the church at Abergavenny.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 12.—H. Syer Cuming, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The chairman announced in feeling terms the death of their active and distinguished member, the late Mr. J. W. Baily, an ardent archæologist, and the possessor of a fine collection. A vote of condolence with his bereaved family was unanimously passed, and his son, Mr. W. Baily, was elected unanimously to continue his father's membership. Mrs. Baily, in accordance with one of the last desires of her late husband, sent for exhibition the following articles, all of the Roman period, and found in the recent London excavations. Mr. H. Syer Cuming described them in his usual able and learned manner. Four iron knives (*cultri*) of various lengths, ranging from four to ten and a-half inches; one, with a wooden haft, had a ring for suspension. The *jugum* or beam of a *libra* or pair of scales, of yellow bronze, length 5½ inches. A *statera*, or steelyard, of iron, with a ring. The iron handle of a steelyard (*ansa statera*). The counterpoise or weight of a steelyard (*aequipondium*), made of yellow bronze. Three specimens, the only perfect ones found in

London, of the *clavis trochi*, a hook employed for trundling hoops, by the Roman boys. One specimen was brought by Mr. Cuming. A door-handle (*ansa ostii*) of bronze; it also served as a knocker. A portion of another bronze door-handle. A portion of a horizontal bar of a hinge, bronze, eighteen inches and a quarter in length. A nail from a Roman horse-shoe. Mr. E. Roberts and Mr. J. W. Grover made some remarks on these objects. The Rev. A. H. Cumming exhibited the following articles, from the neighbourhood of Helstone, Cornwall. A celt of green stone, an adze, an axe-head, a ball or amulet, and an ancient muller for grinding tin, all of stone. Some Roman coins and a bead, found in a kist-vaen. A seal, fifteenth century, probably of a Dutch merchant. A small brick found in a tumulus in the Channel Islands. Four specimens of old communion plate, one of which, a paten, was dated 1570. A flagon of Elizabethan ware, with a silver-gilt mounting, which was first used for domestic purposes, and then presented to a church for a sacramental flagon. Mr. H. S. Cuming, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Morgan remarked upon these articles and discussed some points, and the special thanks of the meeting were returned to Mr. A. H. Cumming. Mr. J. W. Grover exhibited an iron sword of an early period, found in the Thames' bed, near Queenhithe; also some modern knives from the south of Spain, Hungary, and Roumania. Mr. E. Roberts exhibited, from the excavations in Queen Victoria-street, a bone implement of the bronze age; a small jug of early Saxon pottery; a pitcher of the thirteenth century; an iron key of the fifteenth century; a very large and fine pitcher of the Elizabethan period; a mustard-pot of Fulham ware; a German drinking-mug of the sixteenth century; a wooden cup or wine bowl of the sixteenth century; and a fragment of a costrel, sixteenth century, perhaps Gubbio ware.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 20.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., president, in the chair. Two new members were elected. Mr. D. C. Elwes sent some notes and rubbings of uncommon coins. The Rev. William Allan sent for exhibition one of the new circular Japanese coins. Mr. Henry W. Henfrey exhibited a small collection of Bactrian coins, including a silver *obolus* of Eucratides the Great, a silver *hemidracma* of Apollodotus the Great, and copper coins of Azes. Mr. J. F. Neck exhibited a groat of Edward IV., coined at York, bearing the unpublished mint-mark of a *fleur de lis* over a crown. Mr. Richard Hoblyn exhibited a Scotch noble of Charles I., and a five-shilling piece (Scotch) of William III., reading "*Dei Gratia*" after the king's name only. Mr. Vaux exhibited a Bac-

trian copper coin of Menander. Mr. John Evans read a paper, written in French, by M. Imhoff-Blumer, "On the Legend T P I H on Greek Coins." The thanks of the meeting were returned to Mr. Evans for the able manner in which he translated this interesting paper into English as he went on. He also read another paper, communicated by Mr. Consul Rogers, "On Glass as a material for Standard Weights for Coins."

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, March 10th, John Ord Hall, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A., Hon. Sec., announced the recent decease of Mr. J. Walker Baily, an old and respected member of the society. He possessed, as is well known, a valuable collection of London antiquities, and seldom has there been a meeting of the society which has not been enriched by some contribution from his stores. Mr. Price next referred to an interesting photograph sent for exhibition by Mr. John E. Cussans. It is of a piece of sculptured marble about 18 inches square, and apparently a portion of a frieze. It was recently discovered in pulling down a part of the old Red Lion Inn at Hitchin, and had been used as an ordinary stone in the construction of the walls, other pieces of white marble were found which had been similarly employed as building materials. It appears to be classic work, and may have been brought from Verulam, or belonged to some Roman building in the immediate neighbourhood. The subject is a male and female figure in a chariot drawn by horses, behind which there appears a winged cupid-like form, the head-dress of the woman resembles that often seen in Greek and Roman sculpture, and the general treatment of the work is suggestive of the marbles discovered in the temple of Apollo Epicurius, near the ancient Phigalia in Arcadia, and now preserved in the British Museum. Mr. C. Golding exhibited a coloured drawing of a portion of the rood screen in Westham Church, Suffolk. The subject represented was that of the Transfiguration. Mr. George Browning exhibited a series of Greek and Roman antiquities acquired during a recent tour in Italy and a visit to the excavations on the site of the buried city of Pompeii. Mr. Browning described most of the objects exhibited. Among them were fragments from the Temple of Fortune at Præneste, or Palestrina, some specimens of tessellated pavement from the "House of the Dancing Girl," the villa of Diomedes, and the Temple of Jupiter in the Forum of Pompeii, some good examples of Roman lamps. A photograph of the magnificent mosaic representing the Battle of Issus, and now preserved in the Museum at Naples, some Etruscan vases, various specimens of coral and other objects. Mr. Henry W. King, Hon. Sec. of the Essex Archæological Society, read a paper entitled "Re-

marks on Three Inventories of the Household Goods and Effects of Sir John Shaa, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London, *temp.* Henry VII." He observed that these inventories related to Arden Hall, Sir John's seat in Essex, as well as to a house possessed by him in our own city, probably in Westcheap, and a third at Old Ford. They contain mention of his armoury, coverlids, garnishes of pewter, kitchen utensils, linens, and an enumeration of the various tools used in goldsmith's work. He was a goldsmith and a great woolstapler in 1482. Sir John was knighted on the field by Edward IV., and made a baronet. He became Lord Mayor in 1501, and died five years later, viz., in December, 1505. Mr. King proceeded to give extracts from his will, and concluded with some copious references to the inventories which will shortly be presented at length in the transactions of the society.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. James Drummond, R.S.A., read a paper on the subject, of Mediæval Processions which was illustrated by a large and beautiful series of engravings, etchings, &c., of great rarity. Mr. Drummond remarked that mediæval triumphal processions illustrated the costume, armour, and habits of the people of different nations and at various dates with a correctness which was often looked for in vain in other quarters. Between triumphs and processions he drew a line of difference—under the former classing such as had not in reality taken place, but which represented correctly the armour, costume, &c., of the period delineated; the other being much more interesting, as having been a reality and depicted by one who witnessed, or who, perhaps, took a share in the pageant. Of the former class, the best known were the triumph of Maximilian I., a series of 135 large woodcuts showing forth the glory of the reign of the Emperor. Although these cuts were executed between 1515 and 1519, yet they were not published as a set till 1796, the blocks having been scattered after Maximilian's death, and were only brought together again and deposited beside the original drawings in the Imperial Library at Vienna in the year 1779. A good idea was given of the gorgeousness of the original drawings on vellum, and which are supposed to be by Hans Burgmar, Mr. Drummond's copy of the book having some fifty of the plates painted and emblazoned from the originals. Albert Durer's triumphal car consists of eight plates. The Emperor is seated on this highly ornamental car attended by female figures, representing Justice, Truth, Clemency, and other virtues, holding towards him triumphal wreaths. The original drawing is in the British Museum. There was also shown De Hooghis' Triumph of John Sobieski as King of Poland in 1614. The

Triumph of Julius Cæsar by the well-known Italian engraver in wood, Andre Andreani, after the famous pictures now at Hampton Court by Andria de Mantegna, was also exhibited. These woodcuts were published in 1598, and are admirable specimens of "block" printing, a process which gives the effect of clever drawings in monochrome. The original etchings by Mantegna for three of the pictures were shown by Mr. Laing. Next came processions proper, and the one for which Mr. Drummond claimed most attention was the masterly series of etchings by Nicolaus Hogenberg of the pageant at Bologna in 1529, on the occasion of the crowning of Charles V., by Pope Clement VII., as King of Italy and Lombardy. This, it seems, is of the greatest rarity and claims a high place, not only as an artistic performance, but as a trustworthy record of this important meeting, and presents us with an interesting gallery of historical portraits of many who figured prominently in that stirring period. It was dedicated to Charles V., who seems to have paid for its execution. The next paper, by Dr. John Alexander Smith, gave an account of some curious early remains which he visited last summer with Mr. James Melvin, Bonnington, Ratho, in that neighbourhood. On the top of Tormain Hill (in Gaelic, Tor Maen, the hill of the stone) he was shown a group of those curious early carvings in the trap rock which have been described as sculpturings of cups and concentric circles. They are partly covered by the soil, and were discovered by Mr. Melvin. On the shoulder of the same hill is the Witches' Stone, described by Dr. Daniel Wilson as a cromlech, but in regard to which Dr. Smith was inclined to follow Sir James Simpson's view, that there was not sufficient ground for so styling it. Two miles southward on the Kaims Hill are the vestiges of an early fortification, consisting of a triple wall drawn round the sides of the hill, and within this defensive line on a level plat under one of the shoulders of the hill a large number of hut circles. The next paper, by John Macpherson, M.D., was an examination of the names of Clan Chattan and what they indicate. In the next paper, Mr. R. R. Brash, Cork, gave the results of his examination of the Ogham inscription on the Newton pillar-stone, Aberdeenshire.

AT A SALE of rare books and manuscripts the other day, Burns' poems, the first edition, was bought by Mr. Pickering, the publisher, for £19 10s.; and another publisher of Piccadilly gave £26 10s. for a copy of Sir David Lindsay's works, dated Edinburgh, 1597. The Felton portrait of Shakespeare, a rare relic, found a purchaser at the price of £87.

Items.

DISCOVERY OF A TOMB.—A few days ago Mr. Howel Pugh, of Tyddyn-bach Farm, in the parish of Llanfachreth, near Dolgelly, discovered a vault, containing human remains, in a field which he was preparing to plough. The field rises abruptly in the centre, like several other fields in the locality, and on this eminence stood, and had stood, it may almost be said, from time immemorial, a huge stone, which interfered with ploughing operations. Mr. Pugh, therefore, determined to move it, though the task was one of considerable difficulty. It was at first proposed to resort to blasting, but eventually the stone was dragged away by a team of horses. A deep hole was then found on the spot which had been covered by the stone, and at the bottom of the hole very dark earth mixed with stones. With the aid of a crowbar Mr. Pugh discovered that there was probably a cavity lower down, and a little excavation revealed a stone vault containing human remains, a brass dagger, and a gold ring. It suggested that the tomb is that of a soldier who fell in one of the battles which were fought in this locality, and that several similar tombs might be discovered. The stone, it is said, bore no inscription. The farm is the property of Mr. John Vaughan, of Nannau. —*Cambrian News*.

CONTEMPORARIES OF BURNS.—Nearly all the contemporaries of Burns in Dumfries, where the poet spent the closing years of his life, have now passed away. Of the two or three who still remember him (says a local writer), one is John Brodie, now a veteran of 96 years. John, when a boy, was often about the poet's house in Bank-street, and used to run messages for Mrs. Burns. He distinctly recollects seeing the poet burning a "barrowful" of written papers soon after coming into town from the farm of Ellisland.

TUSCAN RECORDS.—"The National Library of Florence," says the *Nazione*, "in conformity with a clause in the treaty signed with Austria on the 6th January, 1871, and by order of the Italian Minister of Finance, has just restored to the heirs of the former Duke, Leopold II. of Tuscany, a manuscript on vellum. That writing is the only one of the rich and precious collection that the heirs of the ducal family have reserved to themselves, on condition that the other books and manuscripts should remain always in Florence. The one in question is dated 1588, and is a small octavo volume with miniatures in the German style, and initial letters coloured in gilt and ultramarine blue. It appears to contain the genealogy of the Hapsburg-Lorraine princes, and of about a hundred saints whom the Italian branch claims as belonging to it."

WHITSUNTIDE AT KIDLINGTON.—Nobody knows why the maids of Kidlington, Oxfordshire, on the Monday after Whitsuntide, had their thumbs tied

behind them, and raced after a lamb; she who succeeded in catching and holding it with her mouth, winning the title of Lady of the Lamb, and being installed mistress of the merrymakings. When caught, killed, and dressed with the skin hanging still to it, the lamb was tied to a pole, and carried before the Lady and her followers to the green, where every one footed it merrily until night set in. Next day, the lamb was partly boiled, partly roasted, partly baked, and served up at the Lady's Feast; and when the company had disposed of it, the "solemnity," that had nothing solemn about, was at an end.

THE FIRST VOLUME of the second series of the "Transactions of the Historical Society" will be issued in the course of the current month, or early in May.

THE GOLDSMITH'S COMPANY, which is one of the famous twelve great guilds of the City of London, was instituted in 1327, and incorporated by Richard II. sixty-five years afterwards. It takes rank as fifth among the twelve; the Mercers' Company being first and the Grocers' second. The mark of the Company with which standard gold and silver wares are attested is made by letters ranging from A to U, and changing every year. The practice of marking commenced in 1796. The assay of gold and silver originated with the Bishop of Salisbury, a Royal Treasurer in the reign of Henry I.; but some species of assay was practised as early as the Roman conquest. Assay was established in this country in 1354, and was regulated by 13th William III., in 1700, and 4th Anne, 1705. Assay masters were appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham in 1773. The laws relating to assay were amended in 1854 and 1855. The old hall of the Company was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice was opened in 1835. —*Times*.

THE TOMB OF KEAN.—An attempt is being made to restore the grave of the great tragedian, Edmund Kean. It is now in a very neglected condition in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Richmond.

SÈVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA.—The splendid old Sèvres and other porcelain and magnificent plate, from the collection of the late Marquis of Londonderry, were disposed of at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, before an immense assembly. The whole produced 8,330*l*.

LOCAL CUSTOMS.—If the young fellows of Colehill, Warwickshire, were nimble or clever enough to catch a hare time enough to present it at parsonage before ten o'clock on Easter Monday, the parson was obliged to give them a calf's head, a hundred of eggs, and a groat in exchange. Puss and parson were associated too in an Easter observance peculiar to Hallaton, Leicestershire; the rector having to provide two hare pies, two dozen loaves, and a quantity of ale, to be scrambled for, in consideration of the benefit he derived

from the Hare-crop Leys. The Leys were inclosed a hundred years ago, and another piece of land apportioned to the same purposes. We believe the custom is still continued under somewhat altered conditions. Every Easter Monday, the rector provides a basket, a sack, and two handless, stringless wooden bottles, holding about a gallon each. The basket is filled with penny loaves, cut into quarters, the bottles with ale, and the sack with two large veal and bacon pies, cut into pieces. Men, woman, and children turn out and wend their way to Hare-pie bank, a bank with a small trench round it, and a circular hole in the centre. The loaves are scrambled for on the road, but the pies and the ale are jealously guarded until the bank is reached, when they are thrown into the hole, for all comers to try their fortune at a scrambling bout.—*Chambers' Journal*.

SIR WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL, BART., has presented to the Faculty of Advocates a very fine portrait of one of his ancestors—Lord Pollok, who was Lord Justice-Clerk from 1699 to 1702—with the view of the portrait being hung in the Parliament House at Edinburgh.

On the 5th ult., the mummies of Medino and Anachmuth, a priest and priestess, presented by Mehemet Ali to the Duke de Puckler Muscau, were sold in London for sixty-eight guineas.

A RELIC OF ROUSSEAU.—Dr. Coindet has just presented to the Public Library of Geneva, amongst other valuable objects, a complete manuscript of Rousseau's "Emile," with corrections and notes in the author's writing, as well as about 100 letters by the same, part of them unpublished.

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK. — A French writer, M. Young, according to the *Globe*, claims to have solved the mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask. He says that he was a gentleman named Kiffenbach. It appears there was in France a society of poisoners with European ramifications implicating the Prince de Condé and Madame de Montespan, having for its chief object the destruction of the royal family and the minister L'Orvois. This Kiffenbach was supposed to be its managing secretary, and not only did he keep the records, but he had taken the precaution to compromise every member, and had reduced to writing the connection of each with the conspiracy. Kiffenbach was seized and imprisoned by order of the minister, and, in one of the reports of the officers who made the arrest, is spoken of as being with a velvet mask. We may add that the mystery is said to have been solved fourteen different times, and that the probability of this, the fifteenth claimant, is certainly not inferior to that of the others already mentioned. The vexed question of the authorship of "Junius' Letters" has lately been disturbed, and now comes a new theory about the prisoner of the iron mask (which turns out to have been a

velvet one after all). We may soon expect to see the Wandering Jew taking another airing in the realms of conjecture.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.—We dare say that the successful negotiators will try to stifle discussion by the assertion that Northumberland House was not after all worth keeping, even as an architectural monument, while so many other magnificent houses of men of title and men of money are springing up in different parts of London; but the fact remains that that which was Northampton before it became Northumberland House represents a type of noble residence of which even Stafford, Bridgewater, or Dorchester Houses, with all their magnificence, are not at all examples—that which is currently known in France by the phrase *entre cour et jardin*, and which was bequeathed by the middle ages to the Renaissance. In these mansions a central courtyard, surrounded on all the four sides by habitable apartments, admits carriages to an inner doorway, and on the other side the windows look on such beauties as a town garden can afford. Common as this type is in foreign cities, and as it once was in London, we do not know where now to seek it since the transformation of the eldest of the Montagu Houses into the British Museum except in Northumberland House, Lambeth Palace being an official residence and constructed on a still costlier plan. The recent houses which we have noticed are simply square blocks, in which the older court is represented by a central saloon—a very noble feature in itself, but belonging to a different order of things. Devonshire, Grosvenor, Chesterfield, and, as long as it existed in its primitive condition, Burlington House, have, indeed, courtyards, but in each case the flanking buildings are only offices, between which the house itself stands, while there is no line of habitable apartments towards the street. Besides, Northumberland House belongs to a preceding century, and is itself the youngest and last of the famous line of river-side mansions which used to border the Strand. The central portal has won sufficient favour as a rich specimen of Jacobean architecture, even in the eyes of the destroyers, to lead to a proposal that it might be somewhere reconstructed, careless as those are who throw out the idea that, in fact, the whole façade only needs the original mullioned windows to be restored in place of those dull openings which were constructed by the bad taste of the eighteenth century, in order to assume its genuine character of a very stately Jacobean composition. On the garden side, too, as all who have been within the building know, a gracefully terraced Italian flight of steps leading to the garden—the construction of which was commemorated by Evelyn—and a long and richly-decorated ball-

room of a later age are evidence of the care which subsequent owners bestowed on the adornment of a house full of those historical associations of which Englishmen have not yet learnt under the teachings of a shallow internationalism to be ashamed.—*Saturday Review*.

THE PUBLICATION of ancient historical documents is a work that goes on briskly in the North. The register of the Priory of Beauuly, Inverness-shire, has just been transcribed at the instance of Mr. Chisholm Batten, of Aigas, and, along with relative drawings and descriptions, will be printed in a volume for distribution among the members of the Grampian Club.

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of Glasgow is about to fill in with stained glass a window in the Abbey Church of Paisley to the memory of Sir William Wallace. The subject selected is Samson assailing single-handed the enemies of his country; and the artist is to be Mr. James Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, so well known as a poet and song-writer.

JOHN EVELYN.—A most interesting personal relic of the illustrious John Evelyn has just come to light. It consists of a MS. volume of prayers, entitled "Officium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis; or, Private Devotions composed and collected by John Evelyn for his annual and quotidian use with calendar table, &c." The date is 1650. The volume is bound in old crimson morocco, with John Evelyn's crest and monogram on the back and on the right corners of the sides. It was presented by Evelyn to Mrs. Godolphin, "his most excellent and estimable friend," and contains many curious MS. notes by her.

TURKEY.—The Sultan of Turkey has presented the ruins of the Christian church of Abugosh, near Jaffa, to the French Government.

OLD BOOKS.—From the London correspondence of the *Manchester Guardian* we learn that a very fine collection of old books is to be sold in the course of the present season. It has been valued at something like £40,000, and includes rare illuminated manuscripts, large paper county histories, and other gems that will excite covetous desires in the heart of many a collector. Among them is a matchless copy, printed on vellum, of the Mazarin Bible, the first edition of the Scriptures, and supposed to be the first book issued from the press of Gutenberg, printed with moveable type. With several other Bibles of great rarity is Coverdale's English translation, printed in 1535, a copy of which, with the title and first leaf in *fac simile*, was sold by auction twenty years ago for £365. Then comes a splendid manuscript of Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," the very copy which the poet handed to his royal patron, King Henry V. There are innumerable works from the presses of Caxton, Pynson, and

Wynkyn de Worde. The collection was formed at the beginning of the present century by Mr. Henry Perkins, whose descendant, Mr. Algernon Perkins, having lately died, the books are to be sold, and oddly enough, on the premises.

DR. WILLSHIRE is engaged on a little work, to be called "An Introduction to the Study and Collection of Ancient Prints."

MR. RUSKIN in the current number of *Fors Clavigera* mentions the interesting fact that "the first 'remaining' of antiquity he ever sketched, when a boy of fourteen, spending half his best BB pencil on the ivy and the holes in the walls, was St. Radagune's Abbey, near Dover."

"THE COLLECTION OF COINS of the National Library at Paris," says the *Constitutionnel*, "after having been for some time closed, has been reopened to the public. Those purchased from M. de Sanley, three thousand in number, cannot be exhibited for some months."

AT a sale of the books of M. Ruggieri, the pyrotechnist, at the Hôtel des Ventes, Paris, the "Cérémonial du Couronnement de Charles-Quint," a unique copy, was knocked down for £1,600.

DISCOVERY OF AN IMPORTANT MS. OF JOHN KNOX.—Professor Lorimer, of the Presbyterian College, Queen's-square, has recently discovered in Dr. Williams' library an important memorandum of the great Scotch reformer, relating to the posture in which communicants should receive the Lord's Supper. Knox would have had it as at the time of the original institution in a sitting posture; but this being objected to, and kneeling insisted on, he succeeded in obtaining the insertion of the famous explanatory clause, which presses so heavily on all sacerdotalists and sacramentarians. We believe the interesting document will shortly be published, and with annotations.—*Dundee Courier*, in November, 1872.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.—"The Heraldry of the American Flag" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Charles J. Lukens, in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, January 17. Mr. Lukens has given many years to the study of this subject. The lecturer showed that the American flag could not have arisen from the armorial bearings of George Washington. It was proved that the "Great Union Flag," raised by command of Washington at Cambridge, January 2, 1776, originated in a combination of ideas derived very gradually from the cross of St. George and the saltire of St. Andrew through the British "Union Jack" and "Commercial Flag," and immediately from the standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse of 1774, now the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; and the Star-spangled Banner arose from the Continental Great Union Flag, through the replacement of

the British "quarter" or "union" by the American "quarter" or "union" of thirteen white stars upon a blue ground. That the American flag really dates from May 23 or 24, 1776, was shown by means of the story of the Widow Ross (Betsy Griscom), who made in Philadelphia the first Star-spangled Banner, and the narrative of the cruise of the brig *Nancy*, of Wilmington, Delaware, Captain Hugh Montgomery, who was the first that ever raised in a foreign port the Star-spangled Banner, which he fought under and preserved at Cape Island, N. J., June 29, 1776, both these being confirmed in all particulars by six reliable contemporary accounts.

THE MIGRATIONS OF USEFUL PLANTS.—A new era of gardening began after the reign of Henry VII., when the middle ages came to a close, and the great barons and proprietors were replaced by the English country gentlemen. Hops were introduced in 1523; orchards for the sale of fruit were planted in the Garden of England by Henry the Eighth's fruiterer; great houses were built and surrounded with planted grounds, and their owners began to look abroad for shrubs and trees of ornament. Henry VIII., built Nonsuch, and encompassed it with parks full of deer, and laid out gardens and groves and walks embowered by trees, doubtless including the famous pippin of that name, so that—

"This which no equal has in art or fame,
Britons, deservedly, do None-such name."

Hampton Court eclipsed even "None-such:" Hatfield, Holland House, Theobalds, and Greenwich followed, with others too numerous to mention. Eighty-four foreign trees and shrubs were used at this time in the decoration of English gardens, and in the next reign a host of planters were seeking for new material. The tamarisk was among the introductions at Fulham—still famous for its historic trees—where Bishop Grindal so surrounded his palace with foreign and native foliage that his guest, Queen Elizabeth, declared she could not see from her chamber window for trees. Cecil's House at Wimbledon was also famous for trees and shrubs, and Raleigh's at Sherborne for woods. Burleigh had the best collection of plants in the kingdom at his mansion in the Strand; and Gerrard, author of the "Herbal," who lived at the Physic Garden in Holborn, superintended the Lord Treasurer's grounds. Bacon, too, now formed his plantations at Gorhambury, and wrote his essay on "Gardens." Amongst the new plants the "noble laurel," or sweet bay (*Laurus nobilis*), sacred to Apollo and emblem of victory, paid its second visit to England; as did the Portugal laurel, which was introduced into the Oxford Botanic Garden in 1648; and the common laurel, which reached the West from the shores of the Black Sea by an unusual route. It came first to

Constantinople, and was then sent by the German Ambassador, in 1576, to Clusius, keeper of the Botanic Garden at Vienna. The "plum of Trebisonde," as the laurel was called, arrived with a horse-chesnut and other rare trees and shrubs, having narrowly escaped the dangers of winter weather and rough treatment. It was placed by Clusius in a stove, when nearly dead, and was saved and propagated and distributed amongst the friends of the botanist. We, however, obtained "this rare tree," as Evelyn called it, from Italy, and our oldest laurel was brought from Civita Vecchia in 1614, by the Countess of Arundel, who planted it at Wardour Castle. "The fig of Spain," as ancient Pistol and others have erroneously called it, was re-introduced by Cardinal Pole, who planted it against the wall of Lambeth Palace, when he returned from Rome Archbishop of Canterbury, after the death of Henry VIII. Later still—a century ago—Pocock, the Eastern traveller, and predecessor of Dr. Pusey in the Regius Professorship of Divinity, is said to have brought back a fig-plant from Syria, and to have planted one, at least, of the venerable fig-trees which are among the glories of Christ Church, Oxford.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

ST. MARTIN'S CROSS (IONA).—Dr. Rogers in his "Monuments of Scotland," recently issued by the Grampian Club, thus describes this remarkable cross:—"It is a solid column of mica schist, fourteen feet high, eighteen inches broad, and six inches thick. It is fixed in a massive pedestal of red granite. On its western front the cross represents on the upper part six lions with tails entwined. A lion or other quadruped occupies each arm of the cross. In the centre is a rude representation of the Virgin and child, with four cherubs. On the stem appear a priest administering the right (rite) of baptism; two musicians, one playing the harp and the other using a wind instrument; and a man erect shaking hands with another sitting on a stool. Besides other representations, there are at the base six granulated balls, entwined by twelve serpents."

To Correspondents.

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(By the Rev. B. H. Blacker, Rokeby, Blackrock, Dublin.)

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THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

By the Editor.

CHAPTER V.

THE ARCHERY LAWS.

WHEN we are reading the old chroniclers, we are sometimes astounded at the feats which they record of the archers of England—the soldier archers who won Crécy and Agincourt, and a score of other fields—of their stalwart strength, their matchless prowess, the precision of their aim, the length of their range (four hundred yards not being an uncommon distance), and of the havoc which they made. But when we turn to the Statute Book, our wonder, not to say our incredulity, disappears. For we see how Englishmen, from their very infancy, were by law forced to acquire the use of bows and arrows, suitable in size and power to their strength and years; how imperious law dictated to fathers of families and to masters of apprentices that they should keep those under their charge well up in the noble science; how a watchful eye was kept that bows and arrows were ready and in abundance, for any emergency; how the quality of those bows and arrows, and how their price was sternly fixed and ordered. We cease to

wonder, but cannot cease to admire with what a sagacious policy those laws were made; with what careful vigilance they were kept; what telling effects they produced. Of course, in the altered circumstances of altered ages they appear tyrannical and oppressive. We should not very cheerfully obey any law which required us to practise daily with the Enfield rifle, and to provide such a dangerous plaything for each of our children, or which compelled us to relinquish for ever cricket or chess, in order that all our leisure moments might be given up to the use of Colt's revolver. But, considering the circumstances of the time when the old archery laws were made, and to which they were applied, they were grand at once in their conception, their execution, and, most of all, in their effects. And to them and to the bone and sinew which they put in force, we owe much of our present position among nations—much of our power, and of the intelligence it has defended and the liberties it has won.

Edward the First is supposed to have been the first to substitute the long-bow for the cross-bow.

In 1285, we find it first prescribed by the law that the people shall practise martial sports and provide themselves with arms. Every man between fifteen and sixty years of age is by that law required to have arms and armour as follows:—The possessor of fifteen pounds in lands and forty marks in goods to have an hauberge (a complete covering of chain mail from head to foot), (a) a breastplate of iron, a sword, a knife, and a horse. He who possessed ten pounds in lands and twenty marks in goods, to have an hauberge, a breastplate or iron, a sword, and a knife. The possessor of five pounds in lands, to have a doublet, a breastplate of iron, a sword, and a knife; from forty to a hundred shillings in lands, a sword, a bow and arrows, and a knife. The possessors of less than forty shillings in lands to have gisarms (a sort of bill with a rising spike at the back), (b) knives, and other smaller weapons; and men of less than twenty

a. Grose's "Military Antiquities," vol. ii., p. 245.

b. "Fosbrooke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities," p. 370.

marks in goods, swords, knives, and other smaller weapons. All other persons to have bows and arrows out of the forests and bows and bolts within them.^(c) This assessment was enforced by constables appointed for the purpose, who took the oaths of the inhabitants of their respective districts as to the value of their possessions, and made a periodical survey to see that they were furnished with arms and armour according to the statute.

In 1405, stricter provision was made for the proper manufacture of arrows. "Because the arrowsmiths do make many faulty heads, prarrows, and quarels" (quadrel was the old French name of the cross-bow bolt), "defective, not well, nor lawful, nor defensible, to the great jeopardy and deceit of the people," it is ordained that all arrow heads shall be "well boiled or brazed, and tipped with steel," under pain of forfeiture, imprisonment, and fine.^(d) This Act was in force the 21st of July, 1856.^(e)

In 1460, Edward the Fourth required that "Every Englishman, and Irishmen that dwell with Englishmen and speak English, that be between sixteen and sixty in age, shall have an English bow of his own length."^(f) In 1464, pattenmakers were, by Act of Parliament, allowed only to make pattens of such asps (ash) as is not fit for shafts.^(g) And, in 1467, aliens, bringing goods into the country, were bound to bring with every ton of goods four bowstaves.^(h) In 1483, it was further required that ten bowstaves should be brought in with every butt of malmsey imported, for the price of them had gone up from forty shillings to eight pounds.⁽ⁱ⁾ This law was confirmed in 1514, but confined to foreign importers.^(j)

There are now symptoms of the practice of archery falling off or getting out of favour, and the law becomes more active in enforcing it. In 1487, we have "an Acte against the excessive price of longe bowes," which commences, "Forasmuch as the great and auncient defence of this realme hath stande by the archers and shoters in longe bowes, which ys now gratly left and fallen into decaye for the derth and excessyf price of long bowes," and ends by inflicting a penalty of forty shillings on every one selling a bow at a higher price than three shillings and threepence.^(k) So that neither the importations by aliens nor of malmsey wine had been extensive enough to bring in a sufficient number of bow staves to keep down the price. Sixteen years later, in 1503, the import duty was abolished

on all bow staves brought into the country from foreign parts.^(l) But a new danger was threatening the good old English practice of long-bow shooting—the new-born preference for the cross-bow; which the Statute Book thus denounces in the same year: Whereas cross-bow shooting is taking place of long-bow shooting, "wherby gratt distruction of the king's deer is had and done"—a sufficient consideration, it would seem, to move the king to strong measures. The defence of the kingdom, it will be observed, is not mentioned, but the destruction of the king's game must be put a stop to by a stringent law; and, accordingly, no person below the degree of a lord, or having less than two hundred marks in freehold property, is to use a cross-bow without the king's special license, under pain of forfeiting his cross-bow and all its apparel to any one who may choose to seize it, and of a fine of forty shillings for every time he uses such cross-bow in defiance of the laws. And, moreover, if any lord or other qualified or licensed person allow any of his servants to use his cross-bow (except for the purpose of assaying or unbending it), he is to discharge such servant, to forfeit ten pounds for each offence, and himself to lose the right for using a cross-bow any more.^(m)

Still the cross-bow was insidiously stealing into the place of the old English long-bow; and in 1514-15 it became necessary to raise the qualification required for the use of it to three hundred marks, and to increase the penalty for an infraction to forfeiture and a fine of ten pounds for every use of the cross-bow. The Act revokes all licenses previously granted and declares them void; and further forbids any one, except the makers and sellers from so much as keeping or having a cross-bow in his house under pain of imprisonment and fine;⁽ⁿ⁾ and eight years later the qualification is raised to a hundred pounds a year.^(o)

Henry the Eighth, himself an excellent bowman, now took the decaying art in hand; encouraging meetings for exercise, and forming and incorporating clubs and societies of archers. He instituted the Society of St. George, and gave it a charter, in which occurs the proviso, riding over all law previously known, that, if any one were slain in these sports and exercises, the archer was not to be sued or apprehended if immediately before the shot he had used the warning cry, "Fast!" A kindred society to that of St. George sprang up at Mile End, which the king incorporated as "the famous order of the Knights of Prince Arthur's Round Table." It was Henry the Eighth who conferred on the best archer at one of the matches at Windsor, at which he was present, the mock

c. 13 Edward I., chapter 6.
d. 7 Henry IV., chapter 7.
e. 19 & 20 Victoria, chapter 4.
f. 5 Edward IV., chapter 4.
g. 4 Edward IV., chapter 9.
h. 12 Edward IV., chapter 2.
i. 1 Richard III., chapter 11.
j. 6 Henry VIII., chapter 11.
k. 3 Henry VII., chapter 13.

l. 19 Henry VII., chapter 2.
m. 19 Henry VII., chapter 4.
n. 6 Henry VIII., chapter 13.
o. 14 & 15 Henry VIII., chapter 7.

title of "Duke of Shoreditch," which with its yearly pageants and mock courts, consisting of the Marquis of Clerkenwell, Earl of Pankridge, and Marquises of Islington and Hoggesdon and Shackell-well carried its tinsel honours down to another generation.

But the king did more than this. He procured the passing of a comprehensive law, consolidating and strengthening all the previous statutes; in the hope of re-establishing archery on the footing it had once held. This law ordained that every man under sixty (except spiritual men, judges, justices, and barons of Exchequer) shall have a bow and arrows continually ready in his house; and shall exercise himself in shooting with them; and that all fathers, governors, and rulers bring up the children in their charge to shoot with long-bows; and that every man having a male child in his house, shall keep, for each child over seven and under seventeen years* of age, a long-bow and arrows, under penalty for default of six shillings and eightpence (the price of such bow and arrows to be stopped out of the wages of any such male children or youths as might be employed as servants or in the receipt of pay); and that every such male person on attaining the age of seventeen shall provide himself with a bow and arrows or forfeit six shillings and eightpence. The length of range was then fixed. By section the fourth it was set forth that no man under the age of twenty-four years shall shoot at any standing mark, except it be at a rover, whereat he shall change at every "shoote" his mark, under pain of fourpence for every shoote; and no person above twenty-four years to shoot at a mark at or under eleven score yards, under a penalty of six shillings and eightpence. Possibly a scarcity of yew bows called forth the next prohibition: No person under the age of seventeen years to shoot with any bow of yew unless his father or mother have land or tenements of the value of ten pounds. Farther, the inhabitants of all towns and parishes are required before Michaelmas time, under fine of twenty shillings each for omission, to cut butts and shoot at them on all holidays. "And to the end that every person may have bows of mean price," every bowyer dwelling out of the city and suburbs, shall, for every yew bow he makes make four of elm, with hazel, ash, or other wood, under pain of three shillings and fourpence for every bow "so lacking." And every bowyer in the City of London shall make two other bows for every yew bow. By section the sixth, no bowyer is to sell any bow of higher price than twelvecpence to persons between eight and fourteen years of age, but shall keep bows of yew of all prices, from sixpence to twelvecpence, for youths from seven to fourteen; and no bowyer shall sell a bow of yew at a higher price than three shillings and fourpence, under penalty of

twenty shillings. To provide for the soundness of the bow staves, it is enacted in the same section, that all bow staves brought into the realm shall be sold open, and not in bundles, in order that buyers may the more readily be satisfied of the quality.

The eighth clause is a very oppressive one; that all bowyers, fletchers, stringers, and arrow-head makers (for into these four branches the trade was divided), not being freemen of London, but dwelling in the suburbs, shall be liable to be ordered to any town or place where archery is wanted to be made, by order of the Council, the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, or Privy Seal, and be subjected to a penalty of ten pounds for every day "he lingers" after receiving such order. Finally, aliens are prohibited from shooting with long-bows, and from taking bows and arrows beyond the sea. (p)

Elizabeth displays an anxiety to keep up the old English practice. In 1565, a law was passed requiring all London bowyers to keep at least fifty bows of elm in stock at one time; (q) and, in 1570, the spirit of Edward the Fourth's and Richard the Third's Acts was revived, and all aliens bringing goods from the East required to bring a proportion of bow staves. (r)

But it was too late to preserve archery as a national institution—even very difficult to maintain it as a national pastime, for nations come to dislike pastimes which they are compelled to practise. The musket was gaining favour in the wars—gunpowder was superseding the bow-string and lead the arrow. Sir John Smyth threw himself into the breach about this time, and stoutly maintained the superiority of the bow and arrow, and to him replies "Humphrey Barwack, Gentleman, Soldier, Captain, *et encore plus oultre*," warmly declaring that "the bowe cannot come neare the fiery weapon in neare shooting, for the firy weapon shootes by rule, and the bowe but by gesse;" that "raine doth hinder the bowe and stringe;" and has the temerity to wind up with the scornful assertion that "All the annoyance that arrows can give is but meane stufe towards the defence of a kingdom." (s)

Attempts were made even from the pulpit to maintain the importance of archery. Bishop Latimer in his sixth sermon before King Edward the Sixth implored the lords, "as they loved the honor and glory of God, and as they intended to remove his indignations, to provide for the practice of archery," which he called "the gift of God, whereby we excelled all other nations." (t)

James the First endeavoured to put in force the

p. 33 Henry VIII., chapter 9.

q. 8 Elizabeth, chapter 10, section 3; not repealed till July, 1856, by 19 & 20 Victoria, chapter 64.

r. 13 Elizabeth, chapter 14.

s. "A Breefe Discourse Concerning the Force and Effect of all Manuell Weapons of Fire." London (*circa*) 1580.

t. Latimer's Sermons.

Act of Henry the Eighth, by the machinery of a commission of four persons, duly armed with powers of punishment, which was issued on the 4th of April, 1608; but this commission being found to have practised "divers exactions and other unsufferable abuses," was revoked by proclamation, bearing date the 23rd of August, 1611, which nevertheless declared, "It is our will and pleasure that all maiors, sheriffs, justices of peace, constables, and all other our officers, within their several offices and jurisdictions respectively, doe, with all due care and diligence, advance and further the said auncient and commendable exercise of archery and the due execution of the said statute, whereby idlenesse and unlawfull games, and many enormous vices arising thereby, may be repressed to the generall good of our kingdom."

This was the last legislative or executive attempt to preserve the bow and arrow in the service of the nation; and, we believe, the last instance in which the royal favour was publicly lavished on them; notwithstanding a passage in a recent work on archery, for which we can find no authority, and of what it records no trace. Therein it is stated that "Her Gracious Majesty Alexandrina Victoria," has her name inscribed upon the Archer Rolls, and that "that illustrious lady, in imitation of the warrior race of monarchs from whom she springs, has given a proof of real British feeling, by the appointment of a Master of Archery among her household officers." (u)

Thus by various laws was the noble practice of archery nursed, and watched, and tended. These laws seem to have been pretty strictly observed. Bishop Latimer, preaching before Edward the Sixth, in 1549, says: "In my time, my father taught me how to draw, how to lay my body in my bow, and not to draw with strength of arms as other nations do, but with strength of body, I had my bow brought me according to my age and strength; as I increased in them, so my bows were made bigger and bigger." (v)

That "laying the body in the bow" was a part of the secret of the pre-eminence of the English archers. By pressing one foot forward and throwing the body with it, the entire weight was flung upon the bow, which enabled the archers to use bows of great strength, whilst other nations depended upon strength of arm alone to bend their bows, and, by reason, were compelled to make use of more flexible ones. But it was not only strong pulling that was required in the archery of war. It was a complete military science in the olden days; and the archers had to change their tactics with the wind, the progress of the sun, or the position of the foe. From the old castles and towers, their winged shafts flew

out of those narrow fissures in the stone walls which are thence still known as "arrow slips;" whilst in the field, sometimes covered by horsemen, but often unprotected and open, they let fly their murderous weapons in clouds that darkened the air.

Romance and history have united in singing the glories of the old English archers; and the feats of Robin Hood and his merry men have been celebrated in legend, song, and story. But there is an old ballad extant of one Cloudesley, who played a parody of William Tell, and, in the presence of the king and court, struck an apple on the head of his eldest son at a distance of one hundred and twenty yards:—

"Then Cloudesley cleft the apple in twain,
As many a man might se;
'Over-God's forbode,' sayde the kinge,
'That thou shold shote at me!'"

Holingshed glorifies the archers of England, their notable service against the Genoese, their victories against the French, their service against the Scots, their valliance against the Spaniards, their force against the Saracens, &c., &c. How they appalled and astonished the Genoese at the Battle of Crécy is thus described:—

"When the Genowayes were assembled togyayder, and beganne to aproche, they made a great leape and crye to abasshe the Englysshmen, but they stode styll, and styredde not for all that. Than the Genowayes agayne the seconde tyme made another leape and afell crye, and stepped forward a lyttel; and th' Englysshmen removed not on foote; thirdly agayne they leapt and cryed, and went forthe till they came within shotte; than they shotte feerly with their crosbowes. Than th' Englysshe archers stept forthe one pase, and lette fly their arrowes, so hotly and so thycke that it seemed snowe. When the Genowaies felte the arrowes perseyge through heedes, armes, and brestes, many of them cast downe their crosbowes and dyde cutte their strynges, and retourned dyscomfited. When the frenche Kynge sawe them flea awaye, he said, 'Slea these rascalls, for they will lett and trouble us without reason!'" (w)

Speed, writing of the Battle of Agincourt, gives a graphic account of the devastation caused by the steel-tipped arrows:—

"The tempestes of arrowes still whisling in the aire sparkled fire in their fals from the helmets of the French, and with their steel heads rang many thousands their knels that doleful day." The English archers, he says, "darkened the aire with a shower of sharp arrowes most fearfull to the sight, but more deadly to be felt," &c. A few pages earlier, with the appropriate marginal note, "The

u. Hansard's "Book of Archery," page 151.

v. Latimer's Sermons. London, 1549.

w. "Holingshed's Chronicles," p. 372-40-50. "Chronicles of Sir John Froisart," chapter cxxix.

credible force of the old English archery," he thus draws a picture of the archers at the Battle of Halidon Hill: "The chiefe feare was wrought by the English archers who first with their stiff, close, and cruell stormes of arrowes made their enemies' footmen breake," and "did withall deliver their leadlie arrowes, so lively, so courageously, and so grievously that they run through the men of armes, bored the helmets, pierced their very swordes, beat their lances to the earth, and easily shot those that were more slightly armed thro' and through." (x)

Before entering upon these wars the king used to send a requisition to different parts of the country for the supply of a certain number of bows, bow staves, or arrows. In 1343, Edward the Third sent a demand to sheriffs of certain counties to prepare five hundred white bows and five hundred bundles of arrows for the intended war with France; and in 1475, Edward the Fourth, in the course of his preparations for that invasion of France, for which the armament was so vast and the result so inadequate, sent a like order for bows and arrows as "most specially requisite and necessary." (y) Among other royal ordinances which Rymer has collected and preserved, there are two more relating to this subject and displaying the anxiety of successive monarchs to keep up the practice of archery. In 1392, Richard the Second issued an order that all the servants of his household should carry bows and arrows when travelling; and, in 1417, Henry the Fifth sent an order round to all sheriffs to pluck from every goose in their respective counties, six wing feathers, which he would pay for, for the purpose of improving arrows. (z)

How enthusiastically does Roger Ascham speak of the noble art in his quaint old book "Toxophilus;" but then he sees in war and battle an entertainment set forth for the diversion and pleasure of heaven: "God is well pleased with wyse and witty feats of warre, as in meeting of enemyes for truse taking, to have privilege in ambuchmente, earnest men laid for feare of treason—and to have engines of warre to beat down cities withall," &c. (a) This old defence of war may be new to some of our readers; but the work throws little light upon the history of the subject.

A writer who took part in the controversy of the time of Elizabeth, to which we have already alluded, and who, in spite of "Humfrey Barwick, gentleman," did asseverate the superiority of the bow over the musket and harquebus, and "fiery weapons" in general, gives a summary of the most brilliant achievements of the British archers, be-

ginning with the Battle of Crécy where, "though the French were six to one, well armed, were slain fourteen princes, twelve hundred knights, and thirty thousand soldiers." "The wonderful effects and terrour of the shotte of arrowes," he goes on, "was that day such as neither men-at-arms nor other horsmen of divers nations were able to enter and breake the archers, being without pikes, staves, bankes and trenches to guard them, but in the plaine fieldes. The archers, with their vollies of arrowes, did breake the rankes, both of horsemen and footmen, wounding and killing both horse and man, the French king's horse being slaine under him, and himselfe in perile." The Battle of Poitiers he declares was won by the bow, when, with six thousand archers and two thousand armed men, the king routed sixty thousand French. Then he records how Sir William Old, with twenty archers, put to flight Guyan de Coing, a French captain, with a hundred and twenty lances—how, at the Battle of Flooden Field, the archers of Cheshire and Lancashire got "immortal fame and praise for ever"—how "Captain Spinola, an Italian, a very brave souldier, gave singular commendation of the archery of England." As for the Scotch, "there is an olde proverbe in Scotland," he says, "that everie English archer beareth under his girdle twenty-four Scottes." (b)

The practising grounds for archery, in which the citizens of London were trained and kept in exercise, were to the north of the city wall—that large swampy tract known as Moorfields. In the time of Henry the Second, Fitz Stephen who died in 1191, records that "during the holidays in summer, the young men exercise themselves in leaping, archery," &c., (c) and Edward Hall mentions their repairing to the fields beyond Finsbury to shoot with bows and arrows; (d) but they were much embarrassed by enclosures, hedges, ditches, gardens, &c., so that of 1498, we read, "This yere the gardens which had been continued time out of minde without Moorgate of London were destroyed, and of them was made a plaine felde for archers to shoote in." (e) This "plaine felde" got in process of time, to be fenced and hedged off again; and, in 1598, Stowe bemoans its condition in these words: "What should I speak of the ancient daily exercises in the long-bow by citizens of this city, now almost clean left off and forsaken? I overpass it, for, by the mean of closing-in the common grounds, our archers, for want of room to shoot abroad, creep into bowling alleys and ordinary dicing houses nearer home, where they have room enough

x. Speed's "History of Great Britaine," pages 754-28 and 780-55 and 56.

y. Rymer's "Foedera," (1341, 1475).

z. Ibid. (1392, 1417).

a. Ascham's "Toxophilus, the Schole or Partitions of Shootinge," Book i., London: 1592.

b. "A breefe Treatese to prove the necessitie and excellence of the use of Archerie." By R. S. London: 1596.

c. Descriptio Novissimæ Civitatis Londoniæ: "De Ludis."

d. Hall's Chronicle.

e. Holingshed's Chronicle, p. 785, 20.

to hazard their money at unlawful games, and there I leave them to take their pleasures."(*f*)

James the First, on issuing his commission for more completely carrying out the statute of Henry the Eighth, put forth a proclamation for viewing and surveying the archery fields next adjoining to the City of London, and the suburbs within a compass of two miles, and "reducing the same to such order and state for the archers as they were in the reign of Henry the Eighth." And, in pursuance thereof, the Finsbury archers were for a long time in the habit of making occasional surveys, levelling hedges, banks, and fences, filling up ditches, &c.; and, in 1746, a cowkeeper at Hoxton, named Pitfield (who is still borne in remembrance of the neighbourhood by a street named after him), was compelled to renew one of the archer's marks, on which the Artillery Company caused to be cut the words, "Pitfield's Repentance," as a warning to all similar wrongdoers.(*g*)

In 1696, Mrs. Elizabeth Shakeley, a widow, left thirty-five pounds a year to the Finsbury Archers, to be given in prizes.(*h*)

The last of the Surveys was made as late as the year 1786, but population grew too fast for the City Archers—they could no longer keep the ground clear—the long lines of the city streets spread out over Hoxton—and archery in London was dead.

We believe that up till the year 1792—if not later—a silver arrow was annually shot for at Harrow School.

Whilst the Finsbury Archers held Moorfields, the avenue leading to it out of the city through Cripple Gate, now known as Milton-street, but in the last century celebrated (but with very little more reason than because Pope willed it so in the "Dunciad"), as the haunt of starving poets, Grub-street to wit, was filled with the shops of bowyers, fletchers, and stringers; who dispersed about the city when there was no longer concourse of archers in the neighbourhood, and are now mainly represented by a scattered population of fishing-rod makers.

Archery is not so utterly defunct in the provinces. "Bow-meetings" are still very favourite amusements in North Wales and Devonshire; and even the Cockney has a keen relish for the toy-bow on Windmill-hill on Sundays. But what would the Finsbury Archers think of him—what would the stalwart bowmen of Crécý and Poitiers say could they be shown this lingering specimen of the city archer?

f. Stowe's "Survey of London:" "Of Watches in the City," &c.

g. "Observations on the practice of Archery in England, in a letter to the Reverend Mr. Norris, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries," read February 27th, 1783, by D. Barrington.

h. Ibid.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

THE Strand, extending from Charing-cross to Temple-bar for three-quarters of a mile, was probably so called as being at the brink of the Thames, before the space now built upon was gained by raising the ground. In early times Danish merchants and mariners resided close to the Thames, and their church was dedicated to St. Clement, the seamen's patron saint. A petition of Edward II. (1315) says that the footway was interrupted by thickets and bushes. On the south side the mansions of the nobility had gardens stretching down to the river. It was crossed by three water courses over which were bridges. The remains of one of these was found in 1802. The Strand was not paved till 1532. As many as nine bishops possessed inns or hostels on the water side of the Strand at the Reformation. York House which was built for Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was originally the inn of the Bishop of Norwich, the Keeper of the Great Seal had it, and the great Bacon was born here. We mention this mansion because after the Duke of Buckingham's death in 1628, York House was leased to the Earl of Northumberland. The "superstitious pictures" were sold by order of Parliament, in 1645, and the house given by Cromwell to General Fairfax.

Northumberland House occupies the site of the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, founded by Henry III. The present mansion was built by Henry Howard in 1605, Earl of Northampton (son of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the poet), Bernard Jansen and Gerard Christmas being, it is said, his architects. It was then called Northampton House, and the earl of that name died here in 1614, and the mansion passed to Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, the name being changed to Suffolk House. Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, bought the house for £15,000 of James, Earl of Suffolk, and in 1642 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, and it was then called Northumberland House. In 1670, Josceline, the eleventh Earl, died without male issue, and the mansion descended to his daughter Elizabeth, who married Seymour, Duke of Somerset. But it still was called Northumberland House, for Somerset House in the Strand was called by their name. "The Proud Duke of Somerset" and his Duchess resided here in great state.

Sir Bernard Burke in his "Vicissitudes of Families," points out that the Percy family is conspicuous alike for its achievements and its sufferings. It sprang from the marriage of Josceline of Louvain (son of Godfrey Barbatus, Duke of Lower Brabant, and brother of Adeliza, second Queen of Henry I.), with Agnes de Percy, daughter of William, third Lord Percy. The first Earl of

Northumberland (Henry), was slain at Bramham Moor, and his brother, the early companion in arms of the Black Prince, Sir Thomas Percy, was beheaded in 1403. His son fell at Shrewsbury, and his grandson, the second earl, at the Battle of St. Albans, in 1445, having passed his youth, despoiled of estate, an exile in Scotland. His two sons, Sir Thomas Percy Lord Egremont and Sir Ralph, were both killed. The last words of the latter were, "I have saved the bird in my bosom!" that is "my faith to my king." Henry, the third earl, was slain at Towton in 1461, and his son, the fourth earl, was murdered by a mob at Thirsk in 1489. He was buried in Beverley Minster, and his funeral actually cost £12,080. Henry, the fifth earl, died in peace, but his son, Sir Thomas Percy, was executed at Tyburn for the part he took in Aske's rebellion. The sixth earl, Henry, the first lover of Anna Boleyn, could not bear up against his brothers execution and his own unhappy marriage, and died soon after. The Dukedom of Northumberland was conferred on John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, but as he was himself attainted in 1553, the earldom was restored in 1557 to Thomas Percy. The latter, however, joined the rising of the North against Queen Elizabeth, and ended his life on the scaffold, August, 1572. His brother Henry, eighth earl, intrigued in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, and committed suicide in the Tower. His son Henry, ninth earl, was convicted of a groundless suspicion of being concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, and was ordered by the Star Chamber to pay a fine of £30,000, and be imprisoned for life in the Tower. His grandson Josceline, eleventh earl, outlived his only son, and with him ended, as Sir Bernard remarks, "the male line of the most historic, perhaps, of all our English families." His daughter, Lady Elizabeth, was twice a wife and twice a widow before she was sixteen, and was the greatest heiress of her time. In 1670, James Percy, a trunk maker, laid claim to the Earldom of Northumberland, and contended against the Duke of Somerset for fifteen years. After several trials the Lords' Committee of Privileges, in 1689, declared his conduct to be insolent in persisting to call himself the Earl of Northumberland, and he was ordered to be brought before the four courts of Westminster Hall, wearing a paper on his breast on which was written "the false and insolent pretender to the Earldom of Northumberland."

On the death of the Duke of Somerset in 1748, he was succeeded by his son Algernon, Earl of Hertford, and seventh Duke of Somerset, created Earl of Northumberland in 1749. As he left no son, his son-in-law, Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, in Yorkshire, Bart., took the name and arms of Percy, and was created Duke of Northumberland in 1766. He was the grandfather of the fourth

duke, and the immediate predecessor of his cousin, the Earl of Beverley, the late duke. Sir Bernard Burke gives an interesting anecdote of the munificence of the House of Northumberland. The Abbé de Percy descended from the Norman branch of that illustrious name, effected his escape at the outburst of the French Revolution, but his small means were soon exhausted, he was in great want. At last, however, he wrote to the duke mentioning the name he bore, and soon received a note stating that the duke would write again. He in the meantime ascertained its truth and sent the abbé £1,000 in a gold snuff-box, and with a general invitation to the house. The late duke was one whose name will long be remembered on his estates. He built first-rate cottages and let them at low rents, and in other respects improved the condition of his tenants.

The house originally formed three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth remaining open to the gardens and the river, but the Earl of Suffolk completed the quadrangle on the Thames side. A fire in 1780 consumed a good deal of the mansion. The central stone gateway, the work of Gerard Christmas, is old work. It is surmounted by a lion *passant*, the Percy crest, cast in lead, and instead of the present ugly parapet, Mr. Timbs says there was the family motto, "Espérance en Dieu," but one of these fell down at the funeral of Anne of Denmark and killed a spectator. The date, 1749, denotes a year of repairs, and the initials, A.S.P.N., Algernon Somerset, Princeps Northumbriæ.*

In the interior is a fine staircase with marble steps. The principal drawing-room has medallions by Angelica Kauffmann, and a Raphaelesque ceiling. Beyond is a small room hung with tapestry, designed by Zuccarelli, and worked in Soho-square in 1758.

We have lost so many interesting memorials of old London, that we cannot afford to lose such an edifice as Northumberland House. We are rejoiced that the public are protesting against its threatened demolition, and hope their efforts to prevent it will be successful. It is the only example remaining of the great river palaces which formerly stretched along the Strand. Its destruction is perfectly unnecessary, for persons well qualified to judge have stated that a route by way of Whitehall-place would be preferable. Mr. Butterfield, in a letter to the *Times* (April 1), suggested that those interested in its preservation should show by a counterplan how it can be retained. We quite agree with Mr. Beresford Hope, who at the influential meeting held at Willis' Rooms (March 30), said the burden of proof lay with the destroyers, and they had shown no case. In order to prevent such an occurrence in future he thinks—"The Office of

* Timbs' "Curiosities of London," 555.

Works must be reconstructed, it is too much a department of the Treasury. We must have a Minister of Works, such a man as Lord Elcho, or Lord Lyttelton, with a seat in either House, and a financial under-secretary in the Commons. The Council would support the Minister, who would be most like that bureaucrat, the Préfet of the Seine." Such a man, assisted by a Minister of the Fine Arts and a Conservator of Ancient Monuments, would prevent needless demolition, and all three would render our new public buildings more worthy the great metropolis of England.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF AGINCOURT.

IN my last I gave you a short description of the battlefield of Crécy. I now proceed to send you some account of that of Agincourt, which is only a few miles distant from the other. The small town of Hesdin, where homely accommodation for tourists may be procured, lies between the two.

Hesdin is about seven miles from Agincourt. A vehicle, misnamed "a diligence," runs, or rather crawls, from Hesdin, going close to the plains of Agincourt; but as the maximum pace is only five miles an hour, which is reduced below three by unpunctuality and constant stoppages, I would recommend the tourist who values time, and is at all alert on his legs, to make the journey on foot. I did so, and though I left the diligence promising, and to all appearances prepared to overtake me, I arrived at the goal considerably before my competitor.

Agincourt, like Crécy, consists of a wild uneven plain, and appears to remain 'very much in the same condition in which it was in the days of Henry V., which is certainly the case with the roads towards the field. It is, however, remarkable for the number of objects around it which existed at the time of the battle, and which serve to mark out with precision the points of most interest. Two villages stand on the plain, those of Tramecour and Agincourt, both embedded in wood, and the hottest of the fight is recorded to have been between the two.

On entering the field from the road to Hesdin, you have Tramecour to the left. Beyond this village you perceive on an eminence at the edge of the plain, a wide opening between two woods, which exactly corresponds with that through which the English are described as passing when they approached the field, and where the English army was for a time drawn up. A white chalky road traverses the plain from Tramecour to the village of Maisoncelles, the church spire of which is seen in the distance, and which is evidently the "white road" alluded to in some of the accounts of the battle.

At the corner of the field to the left, near Agincourt, are seen the remains of the castle of Agincourt, alluded to in Henry V., act iv., scene 7 :—

K. Henry. "What is this castle call'd that stands hard by?
Montjoy. They call it Agincourt.

K. Henry. Then call we this the field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus."

The foundations only of the castle remain, over which a modern house has been erected, now used as a school. The wood is still in existence near which King Henry placed his archers.

Agincourt is a small decayed village, with apparently nothing of interest in it, or in the church. The Marquis of Tramecour is said to possess a collection of objects relating to the battle of Agincourt, also some plans; but as I was also told that he was averse to exhibiting them to Englishmen, I did not venture to call upon him. Future tourists may perhaps be able to procure introductions to this nobleman, and may procure a sight of, and supply an account of his collection.

GEORGE HARRIS, F.S.A.

Iselipps Manor, Northolt.

CONTINENTAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

(From our German Correspondent.)

HAMBURG, April 12th.

SOME interesting discoveries of lacustrine remains have recently been made on Rose Island, in lake Starnberger, in Bavaria. A large number of miscellaneous objects have been found, comprising hammers and hatchets of stag's horn, knives and lance-heads of flint, and needles and other articles of bronze. They have been collected and placed in the museum by the district judge, Herr von Schwab, at Stanberg, and that gentleman has received from the Bavarian Government a considerable subvention, to enable him to prosecute his researches on a more extended scale.

The German Anthropological Society has appointed a special committee of its members to determine the topographical sites, and make maps of the more important pre-historical settlements, fortresses, lacustrine villages, &c., in Germany and Switzerland. The members of the committee are Professor Dr. Schaffhausen, at Bonn, Professor Dr. Ecker, at Frieberg, in Breisgau, Privy-Councillor Von Dechen, at Bonn, Professor Dr. Sandberger, of the University of Würzburg, Dr. Esselten, at Hamm, Dr. Müller, of the Polytechnic School at Hanover, Dr. Wibel, at Hamburg, Professor Dr. Rüttimeyer, of Basel, Dr. von Hellwald, of Augsburg, Dr. Masch, of Ratzeburg, Dr. Baier, Librarian at Stralsund, and Professor Dr. Wittich, of the University of Königsberg.

An archæological discovery that is deserving

of more than local interest has recently been made in the immediate vicinity of Leipzig. It appears that Dr. Heine, in the preliminary adaptation of some land for building purposes, was engaged in making new bed for the river Plagwitz, when at a depth of about three metres below the surface, he came unexpectedly on a number of poles of wood standing in a vertical position. On this being reported to Professor Credner, Director of the Saxon Royal Museums, Dr. Alfred Jentzsch was ordered to proceed to the spot to make an examination. His report states that under the grass he found a stratum of loam, two metres in thickness, under which was greyish fatty clay. In this were a number of round poles with the lower ends pointed, and driven in with a certain amount of order and regularity. On a level with the upper ends were found a great many horizontal logs and beams, which point to the inference that the poles were never higher than now, and that they must have been driven in before the stratum of loam was deposited. The whole discovery has much analogy with the lacustrine remains found in Switzerland and other countries. It is, however, uncertain whether they served as the foundation of human habitations, as no fragments indicative of industry or art have hitherto been discovered, though it is highly probable that further researches may bring some to light. Similar discoveries of lacustrine villages have been made in Switzerland and the Alpine lakes of Austria, Bavaria, and the Tyrol, and also in Mecklenburg, but never before in Saxony or other parts of central Germany. Excavations are still being carried on, with what success remains to be seen.

An ancient tomb of beautiful architecture has been lately discovered in the grounds of the Villa Casalli, on the Via Appia at Rome. It consists of three chambers, containing four sarcophagi of the purest white marble, elaborately sculptured; one of these represents in high relief the Muses, and another Bacchus and Ariadne, the third a hunt of wild animals, and the fourth the portal of a tomb. It is supposed by the cognoscenti, that the figure of one of the Muses, whose head is crowned with a wreath of flowers, is meant to represent one of the deceased whose remains were deposited there. The inscription is simply the name, "Titus Olius Nikephorus," and the style of the letters, and the sculpture, and other details, indicate the period of Septimus Severus. One of the women wears her hair in the style of Julia Mammæa, in the form of a diadem, and with a high forehead. The German Archæological Institute at Rome intend to make it the subject of discussion at one of their next meetings.

Under the auspices and at the expense of the Emperor of Austria an expedition is fitting out for the purpose of making excavations and an examination of the ancient Greek ruins in the island of Samothrace. It is to sail in the course of next month, and will be under the orders of Dr. Alexander Conze, Professor of Classical Archæology at the University of Vienna, accompanied by the two Architects, Alois Hauser and George Niemann, both of whom have had much experience in excavating. F. S.

Bibers Notes.

BLEACHING THE HAIR.—The latest fashionable advices from New York inform us that the newest "rage" among the ladies is to bleach the hair white. This is no novelty—no American "notion." It was a fashion of the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne, and gave rise to the use of hair-powder as a substitute for what soon proved to be an inconvenient custom.

F. P. A.

FOLK LORE.—I have somewhere read that a curious custom obtains in Worcestershire, where it is thought that if a woman were to attend at the church on either of the three Sundays on which her intended wedding is proclaimed—all her offspring would be born *deaf and dumb*! There is also a superstition in Scotland that it is unlucky for a woman to attend in the kirk when the banns are "put up."

Ashford, Kent.

FREDK. RULE.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "JOHN BULL."—I do not remember to have met with this before, though I have a floating recollection of something like it. Dr. John Bull was the first Gresham Professor of Music, and organist and composer to Queen Elizabeth. John, like a true Englishman, travelled for improvement; and having heard of a famous musician at St Omer's, he placed himself under him as a novice; but a circumstance very soon convinced the master that he was inferior to the scholar. The musician showed John a song, which he composed in forty parts; telling him, at the same time, that he defied all the world to produce a person capable of adding another part to his composition. Bull desired to be left alone, and to be indulged for a short time with pen and ink. In less than three hours, he added forty parts more to the song. Upon which the Frenchman swore, in great ecstasy, that "he must be either the *Devil* or *John Bull*."

Farnworth, Bolton.

ROYLE ENTWISLE.

"DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN."—Skimming recently through "Johnson's Lives of the English Poets," my attention was arrested to this

familiar, but hitherto (to me), unassociated expression, at p. 372; Murphy's edition, Dublin, 1793. Speaking of Addison's connection with *The Whig Examiner*, he says, "Of this paper, which just appeared and expired, Swift remarks, with exultation, that 'it is now down among the dead men.'" He might well rejoice at the death of that which he could not have killed," &c. The note upon this starred quotation from Swift explains it thus—"From a Tory song in vogue at the time, the burthen whereof is,

'And he that will this health deny,'
'Down among the dead men let him lie.'—H."

This note instantly recalled to my memory that I had either heard or seen the song somewhere, and the period of its currency favouring the latter supposition. After rummaging awhile, I found it in a home-bound collection of various old "Songsters;" and as it appears from the foregoing to be of historical interest, I copy it for preservation in the appropriate columns of LONG AGO:

"DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN."

"Here's a health to the Queen, and a lasting peace;
To faction an end, to wealth increase.
Come, let's drink it while we have breath,
For there's no drinking after death;
And he that will this health deny,
Down among the dead men let him lie.

"Let charming beauty's health go round,
In whom celestial joys are found;
And may confusion still pursue
Senseless woman-hated crew.
And they that woman's health deny,
Down among the dead men let them lie.

"In making Bacchus' joy, I'll roll,
Deny no pleasure to my soul;
Let Bacchus' health round briskly move,
For Bacchus is a friend to love.
And he that will this health will deny,
Down among the dead men let him lie.

"May love and wine their nights maintain,
And their united pleasures reign,
While Bacchus' treasure crowns the board,
We'll sing the joys that both afford;
And they that won't with us comply,
Down among the dead men let them lie."

We should be right, I think, in fixing the date of this Bacchanalian song at the reign of Queen Anne.

Farnworth, Bolton. ROYLE ENTWISLE.

A CURIOSITY.—A hunter after literary curiosities has found the following advertisement in a copy of the *Edinburgh Courant* for August 30, 1766:—"To be disposed of, a negro woman, named Peggy, about nineteen years of age, born and brought up in Charlestown, in the province of South Carolina; speaks good English; an exceeding good house wench, and washer and dresser; and is very tender and careful of children. She has a young child—

a negro boy, about a year old—which will be disposed of with the mother. For particulars, inquire at the publisher of this paper." R.

A CURIOUS BOOK.—"Mr. Bonton, a dealer in curious books, has at his place in Broadway what is doubtless the most valuable copy of the Bible ever compiled. It represents the toil for thirty years of an English collector of Biblical prints, engravings, drawings in oil and water colours, and is roughly valued at 10,000 dollars. Such subjects as 'Susanna and the Elders,' or 'Daniel in the Lions' Den,' are enriched with scores of illustrations drawn from every field of art—the convent missals of the mediæval ages, the strange, fanciful, striking false drawings of the Italian masters, the grotesque works of Dutch and German painters, and the later and more truthful efforts of modern artists. In all, this wonderful monument of loving devotion to a worthy hobby, includes no less than 30,000 illustrations of various kinds, some of them worth from fifty to a hundred dollars each, and extracts from some thirty editions of the sacred text." R.

"LONG AGO."—"A discovery has been made in an old adit level, at Pwlycwm Colliery, near Llandore. The men were sinking a new pit there, and in an old adit level, filled with rubbish, came across two old wooden shovels, evidently used by the miners hundreds of years ago. The handles of these shovels are of ash, the blades of oak (still as hard as steel). There is not a particle of iron even in the fastenings, and these implements of trade must have been left where now found at least two hundred years ago." R.

"IT LOOKS DARK OVER RIVINGTON" is an expression which has come to be commonly applied in these parts to a person's facial indications of an approaching outburst of temper; and the natural history of it is worth recording. Whenever the Pike—which stands at an elevation of 1,548 feet above the level of the sea—may, in metaphorical language, be said to frown or look glum and sulky, the farmers in the neighbourhood surrounding generally calculate upon rain. And an old Norwich proverb runs:—

"When Rivington puts on her hood,
She fears a rainy day,
But when she doffs it, you'll find
The rain is o'er, and still the wind,
And Phoebus shines again."

From distant places, amateur meteorologists look in the direction of the Pike when making observations, and it is proverbial to say, when rain is forecasted, that "It looks dark over Rivington."

Farnworth, Bolton. ROYLE ENTWISLE.

A DISH OF BEER.—The expression a dish of tea is familiar to everyone, but the word dish as

applied to beer is, I think, far less common; I observe its use by Leslie, in the first number of the "Rehearsal," or *Observer* as it was then called, August the 5th, 1704. "*Country—m.* They say, *master*, that these folks deny *Free Will*. And that there was a time when it would have been thought *Popery* to say, that I could *choose to drink a Dish of October*, or to let it alone when I thought I had my load." As the word dish is now used, and as it was used by Johnson in his well-known lines to Miss Reynolds:—

"I pray thee, gentle Jenny dear,
That thou wilt give to me,
With cream and sugar temper'd well
Another dish of tea."

Dish signifies only a cup. It is probable, however, that in earlier times, and when first it was used as applied to drink, it meant a considerable quantity; perhaps a "Black Jack." I think it by no means improbable that it was derived from the Cornish word Dish, an old measure used by the tin miners, and which, according to Carew, held a gallon.

EDWARD SOLLY.

THE CASTELLIAN COLLECTION OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. — The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, April 16, 1873, writes thus:—"It was stated by a correspondent of the *Times* a week ago that Mr. Newton's inspection of the Castellian collection of Greek and Roman antiquities had resulted in that gentleman's reporting in the strongest terms in favour of its purchase by the trustees of the British Museum. I am now in a position to say that the trustees themselves have determined to recommend the acquirement by the nation of these treasures. It does not appear, however, whether the trustees have decided to ask for the completion of the purchase on the exact terms demanded by Signor Castellian, whose price I believe is, or was, for the entire collection, £30,000. The articles number about five hundred specimens, which may be said generally to represent art in Magna Græce, a *locale* which does not exclude the suggestion of occasional Egyptian and Assyrian influences. Amongst the 175 bronzes of the collection, the most striking in idea and the most massive in treatment is the head, or rather the face and neck, of a goddess said to have been brought from Northern Greece. The back part of this object, which seems to have been forcibly wrenched from a statue, has been unmercifully battered and beaten in, and the precious stones which formerly did duty for the divine lustre of the eyes had been stolen away. The style of the head is grand and simple, and so much has the sculptor confided in his power to embody expression, that he has actually brought about his effects with a figure which, however perfect the form and loveliness of the mouth and the graceful decision of the nose,

is literally and to a considerable degree unsymmetrical and out of drawing. All the rest of the collection, perhaps fitted with reference to what is at the present private and not national property, is kept secret and apart from the gaze of the vulgar. It has many curious and beautiful statuettes in bronze, one of which, a small heroic seated figure, found at Tarentum, has, for its extreme beauty and technical knowledge, been pronounced 'unsurpassed and unsurpassable;' whilst another, of Etruscan production, is remarkable for the inlaying of the eyes with diamonds and of the drapery with silver. A statuette of Silenus is shown with an Etruscan inscription on the thighs. Besides bronzes, the Castellian collection includes many valuable works in marble or stone, in terra-cotta, ivory, and amber; and a large number of vases. Amongst the terra-cotta specimens is an Etruscan sarcophagus, interesting for presenting a long Etruscan inscription and a series of dramatic figures, 'made up' to represent severally a thief, a glutton, a parasite, a scribe, and a decrepit old man. The chief marbles are a head of Augustus, very noble, very pure, and beautiful, with grand temporal developments and a delicate, firm, and exquisite profile; and a head of Juno, found in Sicily, which is a very remarkable instance of an antique head in a perfect state of preservation." The above appears to me to be of sufficient interest to merit a place in LONG AGO.

REPLEB.

MID-LENT CUSTOM—"GOING A-MOTHERING." — A few brief notes upon this observance of the fourth Sunday in Lent may be appropriately made here. "Going a-Mothering" is from the Roman Catholic custom of going to the Mother Church on that day, which was derived from Hilaria, a heathen festival, celebrated by the ancient Romans in honour of the mother of the gods on the Ides of March. The parish priests at length compounded with the church at a certain sum, and the voluntary contributions collected on this day have become the dues known as Easter offerings. The day is also called "Dominica Refectiones," or Refreshment Sunday. Wheatley considers that the appointment of the Scriptures on the fourth Sunday in Lent (the Gospel for the day treating of Our Saviour's miraculously feeding five thousand, and the first lesson in the morning giving us the story of Joseph entertaining his brethren) might probably give the first rise to a custom which I believe is still retained in many parts of England of "Mid-lenting," or "Mothering." A meeting of parents and children, the latter bringing presents for their father and mother, and receiving in return a mixture of milk and wheat, called "Furmity," and afterwards cakes as a blessing; hence, no doubt, the presentation inscriptions on the sugar-coatings of the Bury Cakes, or the "Mothering Cakes" of some old writers—as for example, "A

present for Mary," "A present for Edward." "Furmity" has been superseded in the estimation of the Buryites by a mixture of egg and beer called "mulled ale," but the masses who flock to the Bury celebration now-a-days do not mind the egg so much as the beer. "Symblyn Sunday" to them signifies nothing but a spree, and the custom would be more honoured there in the breach than it is in the observance.

ROYLE ENTWISLE.

Farnworth, Bolton.

LYDD.—As the little stranded town of Lydd has been brought into public notice in connection with the dreadful event of the "Northfleet," a few words about the church, in the yard of which my gallant young friend, Samuel Frederic Brand (whom I knew as a merry boy of six years old), found his last resting place, may interest some of the readers of LONG AGO. The church is a large edifice, denoting the ancient importance of the place, dedicated to All Saints, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles with a massive tower ornamented with pinnacles, as represented lately in the *Graphic*. It contains numerous monuments, and among them many brasses. Many of the tombstones in the churchyard tell the dismal fate of men "lost at sea," "drowned," or "cast ashore." Lydd itself is united with Romney as one of the Cinque Ports, and has an ancient corporation of bailiff, jurats and commonality.

Stoke Newington. ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

WELSH MOTTOES TO ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—

Mr. J. F. Edisbury, of Wrexham, contributes to the "By-gones" column of the *Oswestry Advertiser* the following "Results of a Hasty Search":—

Afrad pob afraid—All unnecessary things waste—Vaughan Chambers.

A fyn Duw a fydd—What God wills will be—Mathew.

A fynno Dwy y fydd—Let what God wills be—Mathews.

A fynno Duw deued—Let God's will be done—Edwards.

Cadam a'r cyfrwys—Mighty and cunning—Williams.

Duw yd ein cryfdwr—God that is our strength—Edwards.

Drwy Rynwedd Gwaed—Walwyn.

Duw a ddarpar i'r brain—God feeds the ravens—Williams.

Duw a digon—God and enough—Prytherch.

Duw chwi yw ein cryfdwr—God, Thou art my strength—Edwards.

Duw ai bendithi—God, bless them—Pryse.

Duw dy ras—God, Thy grace—Kemys Tynte.

Er cordiad y cœra—Notwithstanding the agreement of the fortification—Heaton.

Eryr Eryrod Eryri—The Eagle of the Eagles of North Wales—Owen.

Ewch yn uchae—Go well—Wynn Williams.

Ffyddylon at y gorfin—James.

Gronwi hil Gwerninon—Gronow.

Gwell angau na chywilydd—Rather death than shame—Bassett, Mackworth.

Heb nevae nerth nid sier saeth—Without strength the arrow is not sure—Jones.

Heb duw, heb ddim, Duw a digon—Without God without anything, God and enough—Davies, Lloyd, Hughes, Edwards, Meredith Warters, Meyrick, Morgan, Mostyn, Stradling, Williams.

Na fynno Duw ni fydd—What God wishes not, will not be—Price.

Nid cyfoeth ond boddlondeb—Not wealth, but contentment—Garmons.

Nid da onid Duw—No good, but God.—Williams.

Nid meddyg ond meddyg enaid—Not a physician, but a soul physician—Fraser, Pugh.

Ofnwn yr Arglwydd—Let us fear the Lord—Williams, Lloyd.

Syn ar dy hûn—Wonder at thyself.—Dewing, Willikins, Cann.

Teg yw heddwch—Peace is pleasing—Gilbert.

Wrth ein ffrwythau yn hadnabydder—By our fruits we are known—Ellis.

Y cadarn a'r cyfrwys—The mighty and cunning—Wynn, Williams.

Y Gwir yn erbyn y byd—The truth against the world—Edwards.

I cannot help thinking the above will be interesting to the readers of LONG AGO.

Vale of Clwyd.

AP PRENTICE.

"FELLAWE" FOR FELLOW.—The insipid fop of the present day who says, with a yawn (according to *Punch*), "Au, I know a fellow," &c., is unwittingly to some extent justified by Chaucer:—

"Gaylard he was, as goldfinch in the shawe,
Brown as a bery, and a proper felawe."

Wright's "*Chaucer*," 4364.

H. B. D.

THE SURNAME OF "SLOMAN."—Mr. Lower puts this down among the names derived from personal attributes, along with the "Slows" and "Heavisides." It is no such thing, but a modern travestie of the Jewish name "Solomon," and on inquiry will be found to be borne only by persons of Hebrew origin. Mr. Ratcliffe, in replying to my query on the Jew's House at Lincoln (for which he has my best thanks), in a previous number of LONG AGO, speaks of me as "Mr. Elias Ross." I am not ashamed of my name or race, and beg to correct the error, whether auctorial or typographical.

London.

ELIAS MOSS.

Replies.

SIMNEL CAKES (vol. i., p. 115).—I think it is pretty plain from Du Cange—no mean authority—that *simnel*, and nothing else, is the correct name of this sort of cake. He says, "Panis similaceus, ex *simila*, Græcis σμιδαλτης, cui secundum inter panes bonitatis locum assignat Galenus, lib. i., de Aliment Anglis *simnel bread*." "Fine bread from *simila*, in Greek σμιδαλτης, to which Galen assigns the second place of goodness." He then gives examples of the use of the term, of which the two following may suffice. "Panis, qui de granarum fit medullis, et *Simila* vulgo solet vocari, nutribilior est et ingestibilior." "Bread made of the innermost pulp of the grain, commonly called *Simila*, is the most nourishing and digestible."—*Liber de Situ Ecl. Bell. in Angl.* Again, "Constituens in primo Monachis ejusdem Ecclesiæ ad Cotidianos usus panem regiæ mensæ aptum, qui *Simnel* vugo vocatur," &c.—"Assigning to the monks of the said church a daily portion of bread, in quality equal to that served at the royal table, and commonly called *Simnel*." Bailey gives the same spelling and derivation, and defines it, "a cake or bun made of fine flour." It was evidently well-known to the ancients, and greatly prized by them, as we may clearly gather from the poet Martial, who is enthusiastic in his praises of it—a judge in such matters, *facile princeps*. Hear the old Epicure:

"Nec poteris *simila* dotes numerare, nec usus,
Pistori toties cum sit et apta coco."

Epigram xiii., 10.

EDMUND TEW, M.A., F.R.H.S.

Patching Rectory, Arundel.

SIMNEL is a kind of cake made of fine flour, and is said to be the same as cracknel or simenel (old French), hence Herrick says:—

"I'll to thee a simnel bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a-mothering."

Again—Bullein as cited by Todd, "Sodden bread, which he called sinnels or cracknels be verie unwholesome." Dr. Cogan in a more comprehensive manner about them in his "Haven of Health," p. 26. "Cakes of all formes, sinnels, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flowre, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected." Simnell bread, or fine manchet (Nares Gloss, Nomenclator), Simnell in Law Latin is termed, "Siminelus or Simnellus." Spelman calls it a purer kind of bread, so named, because made à *simila*, that is, the purer part of meal.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

I BEG to refer your correspondent to the article on this subject in Harland's "Lancashire Folk Lore," 1867, p. 223, where the derivation of the word *Simnel* is discussed, showing, I think pretty

conclusively, that it is from the Latin *Simila*, fine flour. There is an engraving of the *Shrewsbury Simnel Cakes* in the "Book of Days," vol. i., p. 336. Bamford, who terms them *Symblyn* cakes, gives a fanciful derivation of the word taken from the resemblance of the Lancashire cakes to *Cymbals*, and supposes the custom to be derived from the heathen "fast of cymbals;" but this is against the pronunciation of the word *Simnel* in all other places. He adds: "When or by what means this custom so directly allusive to a musical instrument became connected with a Christian observance in our part of the country, some one more learned than myself must determine, if it can be determined at all. Perhaps it may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Symblian*, to feast" ("Early Days," second edition, p. 138).

J. E. B.

I noticed on the approach of last Mid-Lent day, that the "Bury Cakes" were advertised as "Sinnels," but *Simnell* is the correct way of spelling it, being the full compound of the nicknames *Sim* for Simon (the husband), and *Nell* for Helen (the wife), who, as the story goes, held different views as to the best method of making the cakes, and at last resolved to both broil and bake them. *Symblius* is the dialectical name for them in Lancashire. Herrick mentions them in his "Hesperides," p. 275:—

"'To Dianeme,' a ceremonie in Glocester.

I'll to the a simnell bring,

'Gainst thou goest a-mothering;

So that when she blesseth thee,

Half that blessing thou't give me."

Farnworth, Bolton.

ROYLE ENTWISLE.

STEVENAGE, HERTS (vol. i., p. 116).—On the east side of the high road from Stevenage to Welwyn are several hillocks lying in a direct line north and south at equal distances from each other. They appear in form and size very much like the sepulchral barrows, or tumuli, which are to be met with in Wiltshire and other parts of England. Gough in his "Additions to Camden's Brit." (vol. i., 343), informs us that Dr. Ducarel and other gentlemen opened one of these barrows on the 30th of September, 1741. The size of the barrow recorded is, that it "was fourteen feet over, and fifteen deep to the surface of the ground." Several pieces of wood, but only one piece of iron were discovered. Some years ago the Rev. Henry Baker, Rector of Stevenage, opened another of these hills but found nothing. As no human remains have ever been found, it is very probable that they were formed at a very remote period of time, either in commemoration of some great event, or as Mr. Gough supposes, as boundaries of territory. (See "Clutterbuck," vol. ii., 436, Sepulch. Mon. i., pt. i., 5.) Salmon says, "That the six hills here, whether Celtic, Roman, or Danish, are upon this road. They may have been British or Saxon as the mounds of some

dominion, they may have been Danish barrows for victory and terror; and they might serve as monuments of the dead. So much is certain, if they are Danish for victory, or Celtic for sacrifice, they are not set upon an eminence, as was the practice of both those people. Roman it is hard to make them, since whatever has been said upon the subject, it does not appear to me the Romans used here that sepulture, or that token of victory which the northern nations did. If it were once pronounced *Stigenhaught*, it might mean the hills upon the highway, and whoever erected them, or for whatever purpose, they are remarkable enough to have the *Vill* take a new name from them, though it should have had another before."

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

I was formerly a frequent traveller on the "Great North Road," and am very familiar with the tumuli alluded to. They are as nearly as possible equidistant from each other, with the exception of two—as I think the *third* and *fourth*—between which the space is considerably greater than between any other two in succession. It is worth recording among the "humours of the road" that the coachmen in those days used to catch up unwary travellers by a wager in reference to these barrows. "I'll bet you half-a-crown, Sir, that you don't tell me at first sight which two of these mounds are farthest off from each other." The stranger seeing the difference at a glance, says, "*Done!*" and at once names the *third* and *fourth*. "Your half-crown, if you please, Sir!" says the coachman, and turning to the other passengers, "Gentlemen, I appeal to you all, whether the *first* and *last* are not the most distant?" The half-crown was paid, and the stranger, in his own words, "*done*." At Stevenage in those days the coachmen would take their passengers, while the horses were being changed, to run down to a barn—a few yards' distance from the inn—to see placed aloft in the timbers of the roof a coffin said to contain the remains of a man who by a deed had given some property to be enjoyed by his holder "as long as he," the donor, "should be above ground." I forget the exact particulars. Perhaps some one who sees this fact related in your pages may be able to say what they were, or whether the coffin is still there.

HERBERT RANDOLPH.

Ringmore, Ivybridge.

FOLK LORE: DOMESTIC FOWLS (vol. i., p. 81).—The rhymes mentioned by your correspondent in the last number, in which the hen is represented as complaining of her bare-footed condition are apparently attempts to convey in human language the "cecklin" of the fowls. The reference to want of shoes has probably been suggested by the

habit which domestic fowls have of standing on one leg in a very miserable attitude. In Chambers' "Popular Rhymes of Scotland" are to be found several references to Dame Partlet's standard grievance. One of these represents the hen's song in Galloway to be,

"The Cock gaed to Rome, seeking shoon, seeking shoon,
The Cock gaed to Rome, seeking shoon,
And yet I aye gan barefit, barefit!"

There is also given a dialogue similar to the one mentioned by your correspondent:—

"*Hen*. Every day
An egg I lay
And yet I aye gang barefit, barefit."

"*Cock*. I've been through a' the town,
Seeking you a pair o' shoon;
Wad ye hae my heart out, heart out?"

Mr. Chambers gives a nursery riddle in which the shoemaker's want of skill is alleged as the cause of the cock's inability to provide shoes even for himself, although his lordship is spoken of as wearing boots nevertheless. Another riddle given in the same book shows that the cock, though he wears no leather on his feet, wears it on his chin.

"Mouth o' horn, and beard o' leather;
Ye'll no guess that though ye were hanged in a tether."

In Ritson's "Gammer Gurton's Garland" I find another reference to the hen's shoes. This time it is the cock who sings, and he seems to do so in ridicule of his wife's complaint:—

"Cock a doodle doo,
My wife has lost her shoe;
My master has lost his fiddlestick,
And knows not what to do."

The evident contempt with which the two losses are placed in juxtaposition is not without its humour, although decidedly ungentlemanly. Mr. Chambers in his "Rhymes" gives a couplet sung by the hen in which, after laying an egg, she congratulates her owner on the accession to his means thus supplied, and authorises him on that account to

"Buy tobacco, buy tobacco;
I'll pay a'."

I have often seen an "eirack's egg," that is the first egg laid by a hen, used in Scotland as the principal ingredient in a "Hallow E'en" charm, and I have known of such eggs being carefully watched for, and when obtained, as carefully preserved against the advent of that festival. The dread hour of midnight being at hand, the eirack's egg is broken raw, or rather the shell is pierced so as to admit of the "white" exuding drop by drop. This is permitted to fall into a wine-glass two-thirds full of clear water, until little is left behind but the yolk. The palm of one hand is then held over the mouth of the glass which is thereupon turned bot-

torn up, and the albumen, floating in the water, being thus sent whirling through it, ultimately settles down in the broad part of the glass next the hand. Gradually accumulating there, it assumes cloudy and fantastic forms, which are supposed to foreshadow the trade of the future spouse of the person holding the glass. Sometimes a phantom ship in full sail is represented, betokening a sailor; a shadowy battle foretells of a soldier lover; a mass having some distant resemblance to a sheep, gives promise of a shepherd swain, and so on. But the charm is yet only half complete. The contents of the glass have next to be taken into the mouth, and to be retained there while the seeker after the secrets of futurity goes forth into the night. Not a single drop must be swallowed until the person trying the charm hears the name of a man or woman, as the case may be, called out. If the "operator" be a village maiden she has not generally long to wait. The lads of the village are astrid on such nights, and are given to calling out each others names to attract the attention of companions. The name first heard thus will be the name of the future husband of her who tries the charm, and the contents of the mouth must be swallowed *the moment* that the name is heard. In some places in Scotland I have heard it spoken of as unlucky for any one to hear a cock crow during the darkness of night, although it is natural for him to

"Count the night watches to his feathery dames."

Apocryphos of this subject I find it stated in Timbs' "Things not Generally Known," that so recently as in "Debrett's Imperial Calendar" for 1822, the "Cock and Crier at Scotland-yard" is mentioned as one of the individuals holding office in the Lord Steward's Department of the Royal Household. His duties were during Lent to *Crow* the hour at night instead of *Calling* it. Hens, deeply imbued with the doctrines of the "woman's rights" party, have been known to assume the prerogative of crowing. Such an abnormal precocity, however, when it does occur, is reckoned extremely unlucky for the proprietor of the froward fowl. There is a Scottish proverb to the effect that "whistling maids and crowing hens are no canny about an honest man's house," and an attempt to crow would be the sure death-warrant of any presuming dame of the barn-boor. Another article of faith in Scotland with regard to domestic fowls is that should the cock crow in the morning with his head in at the house door, he thereby presages the coming of a visitor on that day. Preparations are therefore often at once set about for the proper reception of the expected guest. Your correspondent, in the course of his remarks, notices the superstition of setting thirteen eggs below the hen for *luck*, as at variance with the other superstition that the setting down of thirteen guests at table breeds *ill-luck*.

In thinking that there is a want of consistency in those two popular notions he does not agree with Shakespeare who says, "They say there is a divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death." *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act v., scene 1. It appears to me that the notions of good luck in thirteen eggs, and ill-luck (to one guest) in thirteen guests, have the same origin. Thirteen was long ago called "the devil's dozen," and thirteen was the number of witches supposed to constitute a "Sabbath." It seems probable that the thirteenth egg was originally reckoned as one "thrown in" as an offering to propitiate the powers of darkness, so that on the thirteenth they might exorcise 'there evil powers to the salvation of the twelve. Twelve would be reckoned a holy number as being associated with the number of the Apostles, the thirteenth would be the "devil's due." If I am correct in this supposition, then the thirteenth guest at table suffers the fate of the thirteenth egg, by being exposed to the full brunt of Satanic power. Quetelet calculates that the chances of one death out of thirteen persons of different ages before the lapse of a year is one to one. The greater the number of guests, the greater, of course, are the chances of one dying within a year.

Glasgow.

JAMES MUIR.

"ANOTHER EMENDATION OF SHAKESPEARE," vol. i., p. 111.—I cannot agree with your correspondent, "M," that his suggested emendation is an obvious one; and I will state why I venture to think it not only not obvious, but one as inconclusive as it is highly improbable. "M." thinks for *stern'st* we should read *sternes*—"Which gives the *sternes* good night." And he adds, "There is nothing *stern* in the hooting of the owl," by which is meant, I suppose, nothing severe; but *stern* has other meanings, one of which is, afflictive, painful, causing pain or distress. In act ii., scene 3, we read,

"The obscure bird
Clamour'd the live-long night."

That is, he presaged by his *stern'st* (his most afflictive, painful) shrieks the "sacriligious murder." If such be the meaning of "*stern'st*," it seems to me no emendation is necessary. Furthermore, it has been observed, and certainly by an erudite Shakspearian commentator, Mr. Staunton, that Shakspeare "scarcely ever adopts antique expressions;" and surely, had he, in this instance, meant to denote the stars, he would not have written the archaic and anti-poetical phrase, the *sternes*. The word *star* is of frequent occurrence in his plays (twice it occurs in "Macbeth"), and why in one, and in only one solitary instance he should have symbolised the stars by "the *sternes*," is not, I think, very obvious. And I must confess that I prefer the

original textual reading, ingenious though "M.'s" may be. In the critical edition of Shakspeare, published at Cambridge, 1863-1866, your correspondent will find that *stern'st* is the word retained by the learned editors, Mr. Clarke, Fellow, and Mr. Wright, Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge, who follow the usually adopted canons of textual criticism.

Ashford, Kent.

FREDK. RULE.

P.S. Suppose Shakspeare, in "Macbeth," act i., scene 4, had written

"*Sternes*, hide your fires!"

Or Byron, in "Childe Harold," canto iii., stanza 88,

"*Ye sternes!* which are the poetry of heaven!"
Would not the poetry or the lines have been very nebulous?

ANONYMOUS LATIN PROVERB (vol. i., pp. 51, 83, 113).—Mr. Rule is perfectly right in questioning the use of *demento* by Ovid, Virgil, or Horace. He might have gone much further, and included in his list the whole range of Latin authors—prose and verse—up to the close of the third century. Nor, as far as I can discover, is it ever used in an active sense, except by mediæval writers. In the "*Statuta Ordinis Vallis-Caulum*," An. 1262, we meet with the following—"Si Prior Priorem aliquem *dementaverit* vel proprium vel hospitem, pœnam levioris culpæ solvere teneatur;" the word, however, having the milder signification of *provoking to anger*. In Lactantius, I need hardly say, it has a neuter force. If, then, *dementat* be the word in the proverb, and not *dementit*, it is perfectly clear to my mind that the proverb itself is of a mediæval, and not classical origin. But if the latter be insisted on, then *dementit* must be the word, which never having an active force, the sense would be entirely changed, and in the place of *whom God would destroy, he first drives mad*, we must read, *He first goes mad whom God would destroy*; a construction which involves an ellipse of *ille*, to which *quem* is the corresponding relative. This latter view I know is held by many, and by some, from whom I greatly regret to differ. We must not, however, I think, let an excessive veneration for antiquity hurry us on to conclusions unsupported by reason and legitimate authority; and I certainly, in this case, have met with none which have seemed of sufficient weight to convince me that this view is correct or even probable. EDMUND TEW, M.A.
Patching Rectory, Arundel.

THE HISTORY OF BEER AND BREWERS (vol. i., pp. 17, 49, 82, 111).—As an amusing incident wherewith to diversify the book of the future which "X. X." sighs for, I send a *bagatelle* of

Dr. Johnson's, of which I am reminded by John Barleycorn's contribution:—

"If e'er my fingers touched the lyre
In satire fierce, in pleasure gay,
Shall not my Thralia's smiles inspire?
Shall Sam refuse the sportive lay!"

"My dearest lady! view your slave,
Behold him as your very scrub,
Eager to write, as author grave,
Or govern well the *brewing-tub*."

"To rich felicity thus rais'd
My bosom glows with am'rous fire;
Porter no longer shall be prais'd,
'Tis I myself am Thrale's *Entire*."

Or again:—"The Legacy of an Old Friend;
and his last Moral Lesson to Mrs. Hester Lynch Thrale, now Mrs. Piozzi."

QUESTION.

"Whether 'twas *love of fame*, or *love of ale*,
The wife obtain'd th' *entire* by marrying *Thrale*;
But when a *second husband* fann'd the fire,
Say, did th' *Italian nuptials* give the *entire*?"

ANSWER.

"The wife gave her hand at the altar of *Thrale*,
For something she lov'd—which might be *good ale*;
Then married a second, with wishes not fewer,
Who wanted *that something* possess'd by the *brewer*.
The answer to this, to the question you put,
She found one *entire*, and the other *all-but*."

Omnia bona bonis.

Farnworth, Bolton. ROYLE ENTWISLE.

ENGLISH SURNAMES (vol. i., p. 80).—The difference between the orthography and pronunciation of a name is by no means confined to Yorkshire, but exists throughout England among the most refined and well-educated people, as well as among the roughest and most ignorant. Some of these peculiar pronunciations are now seldom heard, others are affected solely by old-fashioned people, while others again, though in common use, are gradually becoming obsolete. "Brumaggen" and "Lunnon" are occasionally heard; Lestiff (Lowestoft) and Redriff (Rotherhithe) not so often, but Brighton is accepted by all for Brighthelmstone. At the beginning of this century the Grosvenors were always called Gravenors, and it was accounted vulgar to say Lord Jursey (Jersey), as he was known as Lord Jarsey. We still say Berkeley, Darbey, and Harvey for Berkeley, Derby, and Hervey, though Burkley, Durby, and Hurvey are rapidly coming into use. Cockburn and Colborne are still called Co'burn, Coloquhun Ca'whoon, Majoribank Marchbank, Carew Carey (in the west) and Auchinleck Affleck.

GRENADA.

ROME (ROOM) LAND (vol. i., pp. 19, 50-52).—None of your correspondents have adduced evidence to show that the rents of the lands named Rome or Room Land were paid to the Roman See. I fear it is only a conjecture after the signification of the name was forgotten. In Scotland so late as the beginning of the seventeenth century, a farm or possession of land was named a Romme or Room. Jameson, in his dictionary, *sub voce*, cites Bellenden, one of our early Scottish writers for this signification. This meaning is given to the word "Room" in the metrical version of the 80th Psalm in use in Scotland, in the following passage:—

"A vine from Egypt brought thou hast
By thine outstretched hand;
And thou the heathen didst cast out,
To plant it in their land.

"Before it thou a room didst make,
Where it might grow and stand,
Thou causedst it deep root to take,
And it did fill this land."

There was a farm named Rome, pronounced Ruim, in the neighbourhood of the Abbey of Scone; and there is a farm in the Carse of Gowrie, named Mammie's-room. In the absence of any better evidence, it would seem that the lands named *Room* in the neighbourhood of abbeys, were those in the occupancy of the monks, and hence named the *Room* of the Abbey. Mammie's-room, if I may hazard the conjecture, was the possession allotted to a dowager for her maintenance, and appropriately named Mammie's, or Mother's Room, or possession; this, however, in the absence of any record evidence, is only a conjecture.

Newburgh-on-Tay. A. C. LAING.

"NON DEERIT ALTER AUREUS" (vol. i., pp. 85, 113).—Your correspondents do not seem to be aware—perhaps I ought rather to say *to have forgotten*—that this motto is a quotation, with the single word "deficit" altered, from Virgil, *Æneid*, vi., l. 143:—

"Primo avulso, non deficit alter

Aureus; et simili frondescit virgo metallo."

"Ramus," of course, is the antecedent noun—the branch sacred to Proserpine in the poet's fiction. The idea is fairly transferable to the heraldic tree—and both the sense and the allusion are thus apparent.

HERBERT RANDOLPH.

Ringmore, Ivybridge.

The motto is taken from Virgil's *Æneid*, vi. l. 143. Virgil's line is—

"Primo avulso, non deficit alter
Aureus."

To quote further is needless. *Æneas* had to

pluck off the sacred golden bough, and by the aid of this talisman he could descend to the nether world. As soon as the bough was plucked off another straightway sprouted in its place. *Aureus* is simply "golden," and nothing but "golden," and the quotation from Horace certainly seems quite irrelevant. The motto means that the line will never fail, and as soon as one member of it dies, another will advance to take his place. *Deerit* is either an alteration from *deficit*, to make the motto prophetic, or a *varia lectio* for it.

Exeter College, Oxford. H. S. SKIPTON.

Has Mr. Tew forgotten 6 Virg. *Æn.*, 136-144:

"Latet arbore opaca,
Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus."

Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus; et simili frondescit virga metallo."

Deerit is in some copies for *deficit*.

H. E. HYDE.

TO HELL THE BUILDING (vol. i., p. 115).—In answer to Mr. Rule to "hale" (this is the pronunciation nearly), means here to cover. A man "hales over" his potatoe heap with straw, a mason "hales in" a house when he roofs it, and the roof itself is the "haling." I have heard a sick person say, "don't unhale me," *i.e.*, don't uncover me. Mr. Ratcliffe may know that an outhouse used for miscellaneous purposes, *i.e.*, not definitely a stable or a cowhouse, is here called a "shippen," I don't think a *stone*-built outhouse would be called a shippen, but I am not sure.

R. D. ALEXANDER.

South Pool Rectory, Kingsbridge.

IN the sense to cover, *hell*, A.S. *helan*, Gr. *ἄλῃς* is used almost of everything throughout the county of Sussex. And *Hillier*, as a surname is very common. I believe it is also the same in Kent.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

ST. ALBAN'S WORTHIES (vol. i., p. 85).—"Alexander Neckham"—I hope your correspondent, "G. B.," will pardon me for replying somewhat irreverently to his query. The story goes that Neckham's real name was Nequam, and he applied to be admitted into the holy brotherhood of his native town, St. Alban's; but the abbots reply was:

"Si bonas sis, Venias; si Nequam nequam."

He took the hint, changed his name to Neckham, and became a monk of St. Alban's.

St. Alban's.

CLOISTERS.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, architect, of 5, Verulam-street, St. Alban's, has a very large collection of MS., notes, and memoranda on the history and memorabilia of St. Alban's, on which subject he is always willing to exchange information. A. A.

STEPNEY CHURCH (vol. i., p. 116).—Respecting the interior of this church, Chamberlain informs us in his "History of London" (1769), that "On the inside are three galleries and an organ, and the altar-piece is adorned with four Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature and a pediment; these have gilt capitals, with the arms of Queen Anne carved. On the east side of the portico, leading up to the gallery on the north side of the chancel, is a stone, whereon are engraved the following words:—

"Of Carthage great I was a stone,
O mortals, read with pity,
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, mountains, towns, nor city;
Therefore, O mortals, all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust."

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

EPPING FOREST (vol. i., pp. 19, 83).—The following may be useful to "S. S."—"Some curious incidents and facts of more or less antiquarian value are being brought to light by the Epping Forest Commissioners. In one case a lord of the manor rested his case mainly upon what purported to be an old copy, duly certified, and attested by the then deputy keeper of records of the Tower of London, of an ancient deed deposited in the Tower. As the document was one of the utmost importance, the expert was sent to examine and translate the original, when it was discovered that the supposed copy was incorrect and incomplete. One of the clauses in the original deed will go far to prove the case, not of the lord of the manor, but of those who are desirous of preserving Epping Forest as a place of recreation for the people."—*Manchester Guardian*, March 25, 1873, to whose well-informed and correct London correspondent we country folks are most frequently indebted.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

Queries.

THE EXCISE ON WINE.—It would appear from an old document (1737) which is now before me, that dealers in wine formerly used to mix their wines with a liquor called *stum*, which came from abroad; and that, to save the duty, as well as in some measure to supply the same uses, *sweets* were made in England; that after a long period of evasion, these "sweets" were brought under the operation of the Commissioners of Excise by 10 & 11 Wm. III., c. 21, s. 5, which defined them to be articles "made use of for recovering, increasing, or making of any kinds of wine, or cyder, or of any liquor called wine." Ultimately, however, under pretence of lightening a burden by reducing the duties *two thirds* (because the country justices would not execute a law which

they considered oppressive), a scheme was propounded by some political logician for a tax on "all liquor made by infusion, fermentation, or otherwise from foreign fruit, or sugar, or from fruit or sugar mixt with other materials;" which, as it included both the wine and the mixture, only rendered the impost more oppressive than ever, and was in fact an extension and establishment of new excises. Can any of your readers inform me whether the wine duties really owe their origin to this piece of jugglery? I am quite aware that the country had just been soothed into a charming ease by a reduction of the Land Tax to one shilling in the pound, and a re-imposition of the Salt Duty to supply the other shilling, with its six hundred pretty attendants; and I readily grant that it was easily gulled; but I cannot image it swallowing this *difference* in its taxes, which was so much greater in its *payment*, as the first fruits of a long-promised peace, or yet as a continuation of the same "charming ease." ROYLE ENTWISLE.

GENERAL WOLFE.—Can any reader of LONG AGO supply any omissions in the following, and also inform me where the piece is to be found?

"In a dark mould'ring cave and a wretched retreat,
Britannia sat wasted with care;
She wept for her Wolfe, and exclaim'd against fate,
And gave herself up to despair.

The sire of the gods from celestial abodes,
Beheld the disconsolate dame;
And moved with her tears, sent Mercury down,
And these were the tidings which came:

'Oh, Britannia! forbear, not a sigh nor a tear,
Since thy Wolfe is not dead but removed,
And though he is gone his mem'ry is dear,
He died for the land that he loved.

'The giants of old,
Have forsook their infernal abodes;
And such is the news that in heav'n is told,
They are marching to war with the gods.

'A council was held in the chamber of Jove,
And this was the final decree:
That Wolfe should be call'd to the armies above,
And the care was entrusted to me.

'To the plains of Quebec with the order I flew,
Wolfe begg'd for a moment's delay;
He cried, "Oh, forbear! let me victory hear!
And then the commands I'll obey."

'With a dark film I encompass'd his eyes,
And bore him away in an urn,
Least the fondness he bore for his own native shore,
Should tempt him again to return.'

This was no doubt written and circulated about the time of General Wolfe's death.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

NETTLES.—I have seen it stated that the growth of *nettles* on any particular spot is an infallible proof of former human habitation, and shall be glad to know whether there is substantial reason for so curious an occurrence. M.D.

GAS AND CALF-BOUND BOOKS.—Am I right in attributing the rapidly progressing rottenness of my calf-bound volumes to the effects of the coal gas which I use in my library? And if so, is there any peculiar constituent of the gas which is the cause of such irreparable injury to many choice old books? M. D.

FOLK LORE.—Do any of the readers of LONG AGO know of any folk-lore in connection with butterflies? REGINALD W. CORLASS.

Hull.

PETROLEUM.—I do not know whether the following is a fit subject for your pages; it is a curious coincidence between an old observer of natural phenomena and a modern one. While reading an account of Formosa in your excellent contemporary, *Ocean Highways*, I came to this passage:—"In the course of our journey through the hills we came upon one of those phenomena by no means uncommon in Formosa, a bright flame jutting out of the hard-baked earth . . . it was evident that the fire was caused by the ignition, accidentally or otherwise, of the vapour issuing from a petroleum spring existing underneath." I at once remembered reading a like narrative in one of the Fathers; on turning to the writings of Methodius ("Clark's Ante-Nicene Fathers," vol. xiv., p. 151;) I found I was right. In a treatise on the Resurrection he says:—"For I once saw on Olympus (which is a mountain of Lycia) fire bursting up from the ground spontaneously on the summit of the mountain, and by it was standing an Agnos tree, so flourishing green and shady that we might suppose a never-failing stream of water had nourished its growth." This remarkable appearance was looked on as a miracle by the good bishop; and if it is granted that the treatise is written by him, I see no reason to doubt his statement. It seems to me to have the ring of the true currency in the republic of letters. Methodius moreover says he tested the reality of the flame by burning a stick. Perhaps some of your readers can inform me whether the geological formation of that country (Lycia) would be likely to produce naphtha or petroleum.

AVALONENSIS.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER (Prince Charles Edward Stuart).—I should be glad of any information respecting his *secret visits to London*, especially with reference to his presence at the coronation of George III., and his renunciation of the Roman Catholic religion. I am already acquainted with the following authorities:—Jesse's "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents," Timbs' "Romance of London," Dr. King's "Anecdotes of his Own Time," Philip Thicknesse's "Memoirs,"

Earl Stanhope's "History of England," Forsyth's "Remarks on Italy," Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," "Diaries of a Lady of Quality," Chambers's "History of the Rebellion, of 1745." HENRY W. HENFREY, F.R.H.S., & Co. 75, Victoria-street, S.W.

AUTHORS WANTED.—Can any of the readers of LONG AGO kindly inform me who the authors of the following were?—

"Common souls pay with what they do; nobler souls with that which they are." Quoted by Emerson in one of his essays.

"Bear without abuse

The grand old name of gentleman;

Defamed by every charlatan,

And soiled with all ignoble use."

Hull.

REGINALD W. CORLASS.

FULLER'S "HOLY WAR."—Mr. James Nichols in his admirable edition of Fuller's "Holy State," 1841, refers "to my copious preface to Fuller's 'History of the Holy War.'" Did Mr. Nichols ever publish this "Holy War" with his preface? and if not, who will be in possession of the preface of this careful editor?" J. E. BAILEY.

THE BRIDLESTONES.—These curious rocks, which are popularly supposed to be Druidical relics, have just been sold, along with the 219 acres of moorland upon which they stand. The estate was sold at Pickering, and bought by Mr. Frobisher, a West Riding gentleman, for £3,400. Are these singular rocks really—as it is said they are—the resistants of post-glacial seas? I shall be glad of information about and particulars of these curiosities.

Workshop.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

ST. SHELAH'S DAY.—A convivial female from the Emerald Isle was brought before one of the London police magistrates for being drunk and disorderly *the day after St. Patrick's Day*, in last March, and pleaded as an excuse that it was St. Patrick's Day. The magistrate pointing out that Monday was St. Patrick's Day whereas she was found drunk on the Tuesday, the old lady explained that St. Patrick's Day was for the *men*, and the day after it, "St. Shelah's Day," was the Patrick's Day of the *women*. Was this a piece of ready wit to hoodwink the magistrate, or is there any foundation for it? B. V. W.

JAMES I.—I see it is recorded on a monument belonging to the Tichborne family that two members were godsons of James I. Is it recorded that the learned and pedantic James condescended to stand sponsor for many, and if so, did he attend to the duties? W. E. F.

Aldershot.

PLAY WORTH THE CANDLE.—The old French proverb, "Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle," is sometimes said to have a theatrical origin, and is

sometimes supposed to be derived from itinerant street gamblers—play on a stage, or play with cards. Which of these two is the true one? I observe in Oldham's poems, London, 8vo., 1684, p. 133, speaking of a poor comedy, he says,

"Whose play
Will scarce for candles and their snuffing pay."

EDWARD SOLLY.

"AKERMAN AND H. ALKEN."—Can any one give me a memoir of Akerman, the old publisher of good sporting engravings, and books with coloured engravings, also of Henry Alken, an artist, who was connected with him? I should like to know where there is a list of the prints which he published, with value affixed. H. S. SKIPTON.

AS COLD AS CHARITY.—This saying has been familiar to me all my life, but, as applied to the weather, I have never been able to see its force. Nor in my reading, have I, until the other day, met with anything resembling it. St. Jerome, however, in his commentary on the Epistle to Titus, thus, I find, glosses the word "*Charity*," Ch. ii., v. 3—"Calida quippe est caritas in his qui fervent in spiritu, *frigens* autem et *glacialis*, et *gelida*, in his qui flatus aquilonis durissimos susceperunt." Charity is warm in them who are fervent in spirit, but cold and ice-like in those who have encountered the keen blasts of the north wind. I do not catch the meaning. Perhaps some of your readers will help me to it. If used *objectively*, I could understand the last clause very well, but as used *subjectively*, I can make nothing of it. EDMUND TEW, M.A.

Research and Discovery.

TUMULI ON THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS.—Last month Canon Greenwell, of Durham Cathedral, and Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, completed a series of very interesting excavations among the ancient barrows which exist in the Goodmanham and Etton Wolds, near Beverley. The group consists of thirty-one tumuli, and in 1851 some half-a-dozen of these were opened by Lord Londesborough, when some bodies were found, associated with urns of very ancient date. In 1866, Canon Greenwell opened six others, the result of which was that he found a very large number of burnt bones, with urns, and one unburnt body in a deep grave. During his present excavations some eight or ten tumuli have been opened, and some very interesting remains have been discovered, including an urn which has the very rare addition of a cover or lid to it. The body found in this grave was that of a young man, about twenty-five years of age, the skull being of the round, head type and in excellent preservation. The remains of two young girls

were also discovered in a shallow grave on the farm of Mr. Edmond Riley, of Kiplingcotes, and that of a woman in a mound on the old race-course, the latter being about one foot under the natural surface. There is a singular absence in these barrows of the implements used in those remote ages, and so frequently found with human remains in many parts of the country. Not only in the present excavations, but in those formerly instituted by Lord Londesborough, implements usually associated with ancient interments are entirely wanting. Contrary also to the generality of the barrows found on the wolds, which contain chiefly unburnt remains, in this locality they are for the most part burnt. Although this part of the country seems to have been extensively peopled, as these sepulchral remains betoken, there is a singular absence of implements, whereas in the north and middle wolds flint implements are found scattered about in all directions. Stone axes and other rude implements are abundant in the rest of the wold district, but they seem to have been entirely unknown in this locality, as many persons have searched for such remains without result.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The *Impartial du Loiret* states that the Comte de Vernon, a member of the Orleanais Archæological Society, has recently made a most remarkable discovery in the Church of Notre Dame de Clery. At a depth of not more than two feet under the pavement on the south side of the nave, not far distant from the tomb of Louis XI., the Comte found a small tomb, in which was a leaden box carefully soldered. In the middle of the nave, and at the same depth, a small leaden coffin was found, containing a woollen cloth, in which the body of a newly-born infant had been enveloped. Although there was no inscription upon the coffin, there is every reason to believe that it contained the remains of the infant child of Louis XI., interred near his father. The leaden box was afterwards opened in the presence of several members of the Archæological Society, when it was found to contain a human heart, wrapped in woollen cloth. The metal had become so rusted that it was difficult to discover any inscription, but after a careful investigation the Comte de Vernon deciphered the following, written in characters of the fifteenth century "C'est le cœur du Roy Charles huitième. 1498."

POMPEII.—The *Unita Nazionale* of Naples gives an account of some interesting researches recently made in the ruins of the buried city:—"In the porch of a small house two skeletons were found, one of them being incontestably that of a woman, as it had on a bracelet of massive gold, of an unusual form, composed of thick rings soldered to each other, the whole being fas-

tened by two pieces of wire of the same metal. The day after, in the garden of the same dwelling, was discovered a small statue, seated, about two feet high, of a rather uncommon model. It is in terra-cotta, but of no definite type. The head, in fact, is absolutely that of Jupiter;—the figure is covered with a tunic, having short sleeves, which only cover the upper part of the arms; the legs and hands are crossed; a cloak falls from the shoulders and envelopes the lower limbs; the right hand hold a papyrus, so that the belief is it must represent a philosopher. Two days after, however, a more important work of art was found at the bottom of another garden contiguous to the one above mentioned, namely, a marble Venus, measuring, with the base, more than a yard in height. It is in perfect preservation, as it only wants two fingers of the right hand, but the most remarkable characteristic is that it is coloured. The excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have produced many other specimens of painted marble, but the tints have all, more or less, faded away. In the present work the hair is yellow, the eyelashes and eyebrows black; the chlamys which, from the left arm passing behind the shoulders, descends on the legs and covers the lower parts, is also tinted yellow outside, whilst the interior folds show at the edges some traces of blue and red. The nude parts are white. The left arm, the hand of which holds the apple of Paris, rests upon a smaller statue, the drapery of which is also tinted yellow, green, and black.

THE MONUMENTS OF EGYPT.—An address, signed by travellers of all countries, had just been presented to the Khedive by a deputation headed by Sir Vincent Eyre, and accompanied by the English Consul-General. This address stated that travellers from the West did not scruple to inscribe their names on any monument of early Egyptian civilisation they inspected. Paintings, hieroglyphics, statues, and bas-reliefs had been disfigured in this way. Secondly, several superb temples stood in need of instant repair. For example, at Karnak, several columns of the great Hall had their foundations weakened by the action of the water of the Nile and of the nitre which it had in solution. Thirdly, the palace and temple of Medinet-Abou, with the sculptures and paintings in its courts, would, if more completely excavated, be a source of sincere gratification to all lovers of art. It was most desirable, too, that each precious monument, such as the cave tombs of Bein Hassan, which possess a peculiarly high historical value, should have official guardians to prevent defacements by visitors and the neighbouring villagers. The deputation ventured to say that all tourists would be disposed to pay a small tax in the shape of an

entrance fee to meet the expenses of preserving these inestimable monuments, and of instituting a search for others. Such taxes were imposed at Pompeii, Herculaneum, Verona, Nismes, and other ancient cities. The antiquities in question attract annually to Egypt a great and increasing number of tourists, His Highness, seemed much gratified by the address, and promised to give it his best consideration.

DISCOVERY IN THE VICINITY OF THE DARDANELLES.—Mr. Frank Calvert writes to the *Levant Herald*:—"I have had the good fortune to discover in the vicinity of the Dardanelles conclusive proofs of the existence of man during the Miocene period of the Tertiary age. From the face of a cliff composed of strata of that period, at a geological depth of 800 feet, I have myself extracted a fragment of the joint of a bone of either a *dinotherium* or a *mastodon*, on the convex side of which is deeply incised the unmistakable figure of a horned quadruped, with arched neck, lozenge-shaped chest, long body, straight forelegs, and broad feet. There are also traces of seven or eight other figures, which, together with the hind quarters of the first, are nearly obliterated. The whole design encircles the exterior portion of the fragment, which measures nine inches in diameter and five in thickness. I have also found, not far from the site of the engraved bone, in different parts of the same cliff a flint lake and some bones of animals, fractured longitudinally, obviously by the hand of man, for the purpose of extracting the marrow, according to the practice of all primitive races. There can be no doubt as to the geological character of the formation from which I discovered these interesting relics. The well-known writer on the geology of Asia Minor, M. de Tchihatcheff, who visited this region, determined it to be of the Miocene period; and the fact is further confirmed by the fossil bones, teeth, and shells of that epoch I found there, for I sent drawings of some of these fossils to Sir John Lubbock, who obligingly informs me that, having submitted them to Messrs. G. Busk and Jeffreys, those eminent authorities have identified amongst them the remains of *dinotherium* and the shell of a species of *melania*, both of which strictly appertain to the Miocene epoch. In addition to these discoveries, at about ten miles' distant from the above locality, I have lately come upon other traces of man's existence in drift two or three hundred feet thick, underlying four or five hundred feet of stratified rocks. I cannot positively affirm that this formation is likewise Miocene, the fossil shells it contains not having yet been examined scientifically; but in all probability such will prove to be the case. Throughout this drift I have found numerous stone imple-

ments, much worn. Flint is comparatively rare, but other hard stones have been adopted, red and other coloured jasper being most common. Some of these implements are of a large size, weighing upwards of nine pounds."

Restorations.

YORK MINSTER.—Mr. G. E. Street, architect, paid another visit to York to inspect the progress of the restoration of the south transept of the Minster. The larger half of the west clerestory walls has been successfully taken down, and operations have been already commenced for rebuilding it in a more substantial manner than before. In taking down this wall a serious defect was discovered in one of the triforium arches, owing, no doubt, to the settling of the large lantern tower, which has injured the arch to a considerable degree, causing the joints to give way to the extent of between two and three inches. These joints had been filled up with pieces of wood and tile and plastered over to conceal the unsatisfactory appearance they presented. A flying arch, too, underneath the roof, springing from the outer wall of the nave, has probably been also instrumental in thrusting the triforium arch inwards, so that from the top of the capitals to the crown of the arch it overhangs more than five inches. This part Mr. Street has ordered to be taken out as far as practicable without danger to the other parts of the structure, and solidly rebuilt. All the fissures throughout the length of the bay will be thoroughly grouted with Portland cement to give it more strength and stability. The interior masonry, so far as at present cleansed of the whitewash, has now a much improved appearance, giving some idea of what the effect of the restoration will be when completed, and indicating that the transept will be more beautiful than ever. The abacus moulds of the large clustered columns have been discovered to be Perbeck marble, and these, with the marble columns, are now undergoing the process of polishing, which will add greatly to the beauty of the transept. To render the restoration complete, it has been suggested that the stone columns which have been coloured to represent marble should be superseded with real marble, but this would add greatly to the cost.

RE-OPENING OF DENTON PARISH CHURCH.—This church has been re-opened, after undergoing considerable enlargement, the present building being more than double the size of the old one. The old part of the church has hardly been touched at all, but the new work has been carried out in such a manner as to retain the quaint, peculiar character of the ancient building. The

old church was of the simplest form, consisting of a parallelogram, about twenty-six yards long, by rather more than eight yards wide. It seems originally to have had no chancel, but during the incumbency of Mr. Greswell (a former rector) a chancel, or at least a tiny eastern recess, little more than eight feet by six feet, was built. There is now a spacious chancel, with arcaded open screens, dividing it from the nave and side aisles. Some old carved oak panels, which were probably part of the former seating, have been inserted in the choir seats. The sanctuary, or easternmost part of the chancel, has wooden traceried arcading round the lower part, and above this, a wooden diaper, with stamped plaster. The ledilia and credence are of pitch pine, as are, with a few exceptions, the rest of the fittings. The east window contains stained glass with a representation of the Crucifixion in the centre light, the four Acts of Mercy being arranged in the lights on either side. In forming the opening between the new aisles and the nave, the ancient construction has not been interfered with, but the lath and plaster work between the oak supports has merely been removed. The old mode of construction—i.e., the timber framing filled in between with lath and plaster, outside and in, has been maintained throughout.—*Manchester Examiner and Times.*

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The reredos of the altar of Westminster Abbey, was reopened to view on the morning of Easter Sunday. It will be remembered that in the place of a plaster screen erected by Bernasconi in 1824, Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect of the Abbey, planned the general design of the new reredos under the superintendence of the Dean and Chapter. The design was as far as possible constructed after the model of the ancient screen of the fifteenth century, of which the other side, facing eastwards is in a tolerable state of preservation. The frieze in the new screen facing westward represents the scenes in the Gospel history corresponding to those on the other side representing the scenes in the life of Edward the Confessor. The mosaic picture represents the Last Supper, from a design of Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The cedar table which replaced the former structure was carved by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, with Biblical subjects suggested by the present Bishop of Lincoln, then Canon of Westminster. This reredos was, in its main features, completed in 1867. Three years later the large vacant niches were filled under the direction of the present Dean, by Mr. Armstead, by four statues representing Moses, Peter, Paul, and David, the two Apostles being those to whom the Abbey is dedicated, and Moses representing the Law-givers and Statesmen, towards whose transept he looks, as David

represents the Poets on the side of Poet's Corner. Since that time the decoration has been completed by the addition of framework and canopies, of wainscot richly gilt and inlaid with enamelled plaques of metal and plaques of flagee and jewel work. The general treatment of the space below the large picture is copied from the ancient retabulum discovered some twenty years ago, and now preserved in the south aisle of the Abbey. This beautiful retabulum was of the earlier part of the reign of Edward I., as is shown by the arms of Eleanor of Castille, and was probably painted by an Italian artist. It is recorded in Dugdale's "History of St. Paul" that there was a like retabulum made by one Richard Pickering, a citizen, in 1309, which is described as "a beautiful tablet made and fitted to set upon the high altar, variously adorned with many precious stones and enamel work, as also with divers images of metal, which tablet stood betwixt two columns with a frame of wood to cover it, richly set out with curious pictures." Its cost was 200 marks, which would, when translated into modern money, exceed the cost of the new screen in the Abbey. The vacant space underneath the picture has been filled with seven heads representing the holy women of the Bible. The three large porphyry slabs in front of the Communion Table were given by the present Lord Elgin, being taken from fragments of columns which his grandfather, when Ambassador at Constantinople, took from the East to England, at the same time that he brought here the famous Elgin Marbles. There still remains to be accomplished in connection with the fabric, or its immediate vicinity, three important works:—First, the restoration, so far as can be, to something like its original splendour, of the great northern entrance, formerly called Solomon's Porch; secondly, the filling with stained glass the large windows of the Chapterhouse, which, by the munificence of Parliament, has been so completely rehabilitated, and which, has been thrown open to the public; thirdly, and chiefly, the erection, according to a plan long ago suggested by Sir Gilbert Scott, of a new cloister adjoining the Chapterhouse, and extending along the College-garden, which shall serve for the interment of the illustrious dead of another thousand years when the present limited space within the Abbey is filled.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.—In our last notice, it was stated that the floor of the nave had been prepared with concrete, and was about to be paved with blue slate and white (Hopton-wood) stone. Lord Dudley, looking to the general magnificence of the other restoration, thought this flooring was hardly rich enough, and he generously offered to defray the extra cost of laying the floor of the nave with marble. At the same time, it

was proposed that the flooring intended for the nave should be used in the cloisters instead of tiles; and his Lordship also offered to fill the great west window of the nave with stained glass, and to execute, at his own cost, other important decorations—the colouring of the roof of the choir aisles and the Lady Chapel and chancel transepts. It need scarcely be added that the offer was accepted by the committee, and the works are now progressing. Considerably progress has been made in the flooring of the nave, about one-half of which has already been laid with Sicilian white and Kilkenny black marble, in squares ranged in panels, and joined by Parian cement. The Lady Chapel roof has been but meanly coloured in comparison with the roof of the choir and chancel, only the tops and bottoms of the spandrels having been coloured, leaving the centre parts plain. That work is being replaced by richer colouring of a similar character to the colouring of the choir and chancel, which has been so generally admired. The bare stone roof of the Lady Chapel (or Dean and Bishop's) transept has been covered with plaster, and is being coloured to harmonise with the colouring of the choir and chancel roof. The roof of the aisles of the choir and that of St. John's Chapel on the south side (formerly used as the vestry or robing-room) are also plastered ready for similar decorations. The descent from the north aisle of the choir to the Lady Chapel has been put back westward about three feet; a new flight of stone steps has been built, and new light iron gates have been erected here. The same alteration will be made in the southern entrance to the Lady Chapel, but as at present the daily service is performed in that part of the sacred building, to which access is obtained by the south aisle of the choir, that part of the work is for the present postponed. Considerable progress has been made in the richly-carved oak case of the organ, which occupies two of the bays on the north side of the choir. The design is by Sir Gilbert Scott. In the choir itself little remains to be done; but since our last notice the restoration and repair of the two "national" monuments—the tomb of King John and Prince Arthur's Chapel—have been completed, by workmen sent down by the Government for that purpose. It was stated "the tomb of King John has been scraped, and it is intended to recrown him." The "coronation" has since been performed, and the effect is by no means pleasing. In fact, the recumbent figures of the monarch and of the two bishops, one on either side, are gilt, and the effect, in contrast with the plain dingy stone of the tomb, is most glaring. The shields on the sides of the tomb are roughly gilt, and the canopies of the buttresses are touched up in colours, but with a

more subdued effect. The chapel of Prince Arthur, beyond cleansing and very slight repair, has been left untouched. The oak entrance door of the chapel (of which there is a model in the Crystal Palace), which is regarded as a supreme work of art of the period, has been cleansed of the thick coating of paint which formerly obscured the beauty of the carvings. In removing the stone pulpit in the choir for the purpose of reconstruction, a fortunate discovery was made. In the pulpit as it lately appeared, there were emblems on three of the panels of three of the Evangelists—Matthew, Mark, and Luke—but that of St. John was missing. In taking down the structure, the fourth, that of St. John, was found partly hidden by other stonework. This will be restored in the remodelled pulpit now being erected. The cloisters, which appeared very plain before they were taken in hand by the restorer, have been wonderfully altered. The beautiful stone carvings in the roof (which had been plastered over) have all been restored, and the walls scraped, and the worn stone of sedilia and lavatory replaced.

Meetings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 20.—J. Winter Jones, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Mr. H. Jones exhibited and presented two chromo-lithographic views of the Lord Mayor's state coach. Mr. E. Peacock exhibited a drawing of a grave-slab in Lincolnshire, and rubbings of three palimpsest brasses from the Church of St. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln. Mr. G. G. Frances exhibited rubbings of two brasses in the parish church of Teddington. Mr. J. Y. Akerman exhibited a bronze armilla found in the Thames. Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd exhibited a diaper table-cloth, figured with the arms and badge of Anne Boleyn, and with the portrait and name of "Queen Elizabeth." The Rev. J. Beck exhibited a penannular bronze brooch, found in Courland. Mr. E. P. Shirley exhibited two spiked skewer-shaped objects of bronze, found in Lough Na Glack, Ireland. Mr. A. Way exhibited, by permission of the Rev. E. Banks, a lozenge-shaped object of lead, inlaid with brass, a fragment of some decorated work of the ninth century. Reports were read from the Rev. R. C. Jenkins, Local Secretary for Kent, and from the Rev. W. Iago, Local Secretary for Cornwall, on the archaeology of their respective counties; and the special thanks of the meeting were voted to them. Mr. A. W. Franks, Director, laid before the meeting a further account of Hunchedden, in the province of Drenthe, Netherlands; with an official report on that province by Governor Gregory.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 26.—H. Syer Cuming, Esq., V.P., in the chair. A collection of Roman personal ornaments, from the recent city excavations, were contributed by Mrs. Bailly. Among them were four specimens of the *acus crinalis*, or hair pin; two formed entirely of bronze; one having the shaft iron with a bronze figure of a dog on the end; and another, iron shafted, with a bronze porcine figure on the end. A harp-shaped fibula of yellow bronze. Two similar, of dark bronze. An iron finger-ring (*annulus*) set with an oval black obsidian. Three *châtelaine* implements of yellow bronze, as used by a Roman lady. Also a terminal ornament of a belt, bronze, *champlevé* enamel, of the thirteenth century. The chairman carefully and ably described all these objects. Mr. E. Roberts exhibited the following Roman articles, also from the excavations in Queen Victoria-street, City:—Iron hinge of a box, hook and eye, door-handles, staple, fish-hook, part of a style, part of a spatula, and some bronze needles. The chairman having remarked that the Roman iron was almost always wrought, a discussion ensued respecting the antiquity of *cast* iron, in which Mr. J. W. Grover, Mr. Roberts, and others, took part. Mr. Roberts also exhibited a collection of six jugs, Gray Beards, of the sixteenth century; a pipkin and two skillets of the seventeenth century; a knife and spoon of the fourteenth century, &c. Mr. R. C. Driver sent a snuff-box, having on the lid a fine Roman cameo of the sixteenth century. Mr. W. H. Cope exhibited a German pilgrim's bottle, with inscription and arms, and the date 1678. It is of stone-ware, but an imitation of Bohemian glass. Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited a portion of an ancient Grain Muller of Andernach lava, a portion of an ancient dagger-blade of the same lava, both from Cologne; and a Wallachian clasp-knife of the seventeenth century. The Treasury exhibited, through Mr. G. R. Wright, some London tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century, recently found in London. Mr. Henry W. Henfrey exhibited a small bronze hexagonal seal, of the fourteenth century, inscribed "SANCTA KATERINA," and bearing a rude figure of St. Katherine standing, holding the wheel. Mr. G. R. Wright read some interesting historical and descriptive notes on "York Stairs," or the York water-gate built by Inigo Jones, and still remaining. He strongly invited attention to its present disgraceful and ruinous state, and recommended a memorial to the Metropolitan Board of Works on the subject. Mr. H. Syer Cuming then read his paper "On Sun Dials," and exhibited in illustration of it a brass horizontal sun-dial of the seventeenth century, from his own collection; and a similar one, rather larger, and dated 1679, lent by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—April 1.—Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., in the chair. Two new members were elected. The proposal of Mr. Joseph Bonomi that the four defunct societies—the Anglo-Biblical Institute, the Chronological Institute, the Palestine Archæological Association, and the Syro-Egyptian Society—with all their books and effects, should be incorporated with this society, and the few surviving members made life members thereof, was carried unanimously. The following papers were then read:—"On the Religious Belief of the Assyrians," part iii., by Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L.; "On the Identification of Nimrod from the Assyrian Inscriptions," by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A.; "On a Triple Synchronism in Egypto-Assyrian History," by the Rev. Basil Henry Cooper, B.A.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 4.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the chair. The Rev. J. Lee-Warner exhibited and described at length a very valuable Saxon Charter of Cuthwulf, Bishop of Hereford, in the time of Berhtwulf, King of the Mercians. It related to a grant of land in Somersetshire, and dated about A.D. 839. The chairman, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Clark, Mr. Greaves, and others, took part in an interesting discussion which ensued. Mr. G. M. Atkinson exhibited, and read some notes upon, several photographs of objects found in a Mithric Chamber under the Church of San Clementi, Rome. Mr. J. E. Nightingale exhibited an ivory tablet, with representations of the Virgin and Child; which was originally one leaf of a fourteenth century diptych. He also exhibited a pack of political cards, illustrating the conspiracy of Titus Oates, slightly different from those shown by Mr. Hankey at the last meeting. The Rev. J. Fuller Russell exhibited a book of emblems, entitled "The Protestant's Vade Mecum," having many illustrations of Oates's plot, and being of the same period as the cards. Mr. C. Golding sent some coloured drawings, copies of wall-paintings in various churches of Suffolk. Mr. J. G. Waller made some remarks upon them. Mr. John Edward Lee exhibited a cast of a handle of a sickle, of the bronze period, found in the Lake of Brienne, Switzerland. The original is carved out of wood of the yew tree. Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum exhibited a gold signet ring of the seventeenth century.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 9.—H. Syer Cuming, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Mr. E. Roberts, one of the honorary secretaries, announced that the council had agreed to petition the House of Commons in favour of Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the Preservation of National Monuments. Mr. W. Baily exhibited the following Roman articles:—The barrel of a padlock, of yellow bronze. A shackle of a padlock, of iron. Three iron keys of padlocks. Three iron latch keys. A key of yellow bronze. Also two iron keys of the four-

teenth century, and one bronze key of the fifteenth century. The chairman made some valuable remarks on all these objects, and called especial attention to one of Mr. Baily's keys, which was large and massive, the length being four inches, and was also constructed in two parts. The web was iron, and it had a stout *manubrium*, or handle, of yellow bronze. Roman keys were rare of so large a size, and the present specimen was unique as regarded London finds. Mr. Cuming also exhibited, from his own collection, the bronze stem of a small key, with a portion of the iron web; and the web and stem of a massive *clavis laconica*, of bronze, found at Nimes. Mr. T. Morgan exhibited a Spanish pair of scissors, of probably early seventeenth century make. Mr. Gordon M. Hills exhibited a box containing a great number of curiously carved squares of wood, perhaps an alphabet for the blind. He also read some remarks on a silver-gilt peg-tankard of the fifteenth century. Mr. H. S. Cuming read some historical evidence, which he had collected, relative to the casting of iron, in the ancient and mediæval periods, and exhibited an ancient Chinese cast-iron chain, formed of eleven quadrilateral links, which once formed part of the collection of the late Princess Christina of Waldeck and Pyrmont. Mr. J. W. Grover and Mr. G. M. Hills made some remarks on this subject. Mr. T. Tucker, Rouge Croix, stated that having visited Inigo Jones's York Gate since the last meeting, he had observed that the arms were those of the Villiers' family, Dukes of Buckingham, and not of the Bedford family. He entirely concurred with Mr. G. R. Wright in recommending a memorial to the Metropolitan Board of Works, in order to rescue it from its present ruinous state. Mr. E. Roberts exhibited a curious iron spike, pronounced to be a Roman caltrap; a brown Elizabethan pitcher; a Dutch bottle of the seventeenth century; three flat, round, earthenware dishes of the seventeenth century; five earthenware gallipots of the same period; and another gallipot containing a preparation of laudanum. All these were from the recent city excavations. The chairman then read a most interesting and valuable paper, by himself, "On the Origin and Use of Hour-Glasses." He illustrated the paper with many drawings and actual specimens. Among the latter were:—A half-hour-glass of the seventeenth century, in an open wood frame, lent by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew; an hour-glass of the eighteenth century; and an iron *fleur de lis*, formerly an ornament of an iron hour-glass stand upon a pulpit, date about 1500. The two latter objects were from Mr. Cuming's own collection.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—April 17.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., President, in the chair. Major Hay exhibited several small copper coins of Theodora; one of them having a small cross in the

field of the reverse, a variety hitherto unknown. Mr. Henry W. Henfrey exhibited a Chinese coin of the Taoukwang period (1820-1850) from an unpublished mint, that in Chih-le. Mr. Richard Hoblyn exhibited a silver pattern farthing of Charles II., dated 1676, of the "Quatuor Maria Vindico" type, but much larger than those usually met with. Mr. T. J. Arnold read an interesting and elaborate paper, by himself, "On a Type of some Coins of Aigiale and other Cities." Another paper was contributed by Mr. R. W. Cochran Patrick, in continuation of his series of "Notes on the Annals of the Scottish Coinage."

At the last ordinary evening meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, held on the 10th ult. at University College, Gower-street, John Orde Hall, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. Mr. George Browning exhibited a series of Greek and Roman antiquities acquired during a recent tour in Italy, and a visit to the excavations on the site of the buried city of Pompeii. Mr. Browning gave a lucid account of his travels and described most of the objects exhibited; among them were fragments from the Temple of Fortune at Præneste or Palestrina, some specimens of tessellated pavement from the "House of the Dancing Girl," the Villa of the Rich Man, Diomedes, and the Temple of Jupiter in the Forum of Pompeii; a sickle of the bronze age from the ruins of the Pompeian Amphitheatre; some good examples of Roman lamps; a photograph of the magnificent mosaic, the finest in the world, representing Alexander at the Battle of Issus, 333 B.C., now preserved in the Museum of Naples; some Etruscan vases, curious specimens of black coral from the Island of Capri, and other interesting objects.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of this society took place at St. James's Hall, on the 26th of March, the Grampian Club uniting with it. The Marquis of Lorne presided, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, among whom were the Earl of Mar, Sir W. Fairfax, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. Anderson, C.E., and Mr. George Cruikshank, &c., &c. The Marquis of Lorne proposed, "Prosperity to the Grampian Club," which was responded to by Dr. Rogers, who gave an account of the efforts made by that society as regards its extensive researches into matters of historical interest relating to Scotland. Mr. Roe, LL.D., F.S.A., proposed, "Prosperity to the Historical Society," and gave an account of its rapid rise and present very prosperous state, alike as regards the number of its members, the income it now enjoys, and the efforts that it is making. With that toast he should couple the name of Mr. G. Harris, who was the originator of the Manuscript Commission. Mr. G. Harris, F.S.A., in replying thereto for the Historical Society, said that he believed a great future was

before it, and that he felt sure it would prove worthy of the support that it had received, and of the high object it had in view. He threw out a suggestion as to the Manuscript Commission and the Historical Society co-operating together; the one pointing out where valuable materials for history were to be found, the other how those materials might be best turned to account. Among the other toasts were "Our Living Poets," proposed by the Rev. W. H. Wylie; "Our Living Artists," responded to by Mr. George Cruikshank; and "Our Living Historians," to which Mr. T. L. Kingston Oliphant, of Gask, replied.

CORK CUVERIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The last meeting for the Session 1872-73 was held in the Library of the Royal Cork Institute, Professor Harkness, F.R.S., in the chair. Dr. Caulfield exhibited a M.S. common-place book, the property of John Fitzgerald, a mathematician of some repute in Cork during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Mr. Fitzgerald was also an astronomer, part compiler of an almanack, editor of the "Cork Remembrancer" (1783) and a contributor to *Flyn's Hibernian Chronicle*, a newspaper which flourished in Cork from 1768 to 1801.

Items.

SIR ANTHONY PANIZZI.—A "Biographical Sketch of Sir Anthony Panizzi," late Principal Librarian of the British Museum, by Mr. Robert Cowtan, author of "Memories of the British Museum," &c., is in the press, and will be published in a few days. The work will contain the latest and most characteristic portrait of Sir Anthony Panizzi.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE have reached us. They comprise the Sessions 1871-2. The papers, eleven in number, embrace a great variety of historic subjects, most of them possessing a special local interest, and edited by Mr. Charles Dyall, the assistant secretary, under the direction of the council. Three of the papers are illustrated by engravings; and one paper, "The Fee of Makerfield," is rendered more interesting by engravings lent by Mr. W. Langton, of Manchester. The volume, consisting of about 190 pages, contains matter of great interest.

ALLHALLOWS, LOMBARD-STREET.—According to the *City Press*, in the vestry of Allhallows, Lombard-street, are very fine copies of the Holy Scriptures as they were wont to be read, when men stood up to read to others not so well endowed. The veritable black letter, the handsome page, even the chains by which they were fastened to the

pillars of the lately "removed" church of St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, are open to inspection, and can, by the courtesy of the rector and churchwardens, be seen at any reasonable time. The Bible, containing the Old and New Testament, is in one volume, and bears the date of 1616. A New Testament, containing the commentaries of Erasmus, is in two volumes. The first, dated 1548, contains the Gospel and the Acts; the second, date 1552, the Epistles and the Book of Revelation.

PERSIAN MSS.—Dr. Ethé, who is entrusted with the cataloguing of the Persian Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, has discovered several lyrics of the great Persian poet, Firdusi, the author of the "Shahname." He has published the Persian text, with a metrical translation, in the *Transactions* of the Royal Academy of Munich.

THE HISTORY OF LACE.—This beautiful fabric has a history of its own, and there are facts connected with its production which account for its extreme costliness. Old pictures teach us how extensive the use of lace was in the seventeenth century, when even the tops of boots was trimmed with it; and it is easy to see how its style accorded with the stiff and heavy materials then used for clothing. Queen Elizabeth's ruffs, and the large collars of Charles I., were of the kind of lace called "outwork," in which the pattern was made by button-holing cloth upon net, and cutting away what was not required. The patterns were then geometrical, the lines formerly drawn in squares or circles. This lace was imported from Italy, where its manufacture has long been carried on. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, the lines became more flowing, and the patterns more graceful and elegant. The constant pricking of the patterns soon wore them out, and they were subsequently copied on "sam" cloth for permanent use; hence our "samplers." The best Italian "pillow" lace was made in Genoa; the finest "point" in Venice. The "rose" point signifies "raised" point, from its high relief. This lace has been called by an Italian poet "Scolpito in rilievo,"—carved in relief. The designs are very rich and varied, and it is often called Spanish point; but the best was made in Venice, and used for the collars of the nobles. It was worn in England by the beaux of the time of James I. to trim the ends of the long cravats, which succeeded the pointed collars, so familiar in the pictures of the cavaliers. Pillow lace was early invented in the Netherlands, and has always been a staple manufacture of the country. The thread originally used was made of the flax of Brabant, and was so fine that it is said the spinning had to be performed underground, as contact with the outer air made it break. In 1622, the English Parliament prohibited the importation

of lace, on account of the enormous sums spent upon it. English dealers bought up the lace in Brussels, smuggled it across, and sold it in this country under the name of "English point."—*Globe*.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SITE OF TROY.—The Society of Antiquaries after hearing Sir John Lubbock's paper on Troy, read before them on the 6th of March, adopted a resolution suggesting an examination of some of the Troad barrows at the cost of the Government. The resolution was forwarded by Earl Spencer, the president of the society, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has replied that he considers it a matter for private enterprise. The barrows which Sir J. Lubbock recommends to be opened are the tumuli of Achilles, Patroclus, Ajax, Priam, and Hector; Ujck Tepe, Hanai Tepe, and Beschik Tepe.

THE CHAUCER SOCIETY.—The Duke of Manchester has promised £20 to the Chaucer Society if nine other persons will contribute a like sum, or £25 if fourteen others will join. Several subscriptions have been promised already: £20 each from Mr. F. W. Cosens and Mr. Cornelius, and £5 from Mr. R. S. Turner.

RING OF JOHN BUNYAN.—The *City Press* states that the late Dean Bowers has bequeathed to his nephew, Henry Addington, the gold ring known as originally belonging to John Bunyan.

THE BODLEIAN.—It is proposed that the books of the Bodleian Library shall, under certain conditions, be lent out to members of the University of Oxford.

HOLBEIN.—A discovery has just been made in the picture gallery of Baron de Stackelberg, at the Château of Tacha (Bohemia), on a painting by Holbein, of an inscription which fixes in a positive manner the birth of that great painter in 1497.

SINGULAR GOOD FRIDAY CUSTOM.—Just outside the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, in the oldest churchyard in the city, might have been seen the aged rector, the Rev. John Abbiss, putting down twenty-one sixpences on a gravestone, which the same number of poor widows picked up. The custom is nearly as old as the church, and originated in the will of a lady, who left a sum of money to pay for the sermon and to yield the sixpences to be distributed over her grave; but, as the will is lost and her tomb gone, the traditionary spot of her interment is chosen for the distribution, a strange part of the tradition being that any one too stiff in the joints to pick up the money was not to receive it. On Good Friday, at the Church of Allhallows, Lombard-street, another sermon was preached under similar provisions of the will of Peter Symonds, dated 1587, and gifts distributed, consisting of a new penny and a packet of raisins, which were given to sixty of the younger scholars of

Christ's Hospital, who attended the service. Under the same will the children of Langbourn Ward Schools who help in the choir, and the children of the Sunday School, received each a bun and various sums of new money, ranging from a penny to a shilling, besides the poor of the parish, on whom was bestowed a shilling each and a loaf. The sum given away was close on £10, and which, until the railway in Liverpool-street effaced the spot, used to be distributed over the tomb of the donor.—*City Press*.

DR. ROGERS has completed his investigations in regard to the "Estimates of the Scottish Nobility," prepared for the use of Lord Burleigh in 1577, and which has hitherto been unprinted. Dr. Rogers has discovered five copies of this curious composition, two of which, bearing date 1585, are included among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, and one, dated 1606, in the Lansdowne collection. Of the two others, one is deposited in the Public Record Office, and the other in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh. Dr. Rogers has satisfactorily ascertained that the author of the "Estimate" was Alexander Hay, Clerk Register, and subsequently a Lord of Sessions, under the judicial title of Lord Easter-Kennet. This gentleman accompanied the Earl of Murray and Maitland of Lethington to York as one of Queen Mary's accusers, and afterwards acted as a Secretary of State when James VI. was absent in Denmark bringing home his queen. His death was hastened by exertions in connection with the baptism of Prince Henry in the Chapel Royal of Stirling. Hay's "Estimate" will be printed for the members of the Royal Historical Society and the Grampian Club.

POPE'S VILLA.—Among the various properties which are just now being brought into the market, we observe, is included the house known as "Pope's Villa," on the banks of the Thames at Twickenham. The present house is modern, being a substantial edifice of Elizabethan design, the villa actually inhabited by Pope having been pulled down by Lady Howe and Sir Wathen Waller nearly seventy years ago, and part of Pope's ground having been built over. The estate, it will be remembered, was bought by Pope in 1715, when he sold his residence at Binfield, and he erected his "grotto" shortly afterwards. In the "Beauties of England and Wales" it is stated that "the chief part of his garden lay on the opposite side of the high road from Twickenham to Teddington; accordingly, as a means of communication, he worked a subterranean passage beneath the road, and rendered this quiet and obscured path ornamental by adorning its sides with curious spars and gems and forming it into a grotto." This grotto is praised (beyond its deserts) by Bishop Warburton, who saw in it as great an effort of genius as "in any of his best-contrived poems;" and the poet describes it at full length, soon after its com-

pletion, in one of his letters to Mr. Edward Blount, in which he shows how, by closing a door through which it commanded a view of the Thames, "the luminous room becomes a camera obscura," paints in glowing colours the spring of clear water which trickles through it, and laments the one defect—the absence of a classic statue as the *genius loci*. Pope's Villa and Grotto, after his death in 1744, were bought by Sir William Stanhope, from whom they passed by marriage to his son-in-law, Welbore Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, who took a great pride in the place, cherishing with religious care even the willows planted by Pope's hand. After Lord Mendip's death the place was sold to Sir John Brisco; and on his death it again changed hands, becoming the property of Lady Howe, as mentioned above. In this grotto the poet was visited by his friends, the Blounts, Spence, Arbuthnot, Swift, Bolingbroke, and Voltaire. It is mentioned, too, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu in one of her letters to her sister, the Countess of Mar:—"I see sometimes * * * Mr. Pope, who continues to embellish his house at Twickenham. * * * He has made a subterranean grotto, which he has furnished with looking-glasses," &c. The contents and "furniture" of his grotto the poet left, together with the "urns" in his garden, to Martha Blount; and some of the curious spars and minerals which it once contained have been since carried off by relic-hunters. In spite of this, however, the garden, lawn, and adjoining grove are comparatively but little changed from what they were when tenanted by Alexander Pope.—*Times*.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The secretary of the Royal Historical Society is now engaged editing the poetical works of James I., and James V., of Scotland, and besides being provided for the members of the above-named society, a few copies of the book will be printed for general circulation. Dr. Rogers is carefully re-editing the "King's Quair," as well as the ballads of "Christ's Kirk," and "Peblis to the Play," which by some editors have been ascribed to James I., but by most others to the father of the hapless Queen Mary.

THE SALE OF THE LIBRARY of Sir Richard Tufton in Paris realised £5,000. It included a beautiful quarto MS. (Horæ) of the fifteenth century, profusely illustrated, in vellum, which fetched £1,200.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—In accordance with a time-honoured custom on Tuesday in Easter week, the boys of Christ's Hospital, to the number of nearly seven hundred, went in procession from their school in Newgate-street to the Mansion House, in charge of their nurses and beadles, to be presented to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and to receive the customary Easter gifts. Each lad wore on his breast a linen badge inscribed with the

words "He is Risen." On reaching the Mansion House they marched four abreast into the Egyptian Hall, where they formed in single file. The Lord Mayor then took his seat in the saloon, being accompanied by the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and other civic dignitaries. The lads, on passing the Lord Mayor, received each a gratuity in coins fresh from the Mint. To the fifteen Grecians a guinea each was given; fourteen probationers, half-a-guinea; thirty-eight monitors, half-a-crown; and 607 scholars, one shilling. The money so distributed amounted to about £60. Each lad on leaving received a glass of wine and two buns. After the ceremony the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities went in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, to hear the second "spital sermon," and the service was also attended by the whole of the Bluecoat Boys. On the previous day the Lord Mayor in full state, according to ancient usage, attended the first spital sermon.

THE JUDGES AT ST. PAUL'S.—On the first Sunday in Easter Term, some of Her Majesty's Judges, according to ancient practice, went in state to the afternoon services in St. Paul's Cathedral. All of them wore their state robes, and were attended by their train-bearers. The Lord Mayor also proceeded from the Mansion-house in state to meet their Lordships at the Cathedral, and he was attended by his chaplain (the Rev. William Rogers), the City Marshal, and the Sword and Mace Bearers, and accompanied by the Sheriffs, some of the Aldermen, and by a considerable number of the members of the Court of Common Council, each being in his distinctive robes of office, and carrying a bouquet. On the arrival of the Judges, they and the civic dignitaries were escorted to their stalls in the choir. The Dean and many of the principal authorities of the Cathedral were likewise present, and there was a large surpliced choir. The congregation occupied not only the whole of the space in the dome area, but stretched far beyond in the direction of the western door. As a spectacle it was exceedingly picturesque.

THE ELECTION OF POPES.—It was only in A.D. 1275, says the *Hour*, that Gregory X., at the second Council of Lyons, obliged the Cardinals to sign and seal a statute which was to regulate irrevocably the proceedings of a conclave on the death of a Pope. This statute enacts that on the tenth day after the death of the Pope, the Cardinals are to be shut up without waiting for absent members of the College in a single chamber of the deceased Pope's palace, where they are to live in common. All access to them is strictly prohibited, as well as any writing or message. Each is only to have one domestic, and their meals are to be received through a window too narrow to admit a man. If they do not agree in three days their repast is to

be limited for five days to a single dish; after that they are only to have bread and wine. Such was the arrangement settled by Gregory X. to prevent the scandals which preceded his election.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP IN EDINBURGH.—Among the many ways in which the late Mr. A. H. Rhind sought to foster and encourage the study of archæology, perhaps the most directly practical was the bequest of the reversionary interest of the estate of Sibster, in Caithness, to the Council of the Society, of Antiquaries of Scotland, for the foundation of a lectureship of archæology. By the terms of the bequest the lecturer is to be appointed by the Council of the Society, either for life or for a term of years, to deliver annually a course of not less than six lectures on some branch of archæology, ethnology, ethnography, or allied topic, and the Council is to determine whether those lectures shall be free to the public, or whether admission shall be by a moderate fee. As Mr. Rhind's relative, Mr. David Bremner, formerly of Aberdeen, was life-rented in the estate, and as it was considered by many noblemen and gentlemen interested in the promotion of archæology, that it would be a public benefit to anticipate the operation of the bequest, a memorial by the Society of Antiquaries, and otherwise numerous and influentially signed, was presented to the Treasury some years ago suggesting the appointment of John Stuart, LL.D., secretary of the society, who by his experience and special acquaintance with Scottish archæology is peculiarly qualified for the duties, which, it was suggested, should also include a general superintendence of all monuments of the early races of Scotland. The Treasury did not adopt the suggestion of the memorialists, but, in consequence of the death of Mr. Bremner (which occurred recently at Wick), the bequest will come into operation as originally intended, and in a short time the Rhind Lectureship on Archæology will be added to the number of permanent institutions for the advancement of science in Edinburgh. It is to be regretted that the superintendence of the monuments suggested in the memorial is still, however, unprovided for.—*Scotsman*.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—For some time past a number of men have been engaged removing earth from the limestone which exist at the Butts, Dalton, about two miles from Furness Abbey, with the view of quarrying it. While thus engaged recently on the edge of one of the embankments of a small stream, which runs through this part of Furness, they came upon a large block of stone, weighing nearly a ton, and on removing this they disclosed a large vault or grave, about six feet long, four wide, and rather more in depth. On descending into this vault a

number of bone, some human, others those of an animal, probably a horse, were found, and at either end of the grave a bronze pike head and a double-edged sword, also bronze, were discovered. The pike head is in the most perfect state of preservation, but the sword (which was bent when picked up, and broke in the operation of straightening) is very much corroded for about three inches from the point. The blade of the pike is about ten inches in length, and nearly two-and-a-half inches in width at the broadest part. The socket is two-and-a-half inches in length, and three in diameter. The sword is twenty-five inches long, measures two inches across the widest part, and is about the thickness of an old penny-piece in the centre. The hilt and guard were almost intact when found, but on exposure to the air they crumbled to powder. After making these discoveries, a large slab of stone, completely covering the landward side of the vault, attracted the attention of the workmen, and on removing this they revealed a small semi-circular crevice, leading inwards; but it was too small to admit of its being explored. It is expected that in a few days it will be laid bare, when other discoveries will be made.

A MYSTERY.—The art journals of Paris are speaking of a fresco by Raphael, which M. Thiers went to Auteuil a day or so since to inspect, and which was discovered about six weeks ago in the neighbourhood of Rome under a mound of earth. This large composition, which measures sixteen feet by ten feet, will probably be purchased for the Louvre.

ROUEN POTTERY.—The *Journal de Rouen* states that the municipal council of that city has just purchased, for the price of 12,000 £., two important specimens of Rouen pottery of the last century. They consist of two globes—one terrestrial, the other celestial.

AN INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY has, it is said, just been made by a peasant while ploughing in the neighbourhood of Arles, Bouches-du-Rhone, consisting of an ancient glass-cup. It is composed of two portions; one in simple ordinary glass forming the vase, whilst the second is an ornament in red glass superposed. This latter forms a series of ovals united by knots curiously interlaced. On one of the sides is a Latin inscription which has been deciphered "Divus Maximianus Augustus." This object therefore belonged to the Emperor Maximianus Hercules, who resided in Gaul for a considerable time. The cup just found has no foot, and those for festivals were almost always made so. A slave, standing behind the guest, passed it to him full and held it, when emptied, without its ever resting on the table.

A DEVONSHIRE CUSTOM.—A curious custom was formerly observed, on the eve of the Epiphany, by the farmers and their labourers in the south of Devonshire. The ceremony alluded to consisted in the men repairing to the orchard, where, encircling one of the most fruitful trees, they drank the following toast three times :—

"Here's to thee, old apple tree,
When thou mayst bud, and when thou mayst blow !
And when thou mayst bear apple enow !
Hats full ! caps full !
Bushel—bushel—sacks full !
And my pockets full too !
Huzza ! Huzza ! Huzza !" —*Bath Express*.

"JACK OF HILTON."—Among the heirlooms belonging to Hilton House, Staffordshire, was the hollow brass image of a kneeling man, having a large aperture at the back, and a smaller one at the mouth. This effigy was a foot high, and known as Jack of Hilton. Upon New Year's-day, Jack was filled with water, and set by the hall fire, until getting up his steam, he blew it from his mouth in very audible fashion. Then the lord of the adjacent manor of Essington came into the hall with a live goose, which he drove round the fire three times, before carrying it into the kitchen to be dressed and cooked, when he bore it to the table of the lord of Hilton, and received in return a dish of meat for his own dinner.

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To Correspondents.

Numerous communications are in type, but awaiting room for insertion.

General di Cesnola's Letter has come to hand as we are going to press.

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OLD LONDON WATERS.—I.

THE London citizen of a few centuries ago, in walking along Fenchurch-street or Lombard-street, might see his figure reflected in a clear pellucid stream that flowed beside him; he might follow it to nearly the spot where the Mansion House now stands, and then, turning his steps northward, come upon a wider and more important stream, whence, again diverging to his left, he would descend at a very little distance westward to a river dotted with freight boats and lined with wharves and quays, very nearly where Holborn Viaduct now bridges the long-time dry valley of the Fleet. It is a curious history that these old London rivers have left behind them—these brooks and bourns stamped out at their sources by the busy feet of commerce—choked up in their channels by the debris of ages and the ruins of great fires, or diverted in their courses to make room for the spread of buildings; covered in, bricked up, and finally degenerating into underground drains. We may see the same process going on in our own day. Two streams with pretty names,

which I remember clear and bright, gradually became stagnant, filthy ditches, breeding disease, and offensive to the sight and smell, till regard for decency and the public health required their being closed along a great portion of their course, and utilised as ready-made sewers—the Moselle at Tottenham, and the Ravensbourne at Lewisham.

Yet the river of Wells was once as bright and as pretty as any country stream that gurgles among sweet pastures and reflects the bright blue of the summer sky; the Oldbourne came sporting gaily down through flowery meads to bear a tribute. All that remains of them both at the present day are a nightmare thought of what they must be like in their deep recesses under our feet, and the names they gave to the streets under whose pavements their present foulness is hidden away from our sight and a sense yet more delicate—Fleet-street and Holborn.

I love to think of the old rivers of London in their virgin purity and freshness, even down to a time when generations, whose blood still warms our veins, dallied with rod and line along their rushy banks. I love to take a cooling draught where I am still permitted from the old springs and spas in which our simple ancestors trusted so implicitly for relief of all their ailments, first invoking a blessing from the patron saint to whom they had been piously dedicated in a still remoter period. Let us collect the records of these brooks and bourns, these spas and springs of old London, for in far different shape and form they are blessings to us still. For is it not the Fleet that still drains the central streets of our City? is it not the cold stream of St. Bridget's well that moistens the tongue of the wayworn, thirsty tramp through Fleet-street?

We are not permitted to bathe in the purling waters of the Tey-bourne, but the olden Perilous Pool is still, I believe, within a few minutes' walk of one of the grimmest parts of grimy

London, wherein citizens, in the most limited acceptation of the word, can find time to wash and disport themselves in the interval of their dinner-hour; and, as for the olden springs, did I not drink but yesterday from a rusty iron ladle from a sweet, pure, everflowing stream, where less than a century ago the best nobility and quality of London used to resort to "drink the waters?" Albeit the ladle was of iron—and rusty iron too—and the precious drops trickled from an unsightly pump-spout, in a decidedly squalid neighbourhood, the water was the same which lords and ladies of high degree made fashionable when George the Third was king. Some names of the past still cling to the localities to direct our steps and keep up the trail. "Turnmill-street," "Holborn," "Fleet-street," will indicate to us the course of the Oldbourne and the Fleet; "Walbrook-row" in Hoxton, and "Walbrook" by the Mansion House, give us two points of connection in the course from north to south of the old Walbrook; "Langbourne Ward" and "Fenchurch-street" give us hints of the meanderings of Fenny Langbourne; "Tyburn" and "Westbourne" suggest that we must go up stream to "Bayswater," to find the source of another tributary. Similarly "Bridewell" guides us to St. Bridget's or St. Bride's Well; "Clerkenwell" to the system of springs which helped to swell the Fleet; "Coldbath Fields," "Spa Fields," "Sadler's Wells," point out with closer precision the "waters" in which an enervated fashionable world sought, or affected to seek, restorative compensation for the effects of fast life such as it was in those days.

The "mighty Fleet," at one time, as a City river, only second to the Thames, which, with the aid of its numerous tributary streams and brooks, and brooklets, did its best to make the "great river" it was in the days of Fitz Stephen, must take the place of honours among the old London waters. We will discard, without more reliable authority, the tradition that it took its name from the anchoring of a fleet of Danish war ships at Holborn Bridge, and mildly incline to the idea that, fed from the high sources of Hampstead and Highgate, it was a fast, "fleet" stream, probably at one time well frequented by salmon, or, at least, by trout, worthy to grace the Lord Mayor's table, if a Lord Mayor's dinner had been an "institution" in those days. Fitz Alleyne's table *might* have been graced by a Fleet salmon—it is by no means improbable, but possibly the special dish was mixed at subsequent banquets—if there were any in those early times, when the citizens had more occasion to look to their own than give thoughts to revelry and feasting, and when the mirth of November had no special significance in the

City Calendar. All I think that we can be reasonably asked to believe is that the Fleet river in the fourteenth century had bosom broad enough to bear "ships of great burthen," according to the wear of the times. This is a reasonable supposition, when we consider its source and its tributary streams, and still look at the mark it has left in the Holborn and Fleet Vallies.

The River of the Well took its rise out of an opening in a secluded lane at the back of Caen Wood, Highgate, into which two other streamlets ran with a good fall, so that, as it rickled on, before it received any tribute from independent brooks, it must have worn a fairly broad channel for itself; the process of time opened up communications in those remote ages according to the same indurating rules and principles which it follows now. Small rivulets worked their way as the surface fell (and by endless turns and twistings round inequalities which even a large stone might check for a time), into the lower channel, giving slowly, but surely, additional force, impulse and power to make it a master stream. Thus the tiny river sucked into its channel a contributory from Hampstead Ponds and from a stream in the Vale of Health, and thus re-enforced returns southward with a bolder front through the fields between Haverstock-hill and Kentish-town. The very name of this strangely christened suburb has been painfully traced to the little river that washed its rising ground. Was not its birthplace Caen Wood, constantly called "Ken" Wood—hence *might* it not have been called "Ken Ditch," and got corrupted into "Kentish?" Well, it might have been, it is true, but we find no record of it. The river, leaving Kentish-town, flowed in a south-easterly direction under the modern Regent's Canal to St. Pancras, where it bore the name of "Pancras Wash" till the year 1766, when it was arched over. It then ran parallel with the backs of the houses in Old St. Pancras-road till it reached King's-cross, whence it followed the course of the Bagnigge Well's-road (whence this part of it was sometimes called "Bagnigge Wash"), and under the site of the present House of Correction, to make way for which, its course was diverted, and it was passed on through an artificial channel by the western boundary wall of the prison, and thence followed its own bed by Turnmill-street and Saffron-hill, under Farringdon-street and Bridge-street, till it found its way into the Thames at Bridewell Dock, on the western side of Blackfriars Bridge. Between Clerkenwell and Holborn, the current must have been fast and strong, for the stream was utilised for the working of many mills, whence this portion of it got

the name of "Turnmill Brook." The Knights Templars, in the reign of King John, had a mill near Castle-lane (lying between Fleet-street and the Thames), which was turned by the waters of the Fleet, up till the time ships of large burthen could come up the Fleet; but in 1307 Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, complained in a Parliament, held at Carlisle, that whereas in former times the course of the river under Holborn and Fleet Bridges, had been of such depth and breadth that ten or twelve ships were "wont to come to Flete Bridge and Holebourne Bridge, yet that by the filth of the tanners and others, and by the rising of wharves, and especially by a diversion of the waters in the reign of King John, 1200, by them of the New Temple, for their mills without Baynard's Castle and by other impediments, the course was so decoyed and ships could not enter as they used."* The nuisance, in fact, was so great that the monks of an adjacent religious house of Carmelites, in Whitefriars, could not stand it, but complained to the king of the noxious exhalation arising from the Fleet, which was so abominable that many of the brethren died of miasma; and its fœtid odours overpowered the fragrant incense that was burnt at their altars. In this complaint the Black Friars concurred, and the Bishop of Salisbury, from his neighbouring palace, lifted up his voice against the offending river. Sanitary reform appears to have moved rather more quickly in those days than in our own—it did not take much more than half a century to have this state of things rectified.

In the 31st of Edward III. (1357), a proclamation was issued in Norman and Latin French, "for the prosecution of order and cleanliness in the city, and for the regulation of the poultry market at Leadenhall, which strictly prohibits the throwing any manner of rubbish, earth, gravel, or dung into the river Thames and Flete." The familiar, not to say jaunty way in which the two rivers are spoken of, as if on terms of easy equality, gives importance to our much enduring and long-suffering little river. About the year 1502, the Fleet had again got into a congested state, and was cleansed from the Thames to Holborn, "so that it was made navigable by large boats laden with fuel and fish as far as Holborn Bridge." Prynne, writing his "Records" in 1669, suggests that it might be in the interest of the "public benefit, trade, health of the city and suburbs, 'to issue a commission' to make the river navigable to Holborn Bridge or Clerkenwell," so that we are left to infer that at that date it was not navigable; but Strype speaking of Fleet Bridge, in 1720,

says, "under the bridge goes the canal (as it is now called), as far as Holborn Bridge."

"On this fair canal stand two other bridges of freestone on each head of Fleet Bridge, with a comely high arch that vessels may pass under," but this is not proof that they *did* pass under.

Let us try to realise the pretty little stream, before the tanners and the butchers, and "they of the Temple," had polluted its fair waters. As it flowed down from Clerkenwell, the garden of the Knights Hospitallers ran down to its banks from the heights near the spot where the Meat Market stands, and the brethren of St. John, doubtless knew the best bait wherewith to tempt the fish that disported in the sun, or snoozed in some deep shady hole; and a little lower down, on its edge, was a meadow belonging to the nunnery of St. Mary, Clerkenwell. Would it be very wrong to imagine that some holy father might have been seen looking wistfully from the postern wicket of the hospital garden, across the fair meadows, for the pretty sisterhood of St. Mary tripping through the grass to the morning milking of their kine, or washing their white linen in the rippling stream? Let us linger still awhile in dreamland of the past. Of the many bridges over the river, the one known, *par excellence*, as "Fleet Bridge" was the chief, a fair, stone bridge of three arches. Here at the foot of Ludgate-hill let us stand and see whether we can realise it. Let us stand on the ghostly bridge, and look up the stream towards the rushy fields of Clerkenwell. Just beyond the bridge (that is to say about half-way up Farringdon-street), is a brig discharging her cargo of fuel at the weather-beaten wharf, which in after years is to give name to Newcastle-street and Sea Coal-lane, but higher up, still between us and Holborn Bridge, two contemplative citizens stand in the tall grass, eagerly watching the ripples that tell them of a fish coquetting with their hooks—in the distance, on its banks may be seen the clumps of trees, whose memory is still preserved in Coppice-row, and, still a little farther, surrounded by smiling meadows, is Bagnigge House, the pleasant summer bower of Nell Gwynne. But there is a reverse to this picture: Field-lane, named after the meadows that skirted our silvery stream, became a den of thieves. Cow-cross suggesting pleasant memories of a gentle lowing as the evening shadows fell upon its waters, has been long given up to the vilest scum of our London population, and our silvery stream itself is hidden away below ground, too noxious and loathsome a thing for the light of day. Let one who was among those who last saw it fermenting through the city, himself describe it:—

* Anno 35 Edward I., De Cursu aquar de Flete Supervidend; et Corrigend; Placita Parliamentaria, page 126.

"To where Fleet Ditch, with disembodying streams,
Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames;
The king of dykes, than whom no slime of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood."

Thus wrote Pope in "the Dunciad."

The chief tributary to the Fleet was the Oldbourne. This brook "broke out of the ground about the place where now the bars do stand," and ran down the course of Holborn till it reached the valley, where it joined its waters to "the river of the Wells," under a brick and stone bridge, the arch of which was uncovered in 1841. It shared the common fate, and was subsequently utilised as a sewer. The old City river of next importance to the Fleet was the Walbrook, which, starting from Moorfields, emptied itself into the Thames at Dowgate, where there was a dock. This brook, which was spanned by several bridges, was wide enough at its mouth to admit of barges being towed up as high as Bucklersbury, as the name of Barge-yard in that shattered street still reminds us; and it is even said that in the time of the Romans it was navigable as far as Coleman-street, where, in the course of modern excavation, rough appliances of water traffic have been found. Its bed was reached in the construction of Prince's-street (under which it ran diagonally), and was found to have been banked up by wooden piles, and the bed was strewn with coins, pottery, &c. In October last, in digging out for the foundations of some large buildigs about to be erected in the New Queen Victoria-street, the course of the old river indicated by broken masonry, was come upon at a depth of some eighteen feet, and a Roman well was found in connection with it.

Springing from Finsbury, the Wallbrook flowed pretty well from north to south, hugging the City wall, from which it took its name, and under which it passed into the City. Until very recently a row of houses on the west side of East-road, Hoxton (a mean thoroughfare branching off from the City-road, and connecting it with the New North-road), preserved in its name of "Wallbrook-row" a memory of this ancient stream. We are told by Stowe and other writers that it was crossed by many bridges, but the name of one only has come down to us, the Horseshoe Bridge, near the church of St. John-upon-Walbrook, and connecting Budge-row with Cannon-street. The old course of this "fair brooke of sweet water," in its passage through the City, is clearly defined by Stowe—"from the said church to St. Margaret's church in Lothberrie; from thence beneath the lower part of Grocer's Hall, about the east part of their kitchen, under St. Mildred's church." As this church has lately been

pulled down for the erection of other buildings, it is possible that in digging out for the new foundations some trace of the old river may be come upon. Crossing the Poultry it flowed through Bucklersbury and thence "by the west side of Tallow Chandlers' Hall and of Skinners' Hall, and so behind the other houses to Elbow-lane, and by a part thereof down Greenwich-lane into the river of Thames. Like the other intermural rivers, as buildings and population increased, Walbrook became a nuisance, and in the 2nd of Edward the Fourth the landholders on its banks were ordered to brick and pave it over; and now, like its broader sister, the Fleet, a portion of it does service as a sewer.

Fenchurch-street was so called from the fenny ground through which the Langbourne meandered. It ran along Lombard-street, where it divided into several small streams, all running into the Thames. The site of these rivulets is marked by the name of the street which has risen on their channel—Sherbourn or Sherebourn-lane, from their here dividing into shares; sometimes called Southbourne-lane from their taking a southerly course to the Thames. Stowe says it broke out of the earth in Fenchurch-street, but I should suspect some connection between it and the St. Michael's well, an ancient spring at the junction of Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street, where the famous Aldgate pump has stood for centuries.

Teybourne, or Tyburn, like the river of Wells, passed under different names in the various localities it ran through. It took its rise near West-end, Hampstead. It was here called Coldbourne, or Keelebourne, leaving a name to Kilburn, as it flowed through it. It seems to have received tribute from some springs which gave name to Bayswater—or originally Baynard's water—and was then called indifferently the Teybourne or Tyburn, and the Wash-bourne. The once village of Marylebone was simply St. Mary at the Bourne, being situate on its banks. Crossing Oxford-street a little west of Stratford-place, it passed under Knightsbridge, and entered the Thames at Pimlico. I believe this river even now partially supplies the Serpentine in Hyde Park, and in its subsequent career forms the Ranelagh Sewer. Nevertheless Mr. Timbs can remember it early in the present century, when it was "a favourite resort for anglers."

But here we must pause and leave what more we have to say of the Old London Waters for a future paper.

G. O. G.

STATE OATHS.

I.—CORONATION OATHS.

THE author of the work* from whence the following oaths are taken, says of Britain, "It is certain that no nation in the world has invented more variety of oaths, or have they been anywhere so universally taken, which," he adds, "may in all probability be the main cause why they are so little observed or regarded." Of these, the pledges given by our monarchs upon ascending the throne, will occupy our present attention, whilst the oaths administered to public officers and other subjects of the realm will form the matter of a following paper.

When William the Conqueror had at length made himself master of England by following up the victory at Hastings, he determined by being solemnly crowned to gain authority and legality for his acts, and at the same time establish himself more firmly in the position he had won. The coronation was accordingly duly performed in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1067, by Ælred, Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Worcester and Hereford; the new king taking the following oath:—

"To defend the Holy Church of God, the Pastors thereof, and all the People subject unto him; to Govern justly, to ordain good Laws, and observe true Justice; and to the utmost of his power, to withstand all Rapines and false Judgments."

There is no reason to believe that the form of the coronation oath taken by our other kings down to Richard the First materially differed from this, the latter being sworn to by the last-named monarch "laying his hand upon the Holy Evangelists and the Relicks of certain Saints," at Westminster, 1189. "That he would observe Peace, Honour, and Reverence to Almighty God, to his Church, and to his Ministers all the days of his life; also that he should exercise upright justice to the people committed to his charge; and that he should abrogate and disannul all evil laws and wrongful customs, if any were to be found in the precinct of his realm, and maintain those that were good and laudable."

John Lackland, when he wrongfully assumed the crown, took an oath "To love the Catholic Church and Ordinances thereof; to keep and defend the same harmless from all invasion of evil dispos'd persons; to disannul perverse laws and erect good laws; and according to the same, to minister true judgment throughout the kingdom." His son and successor, Henry III., at nine years of age, swore "To bear Reverence and Honour to God and to his Holy Church, and to do right and justice to all his people." Besides which he did homage to the Church of Rome, and to Pope Innocent for his

kingdoms of England and Ireland, and also took an oath "For the true payment of the Thousand Marks which his father had granted to the Church of Rome." A pamphlet published against Charles I., during the time of the Rebellion, entitled "A Remonstrance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament," &c., informs us that the oath taken by Edward II., and till after the reign of Henry VIII., as found in the record in Latin and French (in which languages it used to be taken by the king), and translated into English (not correctly, however), in an old book in the Herald's Office, belonging to Clarendieux Hanley, who lived in Henry the Eighth's time, was as follows:—

"Sire, Voulez vous grant & garder & per vostre serment confirmer au Peuple d'Engleterre les Leys & les costumes a eux grantees par les anciens Roys d'Engleterre vos Predecesseurs droitus & devotez a dieu; & noment, au Clergie & au Peuple, par le glorieus Roy Saint Edward vostre Predecesseur?"

"Respons. Je les grante & promitte.

"Sire, Garderez vous a dieu & a saint Eglise & au Clergie & au Peuple paiz & accord en dieu entirement selon vostre poaire?"

"Respons. Je le feray.

"Sire, Grantes vous a tenir & garder les Leys & les costumes droituellenes les quiels la communaute de vostre royaume aur estu, & les defenderer & afforeerer al boneur de dieu & vostre poaire?"

"Respons. Je le grante & promette."

In English. "Sire, Will you grant and keep, and by your oath confirm to the people of England, the laws and customs granted to them by ancient kings of England, rightful men and devout to God; and, namely the laws and customs and franchises granted to the clergy and to the people by the glorious King Edward, to your power? Sire, Ye keep to God and to Holy Church, to the clergy and to the people peace, and accord wholly after your power? Sire, Ye do to be kept in all your dooms and judgments true and even Righteousness with Mercy and Truth?"

"Answer. I shall do it.

"Sire, Will you grant, fulfil, and defend all righteous laws and customs, the which the Commons of your realm shall choose, and shall strengthen and maintain them to the worship of God after your power? To which the king shall answer, I grant and believe."

This form of oath seems to have been adhered to with little or no alteration till the reign of James I., at whose coronation this following was read by the Archbishop, and sworn to by him at the altar:—

"Sir, Will you grant and keep, and by your oath confirm to the people of England the laws and customs to them granted by the Kings of England,

* "A Compleat History of Publick and Solemn State Oaths," London: 1724.

your lawful and religious predecessors; and namely the laws, customs, and franchises granted to the clergy by the glorious King Edward III., your predecessor, according to the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel established in this kingdom, agreeable to the prerogative of the kings thereof, and the ancient customs of this realm? Answer. I grant and promise to keep them.—Will you keep peace and godly agreement entirely, according to your power, both to God, the Holy Church, the Clergy, and the People?—Answer. I will keep it.—Will you, to your power, cause Law, Justice, and Discretion in mercy and truth to be executed to your judgment?—I will.—Will you grant to hold and keep the laws and rightful customs which the Commonalty of this, your kingdom, have; and will you defend and uphold them to the honour of God, so much as in you lieth?—I grant and promise so to do.—Then one of the bishops read this passage to the king, before the people, with a loud voice. ‘Our Lord and King, we beseech you to pardon, and to grant and to preserve unto us, and to the churches committed to our charge, all canonical privileges, and due law and justice, and that you would protect and defend us as every good king in his kingdom ought to be protector and defender of the bishops and the churches under their government.’ The king answered, ‘With a willing and devout heart I promise and grant my pardon, and that I will preserve and maintain you and the churches committed to your charge, all canonical privileges and due law and justice; and that I will be your protector and defender to my power, by the assistance of God, as every good king in his kingdom, in right ought to protect and defend the bishops and churches under his government.’ Then the king arose, and was led to the communion table, where he took a solemn oath, in sight of all the people, to observe all the promises, and laying his hand upon the Bible, said, ‘The things which I have here promised, I shall perform and keep; So help me God, and the contents of this book.’ After the oath, the king was placed in the chair of coronation, and was anointed by the archbishop with a costly ointment, and the ancient robes of King Edward the Confessor were put upon him, and the crown of King Edward set on his head, and his sword girt about him, and he offered the same and two swords more, together with gold and silver, at the communion table. He was afterwards conducted by the nobility to the throne, where this passage was read to his majesty: ‘Stand and hold fast from henceforth the place to which you have been heir by the succession of your forefathers, being now delivered to you by the authority of Almighty God and by the hands of us and all the bishops and servants of God; and as you see the clergy to come nearer the Almighty than others, so remember that in all places convenient you give them greater

honour, that the mediator of God and man may establish you in the kingly throne, to be a mediator betwixt the clergy and laity, and that you may reign for ever with Jesus Christ, the King of kings, and Lord of lords.’” This oath will be read with some interest from the fact that it was the one administered to Charles I., and also to his successors, Charles II. and James II. By an Act of Parliament, Anno 12, Guil. III., an oath as follows was established to be taken by all succeeding monarchs, according to the limitation of descent contained therein: “The archbishop or bishops shall say, ‘Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same.’ The monarch shall say, ‘I solemnly promise so to do.’ ‘Will you to your power cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments?’—‘I will.’—‘Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or may appertain unto them, or any of them?’—‘All this I promise so to do.’” And laying his or her hand upon the book of the Gospels, shall say, ‘The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God:” and kiss the book.

Such are the promises which have been given from time to time by the kings and queens of Great Britain, the perusal of which will, we have no doubt, be equally interesting to the antiquarian and general reader, and helpful, perhaps, also to the historical student.

REGINALD W. CORLASS.

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF KING CHARLES I.

I. — THE TRIAL.

THE untimely end of this unfortunate king was to a degree strange and unparalleled.

“Charles of Great Britain! He! who was the known King of three realms, lies murder’d in his own.”

Thus sang John Cleveland. There have been monarchs whose lives have terminated by violent hands; but rarely is there to be found in the records of modern history the circumstances of one whose death was attended with so much grief, and dread formality, as was that of King Charles the First. The public press teemed forth untold numbers of Puritan and Cavalier lays to memorialise the sad event. Milton, Cleveland, Marvel, Lovelace, Withers and other poets vied with each other in breathing

out their thoughts expressive of the lines of Robert Herrick :—

" 'Twixt kings and tyrants, there's this difference known,
King's seek their subjects' good, tyrants their own."

No contemporary lines could have been written more to develop the inner and the outer life of this monarch than those written by himself, dated, "Carisbrook, 1648,"* and entitled, "Majesty in Misery. An Imploration to the King of kings," which commences :—

"Great Monarch of the world, from whose power springs

The potency and power of kings,
Record the royal woe my suffering sings ;
And teach my tongue, that ever did confine
Its faculties in truth's seraphic line,
To track the treasons of thy foes and mine,
Nature and law, by thy divine decree
(The only root of righteous royalty),
With this dim diadem invested me :
With it the sacred sceptre, purple robe,
The holy unction and the royal globe,
Yet am I levell'd with the life of Job.

Felons obtain more privilege than I,
They are allow'd to answer ere they die ;
'Tis death for me to ask the reason why," &c.

On the 4th of January, 1648, the House of Commons formed into a grand committee, when the following votes were passed :—I. "That the people, under God, are the original of all just power. II. That the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, being chosen by, and representing the people, have the supreme authority of this nation. III. That whatsoever is enacted and declared by law by the Commons of England assembled in Parliament hath the force of a law. IV. That all the people of this nation are included thereby, although the consent and concurrence of the king and House of Peers be not had thereunto. V. That to raise arms against the people's representative or Parliament, and to make war on them is high treason. VI. That the king himself took arms against the Parliament, and, upon that account is guilty of the bloodshed throughout the civil war; and that he ought to expiate the crime with his own blood."

I have in my possession a fac-simile of the death-warrant, with the signatures and seals of fifty-nine commissioners who were to witness the execution of the warrant, which is as follows :—

"At the high Co't of Justice for the tryinge and iudginge of Charles Steuart, Kinge of England, January XXIXth, anno Dm., 1648.

"Whereas Charles Steuart, Kinge of England, is and standeth convicted, attaynted and condemned of High Treason and other high Crymes, And sentence *uppon Saturday last* was pronounced against him by this Co't, to be putt to death by the severinge of his head from his body. Of wth sentence

execut'on yet remayneth to be done. These are therefore to will and.....require you to see the said sentence executed *In the open Streete before White-hall* uppon the morrow, being the Thirtieth...day of this instant moneth of January between the hours of Tenn in the morninge and five in the afternoon of the same day wth full effect And for soe doing this shall be y^{or} sufficient warrant And these are to require All Officers and Souldiers and other good people of this Nation of England to be assistinge unto *you* in this service. Given vnder o' hands and Seales."

"To Collell *ffrancis Hacker, Colonell Huncks, and Lieutenant Colonell Phayre, and to every of them.*"

I have endeavoured to adhere strictly to the orthography of this document, which may be deemed important. Some of the words are almost obliterated, those for instance which appear in italics. (*supra.*) Sir Richard Baker,* the famous old chronicler, has given a very quaint but graphic description of the commissioners who signed the warrant. (Several of the names given by this writer do not appear on the warrant, but they may have taken an active part in the execution of it.) He states that they met in the "painted chamber"

to consult what course to adopt respecting the trial of the king. He characterises them as follows :—

"Oliver Cromwel, of Huntingtongshire, the grand usurper, of infamous memory, Henry Ireton, Cromwel's son-in-law and creature; John Bradshaw,† a Cheshire-man, and a dishonour to the law; Thomas Harrison, a butcher's son, of Newcastle-under-line, in Staffordshire, once servant to one Hulker, an attorney, afterwards a colonel in the army; John Carew, the brother of Sir Alexander Carew, who was beheaded by the Parliament in 1644. Collonel Valentine Walton (Wauton), Cromwel's brother-in-law, and once govenour of Lyn for the Parliament; Col. Edward Whally, of Nottinghamshire, once a linnin draper; he betrayed the king at Hampton Court; William Heveningham, a gentleman of an ancient family and fair estate in Suffolk, the more inexcusable his treason. Isaac Penington, once Lord Mayor of London, which office he took upon him contrary to the king's absolute command, the rest of his actions being correspondent. Col. Henry Martin, notorious for his ill life, his father, Sir Henry, was judge of the Prerogative Court. Col. John Barkstead, once a petty goldsmith, but fitting Cromwel's purposes, was by him made Lieutenant of the Tower, and at this day his head is there advanced supreme. John Lisle, one of a good family and fair estate in the Isle of Wight, who, being bred to the law, was by Cromwel made President of his High Courts of Injustice. William Say, a lawyer, once Deputy Speaker for Lenthal.

* Vide "Chron. Kings of Eng." p. 616.

† His name is first on the list of signatures.

* "The King and the Commons," &c., p. 123.

Gilbert Millington, once chairman for the plundered ministers. Edmund Ludlow, who came to be Lieutenant-General and one of the Chief Commissioners for Ireland. Sir Hardress Waller, a souldier of fortune, and at length Major-General in Ireland. Sir Michael Livesey, a Kentish man, bankrupt in fortunes and reputations. Robert Tichburn, from a linnen draper, Lieutenant of the Tower, and next Lord Mayor of London. Owen Row, originally a silk-man, all along a strong Independent. Robert Lilburn, of the Bishoprick of Durham, brother to hot-headed John. Adrian Scroop, the honour of whose family was blemisht by his treasonable acting. John Okey, first a stoker in a brewhouse, next a chandler in Billingsgate, at length a collonel and a great man in Cromwel's army. John Hewson, from a blunt shoemaker advanced to a collonel, and at length one of Cromwel's rough-hewn lords. William Goff, once apprentice to a salter, from whom running away to the army, he was preferred by Cromwel, and at last was made one of his lords. Cornelius Holland, once servant to Sir Henry Vane, by whom he was preferred to be Clark of the Green Cloth to his Majesty, whom nevertheless he ungratefully was the death of. Thomas Challoner, a great inveigher against the King's person and monarchy itself in his popular haranguess. Col. Thomas Jones, first a serving man, next a committee-man, and thence advanced to alliance with Cromwell by marrying his sister. Miles Corbit, a person of good family in Norfolk, had his conditions been answerable. Henry Smith, a Leicestershire man of good estate, and moreover made one of the Six Clerks in Chancery. Gregory Clement, once a merchant, expelled the House for being too publick a fornicator. Thomas Wogan, elected into the Long Parliament as a person for their turn. Edmund Harvey, a great committeeman and a publican. Thomas Scot, a brewer's clerk, next a country attorney, and lastly a burgesse of Wickham, a furious enemy to the King and kingly government. William Cawley, a brewer of Chichester, elected into the Long Parliament. John Downs, who of a citizen became a collonel in the army, he engaged in the unhappy Act rather by constraint than voluntarily. Nicholas Love, son of Dr. Love, of Winchester, made one of the Six Clerks, a man of great bitterness and violent in the way he went. Vincent Potter, one of the Long Parliament, a person unknown and untaken notice of till this business. Augustus Garland, burgesse of Quinborough, and chairman of the committee that drew up the Act for the King's tryall. John Dixwell, burgesse for Dover, and made Governour of Dover Castle. Collonell George Fleetwood, a Buckinghamshire gentleman, and made one of Cromwell's lords. Simon Meyne, one of a fair estate in Buckinghamshire, of the Long Parliament, a great committee-man and sequestratour. James Temple, a Sussex

man and collonell in Cromwell's army. Peter Temple, once a linnen-draper in Friday-street till an estate of £400 a-year fell to him in Leicestershire of the county town of which he was burgesse. Thomas Waite, a Rutlandshire man, who, being made Govenour of Burleigh, was thereby ingaged into the faction. Daniel Blagrove, one that raised his small fortune by acting for the Long Parliament into which he was chosen burgesse of Reading. Sir John Danvers, brother to the Earl of Denby, who, for his loyalty, was made a delinquent. Sir Thomas Maleverer, a Yorkshire gentleman of an honourable family, but no great estate. Collonell William Purefoy, once Govenour of Coventry, a Warwickshire man, likewise of stain'd gentility. John Blackstone, heretofore a shop-keeper in Newcastle, for which town he was chosen burgesse into the Long Parliament. Sir William Constable, a Yorkshire knight—who having sold his lands to Sir Marmaduke Langdale, got them again for nothing. Richard Dean, originally a hoyman's servant in Ipswich, but rising by degrees in the late war, he becomes at length one of the Parliament's sea generalls. Francis Allen, formerly a goldsmith in Fleet-street, but thrived most considerably by adhering to Cromwell and the unhappy powers among whom he became a main man in committees, receipts, and public depredations. Peregrine Pelham, a Yorkshireman, he was made Governour of Hull after Hotham. John Moor, once Collonell of the Guards. John Alured, a Collonell of the Army and souldier of fortune. Humphrey Edwards, one of the Lord Parliament, male-contented for not being preferred according to his desire. Sir Gregory Norton, a poor man though a Knight, and had a pension from the king for which how well he did show his gratitude? John Ven, formerly a silkman in Cheap-side, who breaking, had the Government of Windsor Castle given him for a repair to his broken fortunes. Thomas Andrews, heretofore a linnen-draper of London, he was made treasurer of the plate that was brought into Guildhall. Anthony Stapely, a Sussex man, once a Collonell in the Army, and made Governour of Chichester. Thomas Horton, a person not otherwise known but by being a member of the Long Parliament, and of this unhappy High Court. John Fry, a yeoman of Dorsetshire Committeeman and Arrian in print. Thomas Hamond, the king's jaoler in the Isle of Wight, he was brother to the Rev. Dr. Hammond, the more the pity. Sir John Bouchier, a Yorkshire Knight, a zealous instrument of the Independent faction. Sir Henry Mildmay, once the king's jeweller, and by his majesty both advanced and favoured with more than ordinary benefits, an ungratfull servant to so gracious a master. William Lord Mounson, whose first advancement was his marrying the lady to whom he was once a page. Robert

Wallop, a person well descended and of great estate in Hampshire, and therefore much the more inexcusable for joyning in so heinous a fact, as likewise for the same reasons were Sir James Harrington, and James Challoner, Esquire. The Lord Grey, of Grooby, son to the Earl of Stamford, Colonel John Hutchinson, and Colonel Richard Ingoldsby, the latter of whom brought testimonies of the forcible constraint and menaces that were used by Cromwell to make him sign the Act which afterwards both he and Hutchinson solemnly disclaimed, testifying their repentance in a public and extraordinary manner. These were the members of that horrible High Court of Justice so called, which was erected by those who pretended a Parliamentary authority and supreme power of judicature for the trial and condemnation of their lawful prince and sovereign, of whom what betided for the most part, and how divers of them were brought to condigne punishment is declared at large in the history of the next king's reign.

"Officers attending the court—Doctor Darislaus, Mr. Ashby, Counsellor; Mr. Cook, Solicitor; Colonel Humphrey, Swordbearer; Mr. Dendy, jun., Serjeant-at-Arms; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Broughton, Clerks to the Court; Messengers, Wolfred, Pain, Radley, Powell; Isaac King, the Cryer; many besides these were nominated, a General Fairfax and others, but they refused the employment."

The king was brought on January 19th by a strong guard from Windsor to St. James', and on the next day conducted to his trial. The Commissioners met in the Painted Chamber in the morning where they sat awhile, after which they removed to Westminster Hall, where the tribunal was held. The President decked in his scarlet robe, had the sword carried before him by Colonel Humphrey, the mace by Mr. Dendy, jun., attended by a body-guard consisting of twenty men with partisans. A chair of state covered with crimson velvet was placed in the midst of the court for the President, before him was a cushion of crimson velvet, on each side were benches for the rest to sit upon, covered with scarlet cloth; the court was now set and silence being proclaimed, the hall gates were at once thrown open, when the royal prisoner (came forward, conducted by Colonel Tomlinson and twenty partisans, they came from St. James' through the park to Whitehall, from thence by water to the house of Sir John Cotton, and lastly to the Hall of Westminster). A chair covered with red velvet was placed for the king before the bar. After he had looked about him, exhibiting a stern countenance, first upon the court then up to the galleries, he quietly sat down without taking the least notice of the judges. A commission from the House of Commons was brought to Mr. Phelps, who sat at the feet of the President on the right side of the table, on which lay the sword and the mace. The charge was then read

by Mr. Phelps against the king, which he heard with apparent disdain, smiling betimes at some of the declarations stated therein. The king was then remanded till the 22nd of January, and as he was being conducted down the hall stairs, several persons ventured to cry out, "God save the king." The fourth and last day's trial occurred on Saturday, January 27th, the king entered the hall in his usual way with *his hat on*, some of the soldiers cried out, "Justice, justice, execution!" "Alas, poor souls," said the king, "for a piece of money they'll do as much for any of their commanders." The king expressed a further wish to be allowed time to speak before the House of Commons, but this wish was refused; then the court withdrew for half-an-hour to allow the king an opportunity to consider his position, but the time allotted was not sufficient to enable the king to carry out his desire. The court at once proceeded to pass sentence of death, upon which sentence was ushered a lengthy speech by the President. The sentence after being read was at once approved by the show of hands. The king made an offer again to speak, but was prevented, and commanded to be taken away, when the court immediately broke up. As the king was passing on to Sir Robert Cotton's house, the soldiers, who were smoking blew, the smoke of their tobacco in his face, and then threw their pipes at his feet. One man being more insolent than the rest, insulted the monarch by spitting in his face. The Commissioners Ireton, Harrison, Dean, Okey, and Sir H. Waller, were to determine the time for the execution. On January 27th the king rested at Whitehall; the next day, being Sunday, the Bishop of London preached before him in his chamber. The day following he was brought from thence to St. James', where he was allowed to see his children for the last time; this visit, though but a short one, was very touching. "Being come, he gave them his blessing, and told them it was the last time they should ever see him, and withall he commanded them to look upon Prince Charles hereafter, not only as their brother, but their sovereign; speaking those words principally to the Lady Elizabeth, to whom continuing his speech—"Sweetheart," said he, 'you'll forget this.' 'No,' said she, 'I shall never forget it whilst I live,' and pouring forth abundance of tears promised him to write down the particulars. Then, taking the Duke of Gloucester upon his knee, 'Sweetheart,' said he, 'now they will cut off thy father's head' (upon which words the child looked steadfastly at him), 'mark what I say my child,' added he, 'they will cut off my head and perhaps make thee a king; but mark what I say, you must not be a king, so long as your brother Charles and James do live, for they will cut off your brothers' heads when they can catch them, and cut off thy head too at last; and therefore I charge you do not be made king

by them;' at which the child, sighing, said, 'I will be torn in pieces first!' which falling so unexpectedly from one so young, made the king rejoice exceedingly; and so they parted from him, with his command to send his blessing to his other children beyond the seas, and commendation to all his friends." The Dutch Ambassador at the time pleaded much for the king's life, but to no purpose. Such were the words of the king:—

"My life they prize at such a slender rate,
That in my absence they drew bills of hate,
To prove the king a traitor to the State."

Waltham Abbey.

WILLIAM WINTERS.

SOME RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.—II.

SOME six years ago the discovery of some skeletons in Warwick Park, and the exhumation of some human bones during the alterations in the grounds of The Priory, Warwick, led to a short and sharp discussion amongst the members of the County Archaeological Society at their annual meeting. The discussion turned on an opinion expressed by Dr. O'Callaghan, F.S.A., that the bones belonged to the period of Roman occupation. He formed that opinion in consequence of finding signs of cremation near the spot where the bones were exhumed. He pointed to the statement of Camden that Warwick was supposed to be the Præsidium of the Romans. This opinion was controverted by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., who pointed out the absence of any remains in Warwick which could be traced to or be attributed fairly to Roman times. The controversy was kept up in the local newspapers. It was argued that Warwick was not situated either on or near the two great military Roman roads which traverse that part of the country. The silence of Rous, a monkish antiquary of the fifteenth century, was urged as an argument that the idea of its being a Roman settlement never presented itself to his mind. It was, however, found that a tear-bottle, a pair of shears, some fragments of Samian ware, and other trifling Roman articles had been picked up and preserved, but these articles did not throw any light as to whether Warwick was the headquarters of the Cornavian cohort or not. The general plan of the town is very similar to that of Chester, of Leicester, and other ancient Roman towns; still in the absence of more direct and substantial evidence the matter was necessarily left in doubt.

Some additional light has been thrown on the question by the finding of a number of sepulchral tablets, which were dug up on levelling the

lower court of Warwick Castle during the extensive alterations made by Francis, Earl of Warwick, at the latter part of the last century. In a letter dated Green-street, March 11, 1811, Lord Warwick wrote to Mr. Moore, who then projected a work on the castle in the following terms:—

"The marbles on the small chimney-piece in the Spy Tower I placed there. The names were found inscribed on the pieces when the lower court was levelled, and I apprehend were placed on the tombs of Roman soldiers buried there.* No publication has ever been made of them, I believe, and, indeed, they have never attracted notice."

A copy of this letter, together with a list of the inscriptions and the mode in which they were affixed to the fire-place, found its way into the miscellaneous collection of the late Mr. William Hamper, and is now preserved in the collection of Warwickshire books and tracts at Longbridge House, near Warwick, the seat of J. Staunton, Esq. This list was evidently made after they were fitted into the fire-place, as it contains the same omissions as the marbles apparently do now. A closer inspection has enabled me to add some of the missing letters. They are now blackened by the housemaid's dirty blacklead, but they are described as of two colours, the lowest two—18 and 19—being grey, and the others black and white. On inquiry at the castle I found that these marked stones had been noticed, and that they were still in existence in the place mentioned in the letter—a small bedroom in the Spy Tower overlooking the courtyard. By special permission I was enabled to take a matrix from them, so as to examine them at leisure.

The average size of the tablets is about ten inches by six; some are more, and others less. Taking them in the order they are placed at present, which seems to have been done at the whim of the bricklayer, who has chipped some and plastered up the sides of others to make them uniform. I find,

I.

PISTVS ET ARTEMIS

LIB' LIBERTABVS Q

SVIS FECER

This tablet was originally 14 ins. by 8 ins. It has been read thus:—

"To Pistus and Artemis.

Their freedmen and freedwomen erected this of their own accord."

* In the original letter some one has written "fudge" in pencil on this sentence.

2.

CAESENNAE' P'R
F' PAEDEROS
BENE MERENT

3.

D O M
HYGIAE S.
V. A. XXI' M' VI
CI' NICI' MA
TER' INFELICISS

On closer inspection, the "O" in the dedicatory line is a heart pierced by an arrow.

4.

TI CLAUDIVS . EPAPR
CLAVDIA . HEL
CLAVDIAE . HYGIA
CARISSIMAE
VIXIT ANNOS . X
MESIBVS III DIE
XII.

This tablet has been ornamented with a running border, and has been read thus:—"Titus Claudius Epaphroditus and Claudia Heliodora to their most dear Claudia Hygia, who lived ten years, four months, and twelve days."

5.

IENA' MISSIENI
VIX AN XXI
IMACVLA' ET' DOLORI

"Iena, daughter of Missienus, who lived twenty-one years without stain, deeply lamented."

6.

C MANLIVS
CI ZITHVS

7.

M' NAEVIVS MF
EVTCHIDES
NAEVIA.) L' EPHESIA

8.

MANLIA
CAL' LISTE

The foregoing is surmounted by a fillet of box leaves, rudely cut.

9.

PARASITO SECVNDA
MANE POETAE
PONTIA' P' E MAXVMA
DE SVO FECIT.

This appears to be "To the Shade of Parasitus Secundanus, the poet. Portia, the eldest daughter of Publius, made this at her own cost." The lettering of this is the rudest of the series.

10.

This and No. 11 are placed across the top.

C. CORNELIVS

C. L

PHILAGATVS

C. Cornelius Philagathus, freedman of Caius.

11.

D M

RO' ME ALV

MNAE' DVL

CISSI' MAEQVAE

No. 12 seems to have been part of a larger inscription, and may relate to the foregoing.

VI' XII ANNIS' VI

MENSES VII DIE

BVS XVI CLAVDI

.A. VERECVNDA' FECIT

13.

FAVSTION

SISSENÆ

The above is surrounded by sprigs.

14.

Q CONELIVS

QED NICEPHOR

SACARIVS

No. 15 is surrounded by a fillet within border lines.

EXIR ICATA

OCTAVIAE . AVG. F

SARCINATRIX

V. A. X. X.

No. 16 is plain.

M' CLAUDIVS

M L TERES

No. 17, again, has an incised border.

IVLIA . PEPI . F

ARCHES . L. HEVRESIS

18.

DIS . MANIBV

CAESÆNNI

SACTISIMAE . F

19.

QVEDIVS . Q. L

OPTATVS.

The first thought that arises in the mind of every one who has seen them, is that they are importations from some columbarium or mausoleum in Italy, and this opinion is suggested by the well-known fact that Francis, Earl of Warwick, purchased many pictures and articles of *virtu* in Italy. He imported also the famous Warwick Vase, and it is suggested that he

might have brought these tablets over and forgotten their existence until they were found during other alterations.

On the other hand, there is nothing unreasonable in the supposition that Warwick may have been a considerable settlement. There is an ancient trackway from Alcester (Aluna) to Wapenbury on the Fosseway. Along this route Roman remains are constantly found.

From certain indications, many of the names not being classical, the want of accuracy in the spelling, and in some cases the rudeness of the lettering, point to the fact that these tablets were the production of the Roman colonists, or of people to whom the Latin tongue was not familiar. The lower court was to the west of the castle mound, and is shown in Hollar's print of the castle, on the opposite side of the river. Stukeley mentions in "Boreale" that "there are some signs of a camp to the east of the river, where the chapel stood, now a barn, a spring rises a little above." This must be the chapel marked "St. Helens in Speed's map, and is now inclosed in the park, near Bridge-End." Whether Warwick was founded by Guithelin (B.C. 356), as stated by Rous, or by any of the mystical personages mentioned in his Warwick roll, I do not care to inquire. That the ancient mound on which Ethelsleda erected her castle (A.D. 915) was in existence in the time of the Romans there is but little doubt, or that it was one of the frontier fortresses of the Cornavii, but whether it is the missing station in the questionable fourteenth itinerary of Richard of Cirencester between Alauna and Bennones, probably future researches may prove. The total mileage is correctly given, but is so divided that it will not apply either to Wapenbury or Warwick.

The discovery of these tablets will probably give greater zest to the researches of the Warwickshire archaeologists, as hitherto these inscribed stones have been but rarely found in the Midland shires.

J. TOM BURGESS.

IS KING ARTHUR A MYTH?

ONE method of testing this has not, as I am aware, yet been employed. Where is this name first met with as a Christian or Fore-name? Is it met with on coins or charters of the supposed date of the renowned king's existence? The names of distinguished persons are soon and widely given to the infant children of admirers and relatives. Probably in England the name of Albert, after the Prince-Consort, is ten times as frequent since 1840 as before. The same may be said of the name of Napoleon after the first Emperor became famous. And the practice of hereditary family names is at least as old as Jesus, son of Sirach, son of Jesus, of the Apocrypha. And it will be remembered the

name of John (the Baptist) was objected to, as it was not a family name. Though the existence of the name might be proved at the time, or in the countries in which King Arthur is supposed to have lived, of course that would not alone prove that there was a King Arthur at all, still less that the history as it has come down to us was that of a real King Arthur, for if so, Dickens' "Sam Weller" might be considered a real personage: but if the name of Arthur be not met with at all till long after the date of his exploits, or till after the earliest history of them was known, *that* would be a strong negative argument against his existence at all.

Nernius says that Arthur means the "Horrible Bear." Geoffrey of Monmouth says, that when Vortigern had seen a fight between a white and red dragon, in which the latter was worsted, he asked young Ambrosius Merlin what it meant. "It means," said the youthful soothsayer, "that the Saxon white worm will overcome the British red one, and that the Britons will have their necks under the Saxon heels till a Boar (or a Bear), *Arthur*, shall come out of Cornwall and do right to the down-trodden."

This metaphorical language, though in ancient times common enough and significant, is rarely employed now, its meaning is well-nigh lost and misinterpreted. We sometimes, it is true, speak of the British Lion and the Russian two-headed Eagle figuratively, but we generally mention countries and sovereigns by their names, and not by their national or personal ensigns as in earlier times. By long disuse this mode of speech has become to us enigmatical; but if we perceive its significance, it may be a key that will unlock much hidden knowledge.

I will give a few instances out of many of this supposed allegorical language. The person who killed Lysander bore a dragon on his shield, wherefore the oracle had told him to beware of a dragon. Diocletian, in the camp at Leige, was told he was to become emperor when he had slain a boar. He rested not till he had succeeded in doing away with his rival, Arrius *Aper*. In the Bible, countries are often mentioned metaphorically, as when Daniel signifies Greece and Persia by their respective emblems the goat and the ram. A country infested with serpents often meant devoted to the serpent worship. Thus St. Patrick is said to have driven the serpent from Ireland. The history of Poland mentions the contests of the roses and griffins in the twelfth century, *i.e.* of the parties who bore those ensigns. We speak of the Wars of the Roses and the lilies of France. In *Quentin Durward*, William-de-la-March, who bore a boar on his escutcheon, is called "The Wild Boar of the Ardennes." The French historians speak of Philip Augustus "conquering the dragon," when he overcame Otho IV. who bore a dragon as the standard of his empire.

May not then the primary meaning of Arthur

have been The Bear, as the name of the ensign borne by a Cornish chief or king? And thus any and every one of a succession of such kings would be so spoken of in a language intelligible at that day. Many historical incidents therefore belonging to a *race* of such chiefs might in time have been attributed to *one* Arthur, when the lapse of centuries would have effaced the meaning of the word. Of course, divesting the whole cycle of Arthurian stories of anachronisms and romantic improbabilities, the residuum would not be necessarily true, only possible, unless corroborated by cotemporary witnesses. How much of the Arthurian legend may be resolved into a solar myth is a matter for Mr. Cox and the comparative mythologists.

The question arises, Have we any evidence from coins or other trustworthy sources of the use of a boar or bear as a device at the period in question? and this question can be affirmatively answered. A boar is a frequent symbol on British and Gallic coins, and a bronze shield has been found supposed to have been that of a British chieftain, with *the figure of a boar etched on it*.^{*} A bear was one of the legionary ensigns of the Romans (*vide* Pancirollus). The bearing of a horse by Horsa is probable, as that animal is figured on early Kentish coins; and that the dragon was borne by the Saxons, the standard of Harold, at the Battle of Hastings testifies, as exhibited on the Bayeux tapestry.

Charlwood, near Crawley.

W. S. ELLIS.

SHETLAND ANTIQUITIES.

SHETLAND offers a good field for an energetic antiquary. It is full of matter of historic and pre-historic interest, and for any one who has a taste that way, and three months to spare, I know no pleasanter plan for the coming summer than to devote himself to the antiquities of this northern archipelago. The field has the advantage of being comparatively fallow. Mr. Petrie, the active and energetic sheriff-clerk of Orkney, has done almost all that can be done for the archæology of Orkney, but as yet Shetland has not produced a Petrie, though the work to be done is enough to keep one going for years. I do not wish to enter into a dissertation on Shetland antiquities in general, but only to put before the readers of LONG AGO an idea which some of them may perhaps work out for themselves, and specially to mention a matter brought under my notice last summer, and to which I live in hopes of one day devoting more time than I then had to spare.

So far as I know, before the summer of last year, the "Kitchen-middens," or refuse mounds of the early inhabitants, were not known to exist in Shet-

land. Pictish castles as at Monsa, Clickhamia, and elsewhere, cairns of stone, mediæval castles, and in the island of Yell the remains of small churches of uncertain dates, these are all well known, at least as well as any Shetland antiquities, but kitchen-midden investigations is new to the islands.

The mail-banks of Cuningsburgh are about eight miles from Lerwick to the south, a little on the left to the main road to Sumburgh Head. Close down by the sea at the foot of these banks, is a vertical cliff of sand, if I may use the word cliff, for something—nowhere more than five feet high—and running horizontally in this cliff is a band of red stiff clay, or rather loam, varying in thickness from a few inches to about two feet. In one part it divides into two layers, separated by the general substance of the sand-bank. On the exposed face of this red layer, Mr. Suter, the Free Church Minister of Cuningsburgh, whose manse is close to the spot, noticed small fragments of what looked like charcoal, and further investigation yielded fragments of bone, and the shells of limpets and periwinkles. A few days later I was on the spot, and saw at once what I had already suspected, as soon as I heard of the discovery, that here was a veritable kitchen-midden, and such I found it to be. A half-hour's search, all that I was then able to give it, gave me quite relics enough to convince me that further search would be most interesting, and such further search I hope ere long to be able to make, when I shall have pleasure in communicating the result.

I found many bones, all the larger ones split lengthwise, in order to extract the marrow. I am sorry not to have been able to identify any of them. Shells in that friable condition, which always indicates a very high antiquity, one small fragment of pottery, and a single human tooth, quite sound, but with the crown worn perfectly flat, bearing testimony to the rough nature of the food on which it had been used. A small piece of quartz looked as if it might have been rudely chipped into shape, but was not definite enough for certainty.

Should any of your readers care to tempt the waves in Sumburgh Roost for the sake of carrying on this investigation, I know he will be well repaid. Mr. Suter will be glad to see him and to give him all the information in his power, and if his visit happens at the same time as mine, I shall be very glad to have a fellow-labourer.

C. L. ACLAND.

AN exhibition of Japanese curiosities has been opened at Nagasaki, in a temple (Dazaifu) in Chikuzen. It consists principally of antiquities, some of which are stated to be 900 or 1,000 years old, that have been collected together for this purpose from the neighbouring districts.

^{*} Kemble's "Horse Ferales," p. 185.

CONTINENTAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

(From our German Correspondent.)

HAMBURG, May 20th.

AT the last sitting of the Hamburg Branch of the German Anthropological Society, Dr. Th. Simon gave an account of a considerable number of ancient urns and vases that were recently discovered in one of the fields belonging to the Workhouse at Fuhlsbüttel, on Hamburg territory, and about four miles to the north of this city. Though a great many fragments of such pottery are scattered about the fields, a perfect urn had never yet been discovered, till at last the exertions of the intelligent director of the establishment, Herr Woltereck, were rewarded by his finding one of the sources from which they were derived, and digging out six urns in a tolerable state of preservation. In levelling the ground to make a road through one of the fields the workmen came to enormous roots of oaks, that evidently once formed a hedge, but which have long since disappeared. Two or three feet beneath the surface was a stratum of grey and sandy humus, under which lay yellow sand containing the urns. They were filled with sand mixed up with a number of small fragments of calcined human bones and also various implements of iron and bronze. Among the latter was a vessel of plate iron with ornamented bronze handles, the use of which is an unexplained mystery, as such an article was never seen before; there was also an iron fibula in a perfect state of preservation, and several much oxydised lance-heads of iron. A further examination of the locality is being made, as from the above findings it is natural to infer that they were not sporadic, and that many more will be brought to light in time, by perseverance and zeal. The administration of the workhouse has made a present of the articles discovered to the Museum of Hamburg and Pre-historic Antiquities. In the debate that ensued, it was shown that there are good reasons to believe that the objects in question date about A.D. 500.

Dr. Wibel then gave an account of his visit to see the alleged Pfahlbau remains lately discovered at Nincop and Neuenfelde on the Este, a small river that discharges itself into the Elbe on the Hanoverian side. After a close examination of the locality in company with Dr. Schetelig, they both came to the conclusion that this was not a specimen of the genuine buildings of the Pfahlbau period. It was true that there was a great collection of broken pottery, wooden vessels, milkpans, oars, iron scraps, and numerous bones of animals, as well as oak poles rammed into the ground; but these were probably brought together by a rupture of the Elbe-dyke, the re-

mains of which were still visible, and the lake formed by the inundation was still in existence. Dr. Schetelig confirmed this view of the case, adding that he had examined the bones, and they proved to be those of horses, cattle, and other domestic animals. Dr. Lappenberg produced an old map of that part of the country on which were marked a church and several villages, as still extant in the sixteenth century, but which had now totally disappeared.

A valuable collection of ancient Egyptian manuscripts on papyrus, brought to Europe by Professor Ebers of Leipzig, has been purchased by the King of Saxony, and will be incorporated with the University Library in that city. The principal object in the collection is a unique roll of writings which the learned discoverer states to be at least 3,500 years old, not only interesting from its antiquity but for its contents. It consists of a hundred pages in very ancient character, and contains a perfect hand-book of the old Egyptian Science of Medicine, which cannot fail to throw much new light on the history of that subject, and afford an invaluable assistance to the student of the ancient language of Egypt. It is stated that the learned professor is now engaged in preparing a German translation of the MS., which is in such a state of progress, that it will be published in the course of the present summer.

At Rheinzabern, in the Palatinate, some Roman antiquities were discovered last week by a peasant whilst ploughing his field. Among the numerous objects were ornaments made of ivory and bronze, several coins, a well covered in with Roman tiles, several vessels of red and grey pottery, and finally a votive altar containing a niche in which was a figure of Mercury (nearly a metre high) with his winged cap, the serpent-stave, and his other attributes, executed in high relief.

In the course of last year, several discoveries of antiquities were made in different parts of Hanover, which have now been bought by the Government and placed in the Provincial Museum. Perhaps the most valuable—at all events the most extensive, as it contains no less than 1,180 different objects—was that made by Dr. Hoffmann of Celle, in his excavations of an ancient burial-ground at Derzau, on the Elbe (in the Bailliewick of Dannenberg). Among them were funeral urns (the first instance of their being found in Hanover) of bright black clay with the Mæander ornament, and of which about sixty are in a good state of preservation, the remainder being imperfect; several bronze clasps, some of them ornamented with silver, clasps of silver, enamel, and iron, a *berloque* of silver, and one of gold in open filagree work; bracelets of

silver, silver wire, and bronze, and finally numerous other ornaments and utensils, which all exhibit unmistakable proofs of their Roman origin. The further discoveries consist of:—*a.* two small vessels of gold, and two urns found at Terheide near Esens; *b.* a bronze knife of a curious shape, and the clasps of a girdle, also of bronze, from Quickhorn near Ottersberg; *c.* a Roman camp-cooking pot of bronze, but so corroded that it fell to pieces in lifting; it has, however, been ingeniously put together so as to show the general effect; it was found near Leer in East Friesland; *d.* numerous urns, as also clasps of bronze and silver, from Wustrow near Rebenstorff; *e.* a bronze coin—Faustina, junior—from the Gallberg at Hildebreim; *f.* a bronze spur and a short sword, from a grave near Breselenz in the Bailliewick of Dannenberg; and *g.* several Roman coins found at Barnstorff near Diepholtz, but only a few of which could be procured for the Provincial Museum; for as soon as the discovery was made known, the rest were bought by private collectors.

A peasant whilst digging peat in a bog at Wismerhamnerich near Aurich in East Friesland, came upon some upright poles embedded in the peat, and in such a perfect state of preservation, that the marks of the axe were plainly visible at the pointed ends. Subsequent investigations have demonstrated that they are the remains of a bridge of communication 150 metres long and 1½ metre wide leading to lacustrine dwellings. A conjecture may be formed of its age from the fact of its being six feet under the surface of the peat, which, according to Humboldt, grows at the rate of from three to four inches in a hundred years.

In digging for a railway near Jönköping in Sweden, one of the workmen was recently so fortunate as to stumble on a jar containing 114 well-preserved silver coins of the size of a Swedish dollar. They must be between 800 and 900 years old, as they bear the name of "Edelredte," or Ethelred according to our orthography of the name.

A letter has been received here from the Director of the Imperial Museum at Rio de Janeiro, stating that an inscription has been discovered in a rock at Parahyba, which is undoubtedly of Phœnician origin, and purports to have been the work of fugitives from Sidon in the time of Hiram, and two thousand years before the discovery of Brazil by Cabral.

The unusually severe storm that raged in the Baltic in November last and did so much damage all along the unprotected coast, brought to light a valuable relic of antiquity. On the morning after the tempest, a piece of shining metal was found in one of the gardens destroyed at Hid-

densee, which on closer investigation proved to be real gold without any alloy, and weighing ten ducats. By a lucky chance, instead of finding its way to the melting-pot, as is usual in such cases, it fell into the hands of a goldsmith at Stralsund, who delivered it up to Count von Behr, the Civil Governor of the Province. It appears to have been used as an ornament to wear round the neck, as there is a ring to it for a string or ribbon. From its shape and style of workmanship it must be very ancient, and on further examination and comparison with other similar works of art, it is supposed to belong to that class of ornamental objects not unfrequently found in the northern parts of Scandinavia, and placed by the Danish antiquarians as belonging to the so-called second iron period, or about the fifth or sixth century of our era, when the Byzantine, or rather Oriental tastes and fashions began to extend to the extreme north of Europe. Numerous similar objects have been discovered in tombs and peat-bogs and are preserved in the Museums at Copenhagen and Stockholm.

F. S.

GENERAL DI CESNOLA'S RESEARCHES IN CYPRUS.

JUST as we were going to press with our May number, we received a communication from General di Cesnola, dated "New York, April 8th;" from which we were happy to learn that he had safely conveyed his magnificent collection to its destination. "My work of arranging and classifying the collection for the trustees of the museum," writes the General, "will not be completed till September next. I hope to be again in Cyprus by the end of October—the best season there for digging." When the excavations are fairly resumed, we shall be kept informed of their progress and results from time to time by the General himself, and may reasonably hope early in the ensuing year, to have some important and interesting discoveries to report. Whether the products of his labours, and hitherto highly successful researches will, in future, be first offered to our own great national collection rests with the General himself to determine. We trust that, forgetting the past, he will again afford us an opportunity of securing some of these long-buried treasures, although the splendid spoils which he literally brought to our gates were, for reasons good, bad, or indifferent (which we shall not attempt to inquire into now that the case is hopeless), allowed to pass into hands more willing, or more capable of appreciating them. We sadly fear that such an opportunity of enlarging our comparatively small, and certainly imperfect, collection of Cyprian antiquities will not occur again. With the next issue of LONG AGO we hope to present to our sub-

scribers a photo-lithograph of three representative statues from the collection so eagerly secured by the trustees of the Museum of New York.

Pivers Notes.

INGENIOUS ANAGRAM.—The following anagram on the eminent bibliographer, William Oldys, said to have been born *circa* 1696, may claim a place among the first productions of this class. It was written by Oldys himself, and was found (it is said) by his executors in one of his MSS.

W. O.

"In word and WILL I AM a friend to you;
And one friend OLD IS worth a hundred new."
FREDK. RULE.

PHŒNICIAN INSCRIBED STONE.—The *Manchester Guardian* of May 6, 1873, has the following item in "News from the Brazils:"—The director of the Rio Museum announces that an alleged copy of an inscribed stone, found in Parahyba, is clearly Phœnician, and records a visit to Brazil supposed to have been made by Sidonian refugees in the reign of the Hiram, 2,000 years before Cabral's discovery of Brazil.

Rio de Janerio, April 10.

REPLEB.

A LINNÆAN RELIC.—Another relic of the great naturalist Linnæus has just been brought to England, of a very different nature from those perishable treasures so loyally guarded by the Linnæan Society. It is a silver tankard standing on three feet, and has a lid and large handle. The height is five-and-a-half inches. On the outside of the lid is engraved "Jacob wrestling with the Angel," and on the inside a woman wearing a helmet, and holding a staff in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left. A lion and a fox stand on each side of her. The arms of Stockholm and the stamp of the guild of goldsmiths are on the bottom, and in front are the letters "H. T. S." and "S. D. D.," beneath a crown of palm twigs. The tankard was bought by a merchant of Upsala from a daughter of Linnæus, and from him it was purchased by the present owner, a professor of Stockholm. The genuineness of the relic is beyond a doubt. R.

LENTEN RHYMES.—A Cumberland friend writes me thus:—My boys have a rhyme which refers to the Sundays just past. I fancy the first Sunday in Lent must have got lost out of it. It runs thus:—

"Kid, Mid, Miseray,
Carline, Palm and Pasche-egg day."

I give it as they say it to me, but I must confess the first three completely puzzle me. *Carlines* are gray peas which are boiled and eaten with pepper, salt, and butter, on the 5th Sunday in

Lent. "Kid" and "Mid" are mysterious terms, but "Miseray" plainly comes from *Miserere* (have mercy!). Can anyone explain the words *Kid* and *Mid*?

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

STEAM AS MOTIVE POWER.—The application of steam to mechanical purposes seems to have been in use as early as the close of the 10th of the beginning of the 11th century. We have the following curious notice of a wonderful organ constructed by Pope Sylvester II., who died A.D. 1003.—"Ipse Gerbertus (Sylvester II.), fecit arte mechanica horologium et organa hydraulica, ubi mirum in modum, per aquæ califactæ violentiam, implet ventus emergens concavitatem barbiti et per multos foralites tractus æræ fistulæ, modulatos clamores emittunt." (*B. Vincent, Beller. Spec. Hist.* xxiv. c. 98.) "This Gerbert, by mechanical contrivance, constructed a clock and water organs, in which, in some wonderful way, by the power of hot water, the hollow part of the instruments is filled with wind, (steam?) and thence forced through brazen pipes perforated with holes, gives forth the various musical notes." From the description, it is not clear whether the steam itself was forced into the pipes and so produced the sounds, (like railway-whistles,) or only was made to work the wind-chest.

EDMUND TEW, M.A., F.R.H.S.

Patching Rectory, Arundel.

E. STULTO CLERICUS.—As long as I can remember anything, I remember the saying, "If you can make nothing else of your son, make a parson of him." Whether or not the good maxim might have been acted upon with respect to myself, I cannot say, but anyhow, there is "time-honoured" authority for it. Dean Milman tells us ("Latin Christianity," vol. i. p. 359, 1872):—"The weak prince who was deposed from his throne, or the timid one who felt himself unequal to its weight, was degraded, according to the Frankish notion, into a clerk;" and as an instance, he relates an anecdote of Queen Clotilda, who, when asked to choose for her grandsons between death and the tonsure, answered like a Frankish Queen, "Satius mihi est, si ad regnum non veniant, mortuos eos videre quam tonsos." The authority for this, is Gregory of Tours, iii. 18.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

A TRADITIONARY LEGEND OF BRADSHAW.—Tradition avers concerning Bradshaw, the President Regicide, that while a schoolboy, he wrote the following bit of prophetic doggerel on a stone in Macclesfield Churchyard:—

"My brother Harry must heir the land,
My brother Frank must be at his command,
While I, poor Jack, will do that
That all the world shall wonder at."

If true, he must have received his inspiration at a very early stage of his Bradbury pupilage—certainly before he had begun “to lisp in numbers ;” but of course—

“ I cannot tell how the truth may be ;
I only tell it as ’twas told to me.”

This much we may venture to say however, that it would probably have been the “finishing” of “poor Jack’s” education, if the king could only have culled this flower of his poesy, and devined its ultimate significance.

Farnworth, Bolton.

ROYLE ENTWISLE.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS.—“Curtius imitated Livy at a time when classical Latinity had disappeared, under Sulpicius Severus, as Arrian imitated Xenophon.” This passage quoted by Niebuhr (“Lectures on Ancient History,” vol. ii., p. 350, 1852), and endorsed by his great authority, appears to me, to be open to two very grave objections. 1. As to the time when Curtius lived. 2. As to the nature of his style. Now, according to Buttman, he flourished about the middle of the first century, although some place him rather earlier, whereas Sulpicius Severus, did not commence his reign till the latter end of the second or the beginning of the third, and if he be the same person—of which I see no room for doubt—as is mentioned by Tacitus (Ann., xi., 21), and the younger Pliny (Epist. vii., 27), he must have lived a century before Severus, at least. 3. Of his style, by anyone competent to judge, and who has read his writings carefully, I think there will be but one opinion, an opinion quite the reverse of the one given in the above extract. For to prove that an author wrote, “when classical Latinity had disappeared,” we must be able to point out in him some of those many barbarisms, solecisms, &c., which abound in the works of such writers as Tertullian, Cyprian, Jerome, and Augustine. But where will you find such in the writings of Curtius? Where will you find a word that would not have been used by Cicero, or Cæsar, or Livy, or Tacitus, or a form of expression that has not its counterpart in any one of them? From my own knowledge of the language—whatever that may be—I have no hesitation, to pronounce him one of the purest of Latin writers, chaste and elegant, and perspicuous to a degree. So much am I of this opinion, that it has often seemed to me a matter of surprise, and a great mistake, that he has not taken a high place among our school and college classics, the more especially, when to excellence of style, must be added a moral tone, and a dignity of sentiment of the very highest order. I am acquainted with no book of this class which I could put with fuller confidence into the hands of a boy, and from which I should expect him to reap greater good. Either for beauty of language, or

loftiness of sentiment, what can exceed that almost incomparable speech of the Scythian ambassadors? (Lib. vii., c. 33.)

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

Patching Rectory, Arundel.

Replies.

BUTTERFLY FOLK-LORE (vol. i., p. 147).—I do not remember ever to have either heard or seen a single item of folk-lore concerning the butterfly; but it had once a narrow escape from the jaws of superstition in Aix, in 1608, when the suburbs of that town and the country adjacent seemed to be covered with a shower of blood. The inhabitants of all classes were alarmed, and most of them began to regard the appearance as a precursor of some impending calamity. Reaumur records that M. Peirsc, a philosopher of the place, allayed the fears that began to prevail. He had a chrysalis, which he watched; on hearing a fluttering he looked into the box, and found that the insect had emerged from its pupa state, and had left behind it a red spot. This he compared with the spots of the so-called blood shower, and found them to be exactly alike; he observed also, that at the time a great number of butterflies were flying about, and that the drops were not found on the tiles, nor on the upper surface of stones, but chiefly in places where rain could not come. The naturalist was able to dispel the fears and terror which his fellow-townsmen's ignorance had occasioned. They were of the order *Lepidopetra*, which, when emerging from the chrysalis, discharge a red fluid from their arms. In 1553, it is recorded that a vast number of these butterflies swarmed over a considerable part of Germany; and where they abounded, plants, buildings, and even men were sprinkled with red drops, as if there had been a shower of blood, but the cause being apparent, men's minds were at ease (Kirkby and Spence, i., p. 28). The British butterfly being of the same order, Mr. Corlass may be induced to repeat M. Piersc's experiment.

Farnworth, Bolton.

ROYLE ENTWISLE.

“TO HELL THE BUILDING” (vol. i., p. 115).—The word “heal” is used in Sussex in this sense, but I have never heard thatchers, &c., styled “helliers;” that word of course still survives as a surname. In a Sussex report, A.D. 1554, to the Exchequer, respecting the College of Malling, near Lewes, we read of one “John Henselle,” “stone hellare,” and mention is made of “horsame stone,” this Honsham stone having been for a long period used in roofing churches, mansions, &c., and much remaining in use at the present day. The “hellare” above mentioned was called in to value the stone on the

roof of the college. See Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. xxi., p. 178.

SAMUEL EVERSLED.

Naphill, High Wycombe.

"ABORIGINAL IMPLEMENTS OF WAR."—I believe that various groups of islands which once existed between the east coast of Africa and Australia with the East India islands, have sunk within a comparatively recent period; and that during their existence there was a free intercourse for peace and war between the islanders. The "Hovas" are a tribe existing in Borneo, and the "Hovas" are also the dominant race in Madagascar. These Hovas, I believe, like our own old "vikings," migrated from east to west. I have long wished that this most interesting, but obscure subject, might be investigated by men of learning and leisure; perhaps LONG AGO may assist in the matter. If my view is correct, no great wonder need exist that African and Australian shields should be almost identical in shape and ornamentation, &c.

SAMUEL EVERSLED.

THE HISTORY OF BEER AND BREWERS (vol. i., pp. 17, 49, 82, III, 144).—Your correspondent, Mr. Entwisle, is in error when he states that the verses he quotes are "*a bagatelle* of Dr. Johnson's." Boswell, in his life of Dr. Johnson, illustrated edition, vol. iv., p. 263, in a footnote says, anent the lines, "Johnson wishing to unite himself with this rich widow (Mrs. Thrale), was much talked of, but I believe without foundation. The report, however, gave occasion to a poem, not without characteristical merit, entitled, 'Ode to Mrs. Thrale, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D., on their supposed Approaching Nuptials.'" And then, Boswell quotes as a specimen, the first three stanzas cited by your correspondent. Bottled beer is said to have been "discovered by Dean Nowell, as a most excellent beverage. The dean was very fond of fishing, and took a bottle of beer with him in his excursions. One day, being disturbed, he buried his bottle under the grass, and when he disinterred it some ten days afterwards, he found it so greatly improved, that he ever after drank bottled beer." The dean was born in 1507-8; he was the author of the celebrated "Catechism," which first appeared in Latin in 1570, under the title of "*Christianæ pietatis prima Institutio, ad usum Scholarum Latine Scripta*." He was promoted to the Deanery of St. Paul's in 1560, and died at the age of ninety-five.

FREDK. RULE.

Ashford, Kent.

THE book of the future which "X.X." himself will, perhaps, obligingly edit will be enriched if it contains the following upon the best of all liquors:—

"NOTTINGHAM ALE."

"Fair Venus, the goddess of beauty and love,
Arose from the froth which swam on the sea:
Minerva leapt out of the *cranium* of Jove,
A coy sullen slut, as most authors agree;
Bold Bacchus, they tell us, the prince of good fellows,
Was a natural son—pray attend to my tale;
But they that thus chatter, mistake quite the matter—
He sprung from a barrel of Nottingham ale.

Chorus.—"Nottingham ale, boys, Nottingham ale!
No liquor on earth like Nottingham ale!"

"And having survey'd well the cask whence he sprung,
For want of more liquor, low-spirited grew;
He mounted astride, set his — on the bung,
And away to the gods and the goddesses flew;
But, when he look'd down, and saw the fair town,
To pay it due honors, not likely to fail;
He swore that on earth, 'twas the place of his birth,
And the best—and no liquor like Nottingham ale.

Chorus.—"Nottingham ale, &c.

"Ye bishops and deacons, priests, curates, and vicars,
When once you have tasted you'll own it is true,
That Nottingham ale is the best of all liquors;
And who understands the good creature like you?
It expels every vapour—saves pen, ink, and paper;
And when you're disposed from the pulpit to rail,
T'will open your throats—you may preach without notes,
When inspired with a bumper of Nottingham ale.

Chorus.—"Nottingham ale, &c.

"Ye doctors, who more execution have done,
With powder and bolus, with potion and pill;
Than hangman with halter, or soldier with gun;
Than miser with famine, or lawyer with quill;
To dispatch us the quicker, you forbid us malt liquor,
Till our bodies consume, and our faces grow pale;
But mind it, what pleases, and cures all diseases,
Is a comforting dose of good Nottingham ale!

Chorus.—"Nottingham ale, &c.

"Ye poets who brag of the Helicon brook,
The nectar of gods, and the juice of the vine;
You say none can write well, except they invoke
The friendly assistance of one of the *nine*—
Here's liquor surpasses the streams of Parnassus,
The nectar ambrosia, on which gods regale;
Experience will show it, nought makes a good poet,
Like *quantum sufficit* of Nottingham ale!

Chorus.—"Nottingham ale, &c.

"Ye lovers who talk of flames, darts, and daggers,
With Nottingham ale ply your mistress but hard,
A lass that once tastes will drink till she staggers,
And all your past service and sufferings reward;
You may turn her and twist her, and do as you list her,
Engage her but briskly you'll surely prevail:
Fill, fill the glass often, no liquor can soften,
The heart of a woman like Nottingham ale!

Chorus.—"Nottingham ale, &c.

I have taken this song from "The History of Nottingham," by John Blackman, 1815, excepting the last verse, which I copied from a broad sheet. The song was written by a person named Gemthorpe, an officer in the army, on the occasion of a barrel of Nottingham ale being sent to him by a brother who kept the Punch Bowl, in Peck-lane, Nottingham. Blackman says:—"It is partly owing to the excellent quality of the coal

in this neighbourhood, that Nottingham owes the superior flavour of its ale!"

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

GENERAL WOLFE (vol. i., p. 146).—The verses your correspondent inquires after were written by the notorious Thomas Paine; at least they appear in a collection of his "Miscellaneous Poems," published in 1819 by the noted Richard Carlile, in a small pamphlet, now before me; and from which I forward a correct copy for Mr. Ratcliffe's satisfaction. T. G. SMITH.

SONG
ON THE DEATH OF
GENERAL WOLFE.

"In a mouldering cave, where the wretched retreat,
Britannia sat wasted with care;
She mourned for her Wolfe, and exclaim'd against fate,
And gave herself up to despair.
The walls of her cell she had sculptured around
With the feats of her favourite son,
And even the dust, as it lay on the ground,
Was engraved with some deeds he had done.

The sire of the gods, from his crystalline throne,
Beheld the disconsolate dame,
And, moved with her tears, he sent Mercury down,
And these were the tidings that came:
Britannia, forbear, not a sigh, or a tear,
For thy Wolfe, so deservedly loved;
Your tears shall be changed into triumphs of joy,
For thy Wolfe is not dead but removed.

The sons of the east, the proud giants of old,
Have crept from their darksome abodes,
And this is the news, as in heaven it was told,
They were marching to war with the gods.
A council was held in the chambers of Jove,
And this was their final decree,
That Wolfe should be call'd to the armies above,
And the charge was entrusted to me.

To the plains of Quebec with the order I flew,
He begg'd for a moment's delay;
He cry'd, "Oh forbear, let me victory hear,
And then thy commands I'll obey."
With a darksome thick film I encompass'd his eyes,
And bore him away in an urn;
Lest the fondness he bore to his own native shore
Should induce him again to return."

ORIGIN OF JOHN BULL (vol. i., p. 137).—May I observe, how very much the pleasure and profit of readers would be increased if writers would kindly make it a rule always to give a distinct reference to the book or source from which they quote. I do not remember to have seen the story mentioned at p. 137, in the words given by your correspondent. It is generally taken from A'Wood's "Fasti Oxonienses" 1691, vol. i., p. 756, and in these words. "The musician thereupon being called in, he view'd it, tried it, and retried it. At length he burst out into a great extasie, and swore by the great God that *he that added those forty parts, must be either the Devil or Dr. Bull, &c.* Whereupon *Bull* making himself known, the musician fell down and ador'd him." The entire story is also quoted in "Ward's Lives

of the Gresham Music Professors" (p. 200), who adds that the best music artists have rejected as wholly improbable the passage which relates to the addition of forty parts to the song or lesson, and have reduced it to four parts. Precisely the same version is given by Kipping's "Bio. Brit." ii., p. 695, and by other writers. A reference to any older account, showing that the foreign musician called him the Devil or John Bull, and not the Devil or *Dr. Bull*, would be interesting.

EDWARD SOLLY.

ROME (ROOM) LAND (vol. i., pp. 19, 50, 150).—*A room or a room's land*, in Scotch, means a croft, a pendicle, a small farm, a fact which Mr. Laing's quotation from p. 80, appears to corroborate. So far as I know, the term is unknown in Scotch leases, until the seventeenth century. At this day, *room* is applied in Scotland not only to apartments in dwelling houses, but to small farm-holdings. "Mammie's-room" appears to be of recent origin, possibly provincial, and may have some such meaning as "the auld gude-wife's, or widow's croft." The "middy-room," or smith's croft, is well known. I don't think the expression has anything to do with "the Roman See." *Rome* is the name of a pretty large farm in the Braes of Argas. Unfortunately for the tenant, it is at a considerable distance both from "kirk an' market." J.

SIMNEL (vol. i., pp. 115, 141).—In reference to the origin and correct mode of spelling this word, it would seem to have been derived from the corresponding German word "*die semmel*." Craig, in his dictionary, says, it is from *semmel*, and adds the following quotation:—"Sodden bread, which he called *simnells* or *cracknels*, be verie unwholesome." Bolleyn, Gov. of Health (1595). This, if accurately quoted, would seem to be conclusive as to the spelling. W. H. W.

FOLKSTONE CASTLE (vol. i., p. 85).—This castle appears to have been of great antiquity according to Camden, Hasted, and other historians. One of the towers connected with it is said to have been built by the Romans under Theodorus the younger, some distance from the sea-shore on an elevated spot, in order to discover the approach of pirates that so infested our coasts at that early period. After the departure of the Romans it was first taken possession of by the Britons, and afterwards by the Saxons on their settlement in this country. During the early part of the Saxon heptarchy which began *cir.* 455, this fort or watch-tower was occupied by several princes to keep the distressed Britons in subjection. King Ethelbert is reported to have rebuilt it; but Eadbald, his son and successor, totally neglected it, "and in lieu of it built a castle with a nunnery within the precincts of it,"

on the high clift close to the sea-shore south of the present church of Folkestone. This castle, however, after several attacks made against it by the Danes, and at another time by Earl Godwin, was reduced to a heap of ruins in 1052. William de Albrincis, soon after the Norman Conquest, rebuilt the castle near, if not wholly, on the foundations of the former one, and made it the chief seat of his barony, which continued in the family for several ages afterwards; till at length it was destroyed with the clift on which it stood by the encroachments of the sea. The only fragment remaining is a small part of the bail or precincts (called the castle-yard), with a small portion of the ancient eastern wall near the church. "See Hasted's History of Kent," vol. iii., 377. Lambarde speaks of a "Priorye of women wheareof Eansflede was Pryoresse (and Foundres, I thinke) about the year 630. After that Edward the Confessor, offended with Godwyne, had confined him and al his sonnes, they roaved up and down the seas and at last landinge in Kent, they spoyled many places, amongst which Folkston suffered with the most."

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

STEPNEY CHURCH (vol. i., pp. 116, 146).—In reply to "Civitas," I can tell him that the Carthage stone dated 1663, still remains, and can be seen on the North wall of the Porch, inside, under the West Tower; for further interesting particulars concerning it and inscription, I can refer him to—

"Lysons Environs," vol. iij., p. 433.

"Illust^d. Family II." (Recreations of Zigzag), p. 211, 1845.

Town and Country Maga. 1837, vol. i., p. 166.

It has been engraved by Storer in 1804, and published in a quarto volume of which I cannot recollect the name.

WALTER CROUCH, JUN.,

Herman Hill, Wanstead.

I FIND in a common-place book, which I kept about the year 1816, the following entry:—

"Stepney Church."

"On the east side of the portico leading up to the gallery on the north side of the chancel, is a stone on which are engraved the following lines:—

"Of Carthage great I was a stone,
O mortals, read with pity!
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, Mountains, Towns nor City.
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust."

"It is probable this stone was really brought from Carthage, otherwise this inscription would

scarcely be permitted to be there; but, as a modern author observes, it is to be hoped that he who ordered it to be fixed there, did not go to Carthage on purpose to fetch it." The authority quoted is "Pennant's London." It will be observed that Pennant says, "is a stone," so that it may be reasonably assumed, the stone was there when he wrote his history. That book I do not possess, but I suppose it was written about a century ago.

Worthing.

WM. HUGH DENNETT.

IN a book called "Select Views of London and its Environs," 1804, in which is a description of this church and parish, occurs the following passage:—"On the outside of the church over the south porch is a representation of the Crucifixion, with two weeping figures rudely carved, but still in tolerable preservation, and probably coeval with the building. An imperfect basso-relievo of a figure adoring the Virgin Mary and infant Jesus, executed in marble, and in much better taste, but exceedingly decayed, is likewise in the west wall; but the most noted relic is in the wall of a small porch to the north east. This is a large hard stone, apparently a species of marble incorporated with the building, and contains the inscription given in the vignette:—

"Inscription."

"Of Carthage wall I was a stone,
Oh! Mortals, read with pity.
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Man, Mountain, Town, nor City:
Therefore, Oh, Mortals, now bethink
You, whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust."

Thomas Hughes, 1663.

When a child, more than forty years ago, I well remember being taken to see this church, and I have a strong impression that this stone was pointed out to me—at any rate, when I found the lines in the book they were already familiar to me. Some eight or nine years since I again visited this church, but failed to find the inscription, but possibly I did not look in the right place.

181, Holloway Road.

WM. CHAPPELL.

As the reply to "Civitas" (vol. i., p. 146) does not state that the "Stone" in question is in Stepney Church at the present day, and as the quotation from Chamberlain's "History of London" (1769), materially differs from the actual inscription, allow me to write that the stone *from Carthage wall* is well preserved, and is inserted in a very conspicuous position, in the *North* wall, close to the West entrance. The following is a careful copy of the inscription:—

"Of Carthage Wall I was a Stone
Oh Mortals Read with Pity
Time consumes all it spareth none
Man Mountain Town nor City.
Therefore Oh Mortals now bethink
You, where unto you must
Since now such Stately Buildings
Lie Buried in the Dust.

Thomas Hughes, 1663."

3, Punderson-place,
Bethnal Green-road.
H. W. ROLFE.

NETTLES (vol. i., p. 146).—In the Midlands, it is said a blind man may safely buy pasture-land if he be allowed to feel whether nettles or thistles flourish upon it; the presence of the former denoting good, that of the latter, poor, feeble land. As the land around a village or farm yard is usually (for obvious reasons) the best in the parish, the statement referred to by your correspondent is probably to some extent, though certainly not infallibly, correct.

Leicester. THOMAS NORTH.

AUTHORS WANTED (vol. i., p. 147):—

"And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soil'd with all ignoble use."

Tennyson's "In Memoriam," cx.

JOHN W. BONE, B.A., F.S.A.,

26, Bedford-place.

[Mr. Sparks Henderson Williams, of 18, Kensington-crescent, has also replied to this Query.]

KNOWLES' HILL, ESSEX (vol. i., p. 19).—The house alluded to by "J. S. T." stands, I think, a little distance south-west of Stapleford Abbots Church, and is said to be "charmingly situated in a very unequal, hilly, and beautiful district." The Bishop of Norwich, Henry Spencer, had formerly a seat here, and the remains of a moat in an adjacent wood is called "Bishop's Moat," which is traditionally said to have been paved with marble. Part of the stately old mansion belonging to the Knowles' Hill Estate, is now a farm-house. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it belonged to the Stonard family of Loughton. It is reported, that in one of the rooms of this house there are several well-executed portraits of the Stonard family to be seen. Most of the estate connected with the old farm-house is in Lambourn Parish; I have lost the identity of the house, as it is some time now since I passed that way on a pilgrimage to Havering-atte-Bower, leaving to the left several old churches, viz., Coopersale (Theydon Garnon), Theydon Mount, Stapleford-Tawney, and Lambourn. I have no knowledge whatever of the old carved mantle-piece in the "keeping-room" there.

Waltham Abbey. W. WINTERS.

"DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN" (vol. i., p. 137).—The following extract from Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time," confirms Mr. Entwisle's supposition of the date of this song. This tune is in the third volume of "The Dancing Master," printed by Pearson and Young, Playford's successors. In one of the volumes of half-sheet songs in the British Museum (H. 1601, p. 205), is "A Health to the memory of Queen Anne," to the tune "Down among the Dead Men." It begins:—

"Here's a health to the memory of Queen Anne,
Come pledge me every English man,
For tho' her body's in the dust,
Her memory shall live, and must;
And they that Anne's health deny,
Down among the dead men let them lie."

The author of the words, whoever he may have been, had in mind the drinking song in Fletcher's "Bloody Brothers," from which he borrowed two lines:—

"But, while you have it, use your breath,
For there's no drinking after death."

The tune was a great favourite with the late Samuel Wesley, who used constantly to fugue upon it. I may add that I have often, in my old Oxford days, heard the song at college supper parties.

Pewsey Rectory, Wilts. T. F. RAVENSHAW.

"NON DEERIT ALTER AUREUS" (vol. i., pp. 85, 113, 145).—The passage in Virgil had escaped me, and but for one or two remarks in Mr. Skipton's reply, I should only have had to thank your Correspondents for their obliging reminder. If Mr. Skipton means that in the Motto "*Aureus*" is simply "golden," and nothing but "golden," I am sorry to say that I differ from him wholly. *Golden* is the *literal* meaning of *Aureus*, but I doubt if Mr. Skipton would venture to affirm that the word in the motto is to be taken *literally*, for this would reduce him to the absurdity of saying that a *golden* descendant would never be wanting. But if not to be taken *literally*, how then? *Metaphorically*, of course, as I took it in my former reply, and as so taking it gave, I believe, the intended meaning. When Persius asks ("Sat." iii., 27, 28):—

... "An deceat pulmonem rumpere ventis,
Stemma quod Thusco ramum millesime ducis?"

does anyone, for a moment, suppose him to be using *stemma* in its bold, *literal* sense of a *wreath* or *garland*, but only as Martial uses it, when he says of Euctus:—

"Argenti furiosa sui cum stemmata narrat
Garrulus, —"

or as the Delphin Annotator to Persius glosses it? "*Metaphorice sumitur et pro gentilitiis insignibus, et pro statu et imaginibus majorum, quæ ornabantur sertis ejusmodi floreis et corollis; item pro*

arbores, ut aiunt, consanguinitatis, quam ductis lineis additisque rotundis figuris efficiebant antiqui, et stemma appellabant." Which if good in one case, why not in another? And *aureus* so interpreted, *i.e.*, *metaphorically*, as I maintain it ought to be, then it refers, not to any descendant *whatsoever*, but to some one, who like his distinguished ancestor, shall have signalised himself by some "act of bravery or service;" and as so understood, I consider "the quotation from Horace" to be perfectly relevant. *Gold*, as the most precious of all metals, is a metaphor the most apt for moral excellence of any kind. Mr. H. E. Hyde says, "*Deerit* is in some copies for *deficit*." I am curious to know what copies these are. For, certainly, to say nothing of the violence which this substitution would do to the sense, it would make Virgil the author of a line, which any Bavius or Mævius might well blush to own. EDMUND TEW, M.A.

I HAVE not seen the earlier place quoted, but I presume that the reference is either to the motto of a medal, or to an inscription beneath a portrait. The words appear to be derived from Virgil's description of the golden bough which formed Æneas's passport to the infernal regions:—

"Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus." Æneid, vi., 143-4.

I remember to have seen the sentence, with the substitution of *uno* for *primo* supplied as a motto to one of the Medicis, who had lost a child, in Roscoe's "Life of Lorenzo dei Medici;" but I have not the volume at hand to refer to.

Sandbrook, Maresfield. JOHN J. BENNETT.

MR. TEW gives the correct interpretation of these words, but I wonder that the source from whence they are derived has escaped the attention of so well-read a scholar. If Mr. Tew and a Collateral Don will turn to the "Æneid," lib. vi., line 143, they will find the words

"Primo avulso, non deficit alter *Aureus.*"

The Sybil tells Æneas that when one golden bough has been plucked, its place will be supplied by another. These words have been taken, with slight alteration, for the motto in question, which clearly means that when one worthy scion of the race has been cut off his place will be supplied by as good a man.

E. BAMIVELT.

Lincoln's Inn.

[Mr. John W. Bone, F.S.A., has also replied to this query.]

A DEVONSHIRE CUSTOM (vol. i., p. 158).—The custom, I think, will be found to be a Christmas-eve observance, and not on the eve of Epiphany, as stated in your cutting from the *Bath Express*. It is also referred to as an obsolete custom, but it is still maintained I believe on some of the farms

in Devonshire. The farmer with his family and friends, after partaking together of hot cakes and ale, or cider, repair with a supply to the orchard, where one of the party makes an offering of it to the principal apple tree. The cake is formally deposited on the fork of the tree, and the cider thrown over the latter, the men at the same time firing off guns and pistols, and the women and girls shouting—

"Here's to thee,
Old apple tree!
May'st thou grow
Apples enow
Hats full, caps full,
Bushel, bushel, bagsfull.
Hurrah! Bang!

The practice is varied a little on other farms by putting toast into the cider, and, after the shouting is over, drinking the cider and leaving the toast on the tree for the robin redbreasts, the vocal part of the performance consisting of the following:—

"Bear blue, apples and pears enow,
Barnfulls, bag-fulls sack-fulls.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

A similar libation of spiced-ale used to be sprinkled on the orchards and meadows in Norfolk; and the editor of "The Christmas Book" states that he witnessed a similar ceremony in the neighbourhood of the New Forest, Hampshire, where the chorus sung was—

"Apples and pears, with right good corn,
Come in plenty to everyone;
Eat and drink good cake and hot ale,
Give earth to drink, and she'll not fail."
Farnworth, Bolton. ROYLE ENTWISLE.

THIS curious custom—and I should think the *Bath Express* must know it—is called "Wassailing Apple-trees." It was practised some years ago, and probably still survives. This is, I suppose, how the ceremony was conducted:—The farmer and his men carried a large pail, full of hot cider, with roasted apples swimming and hissing in it, on Twelfth Day Eve to the orchard, when circling the largest tree they chanted—

"Here's to thee,
Old apple tree!
Whence thou may'st bud,
And whence thou may'st blow,
And whence thou may'st bear
Apples enow;
Hats full, caps full!
Bushels, bushels, sacks-full!
And our pockets full too;
Huzza! Huzza!

This was sung thrice; the men's drinking-horns were filled from the steaming pail of cider, and all

drank success to the coming crop. A quantity of the cider was then poured on the tree for "luck."

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

GAS AND BOOK-BINDING (vol i., p. 147).—Nothing is more injurious to the binding of books, than the products of burning coal gas. The injury done, is mainly caused by sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid, and ammonia. The sulphuric acid gradually causes the leather to "perish;" and the salts of ammonia by crystallising in the pores of the leather, disintegrates it, much in the same manner as frost disintegrates the softer stones. Thirty years ago the books in the library at the Athenæum Club were perishing so rapidly from this cause, that the committee asked the advice of Dr. Faraday; and the result of his investigations led to the invention of his beautiful ventilating gas burner. Coal gas should on no account whatever be allowed in any library, unless so arranged that the whole of the products of its combustion are carried away by flues or otherwise, and none permitted to escape into the air of the room. Generally speaking russia bindings suffer more, and morocco less rapidly than calf.

EDWARD SOLLY.

IN reply to "M. D." I beg to say that the experience I have had in the management of a large provincial library induces me to doubt whether gas is so prejudicial to books as is generally supposed. Still it is injurious, to some extent, in heating and drying the books, more than would be the case in rooms lighted in other modes. I have noticed that the books which suffer most, and literally drop to pieces while merely standing on the shelves, are those bound in *dark* calf; while those in bright or coloured calf suffer comparatively little. It will be found that the cause of the mischief to *dark* calf bindings is the practice of some book-binders to stain the calf with a solution of iron and oxalic acid in order to produce the desired tint. I have no gas in my house, but I find the books bound in this manner fall to pieces and become rotten, while books bound in other colours remain perfect. If *dark* calf is used care should be taken that it is dyed before binding, and not stained afterwards. Staining may generally be detected by comparing the inner edge of the binding with the outside.

GEORGE JABET.

Wellington-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Queries.

EPITAPH.—Can any of your readers tell me the writer of the following well-known epitaph:—

"Praises on tombs are words but vainly spent,

A man's past life is his best monument."

The two lines, slightly varied, are engraved on a tombstone in our parish churchyard; and, being on a lady, the last line is—"Her past life is her," &c.

Ashford, Kent.

FREDK. RULE.

LEICESTER BELL-FOUNDERS.—I shall be obliged by any information respecting the following Leicester Bell-founders, Bett, Watts, Newcombe, Curtis, and Arnold; or by a note of any existing bells from their foundries, with the inscriptions. As the information sought may not be of general interest, I shall be glad to receive it direct.

Bank House, Leicester.

THOMAS NORTH.

WILL WRITTEN ON A BED-POST.—Mr. Walter Thornbury in his "Old and New London" (p. 293), states that in the Prerogative Will Office, there is a Will "written on a bed-post." As he does not give his authority for this remarkable statement, and I in the course of my reading have never before come across it, I shall be glad if some of the readers of LONG AGO could direct me to any authentic particulars of this eccentric Will.

BIG SEAL.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Please say in your next issue whether the transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology are reported *fully* in any periodical, or in a publication devoted solely to that society's proceedings.

C. P. EDWARDS.

"CATCH CLUB; or, Merry Companions. Composed by Mr. Hy. Purcell and Dr. Blow." London: Printed for and sold by J. Walsh, Printer and Instrument Maker to His Majesty, at the Harp and Hoboy, in Catherine-street, in the Strand. Where can I get any information about this Catch Club? Some of the songs in this collection are "rather peculiar."

E. W.

LATIN AUTHOR WANTED.—I shall feel greatly obliged to any of your classical readers who will tell me the author of this frequently quoted verse, "*Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris.*"

FREDK. RULE.

DIARIES AND SERMONS, A.D. 1611 TO 1615.—I should feel grateful to any readers of LONG AGO who, from published or unpublished Diaries, or any other sources of information, could kindly furnish the name of the clergyman who preached on all or any of the following occasions:—

A.D.

- 1611. October 13.—At St. Mary's, Cambridge.
- 1611. October.—In the Chapel of Jesus College.
- 1611. Christmas Day.—At St. Mary's.
- 1613. October 14.—At Paul's Cross, London.
- 1614. September 25.—At the Election of the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Hayes, draper.
- 1615. Wednesday, Easter.—At the Spital.

It appears probable, but not certain, that the name will prove to be one of the following: *Halloway*, *Holloway*, *Day*, or *Squire*.

JOHN W. BONE, F.S.A.,

26, Bedford-place, Russell-square.

"TO LEARN," IN THE SENSE "TO TEACH."—Any one who in these days said "I learned my boy his catechism," or "Miss Smith learned my chil-

dren music," would be accounted excessively ignorant. Yet "learn" was once an active verb, or writers of the seventeenth and even eighteenth centuries were very ignorant. What is the real state of the case?

W. B. J.

Research and Discovery.

GIANT'S GRAVES.—A report on some official explorations in the Hünengräber, on "Giant's Graves," in the Island of Sylt, off the western coast of Schleswig, has been recently published by Herr Heinrich Handelmann, the Conservator of National Antiquities in Schleswig-Holstein. These barrow-diggings were undertaken in the course of 1870, 1871, and 1872. Some of the mounds appear to have been merely cenotaphs, while others are true burial-mounds, referable to the early part of the bronze age, when the body was deposited unburnt in a stone cist; in some cases the burial has been by cremation. Among the objects deposited with the dead are weapons of flint, bronze swords and daggers, and personal ornaments in gold and bronze. All the objects brought to light during these researches are deposited in the Museum of National Antiquities, in Kiel.

LIEUT. CONDER'S surveying party are now making an examination of the ruins of Cæsarea. He reports that he has identified the great Temple there, and is making a survey of the town on the scale of four feet to the mile.

ANCIENT JEWISH CEMETERY.—Some ten years ago a supposed Jewish cemetery or catacomb was discovered outside of Rome, about a mile from the Porta San Sebastiano, and more recently the discovery of another Jewish cemetery in a totally different quarter of the city was announced. No Hebrew inscriptions were found, all the letters being Greek, and the presumption was, that these cemeteries were used by the large colonies of Jews settled in Rome before the fall of the Empire. In noticing these discoveries the *Jewish Chronicle* sides with the opinion that the so-called "Jewish" catacombs are only Jewish in a certain sense—that they were the burial-places of the early Christians, who claimed to be Jews and kept the Jewish Sabbath. Tacitus and other writers always spoke of the Christians as being a sect of the Jews, and they were popularly regarded in that light, and possibly claimed to be so even when not of Jewish blood and descent. The representation of fruit, flowers, &c., on the tombs, seems a pretty conclusive proof that they could not be the burial-places of the orthodox Jews, who had not adopted the Christian development of Judaism.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT GAINSBURGH.—Some workmen recently engaged in digging the foundations for new buildings on the site

of the Old Swan Inn at Gainsburgh, found a number of human remains at a depth of about two feet. Two complete skeletons were found, and remains of others, in all, to the number of seven. Various surmises are rife in respect of these old bones. Anciently, a chapel with burial-ground occupied the site and neighbourhood of Caskgate-street, at the corner of which once stood the Old Swan, and some suppose these remains to be those of ordinary burials, while others suppose them to be the remains of victims which fell in combats between Royalists and Roundheads. Others go backwards to a date still more ancient, and imagine them to be the remains of Danes who settled and died at Gainsburgh.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

Restorations.

RESTORATION OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—Since a new impulse to the work of restoring this Cathedral was given at the beginning of last year, when special sermons were preached by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Derry, the Dean of Westminster, and others, considerable progress has been made. The groining of the north aisle of the nave has been brought to its completion at the point where it abuts upon the restored Norman arch of the north-west tower, thus accomplishing the interior restoration of the whole of the nave, with the exception of the decoration of the north wall. On the exterior of the choir, the singular apsidal roof at the east end of the south aisle is now quite finished, thus completing the whole reparation of the southern side of the church to the west of the tower. The same thing may be said of the whole of the south side of the nave to the west of the tower. The tower itself was completed at an earlier period. Turning now to the north side of the church, we find that the stone work of the south cloisters is quite finished. That which remains to be done here is the putting down of the tile pavement, the rich and elaborate design of which has been recovered. This, however, is costly work, and must be deferred for the present. Meantime, the exterior restorations on the north side of the choir and at the west end of the nave have been gradually advancing. The roof of the Lady Chapel has been completed in such a manner as to give the requisite elevation, and yet not to hide the eastern window of the choir. Here must be mentioned three conspicuous additions which have been made to the coloured windows of the Cathedral. In the apse of the south aisle of the choir, the whole cost of which has been undertaken by the family of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, are windows in his memory. The restored east-end of the Chapter-house has also been filled with glass in memory of the late Dean, and on the south side of the Lady Chapel, at the cost of Mr. R. Platt,

of Dunham-hall (to whom also the groining of the north aisle of the nave is due), the series of scenes from the life of St. Paul, in glass, has been brought to its completion. Two great tasks remain to be accomplished. First, the internal repairs and decorations of the choir, and the bringing of it into visible architectural combination with the great south transept; and, secondly, the external restoration of that transept, which forms one of the most remarkable features of this Cathedral. This latter work has now been begun on both the east and west sides—the other it is proposed to begin immediately after the Chapter meeting in June. Towards this work £1,000, the product of offertories in the Cathedral itself has been set aside. The total subscription list at the end of 1872 realised £47,000. To this must be added a recent supplemental grant of £5,000 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for substantial repairs. In addition to this total sum of £52,000, it is estimated that £18,000 will still be required.

RESTORATION OF KIRKSTALL ABBEY.—The *Yorkshire Post* says, that a scheme is at last in contemplation to remove some of the vandalisms which disfigure the noble pile of Cistercian ruins at Kirkstall. The representatives of the late Earl of Cardigan, who own the monastery, having evinced a desire to dispose of the place, the lessees have resolved upon purchasing the property, and they purpose restoring the abbey to some extent. With this object in view, Sir Gilbert Scott, the eminent ecclesiological architect, has been instructed to report upon what should be done.

Meetings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 23.—Anniversary Meeting.—The President delivered his annual address, which contained the usual obituary notices of deceased Fellows of the Society. The following were elected as the Officers for the ensuing year:—Eleven members of the old council—Earl Stanhope, President, the Dean of Westminster, Vice-President, Colonel A. H. Lane Fox, Vice-President, J. Winter Jones, Vice-President and Auditor, F. Ouvry, Treasurer, A. W. Franks, Director, Lord Henniker and Octavius Morgan, Auditors, W. D. Cooper, J. Evans, and J. Major. Ten members of the new council—G. W. G. Leveson Gower, Auditor, F. W. Burton, R. W. Grenville, R. H. Major, A. Nesbitt, C. S. Perceval, R. Reeve, W. Smith, the Bishop of Winchester, W. M. Wylie, and C. K. Watson, Secretary.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 23.—Gordon M. Mills, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. After the announcement of the election of new members, the receipt of presents, etc., Mr. H. Syer Cuming, V.P., proceeded to call attention to a rich display of Keltic, Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval

Military relics, exhumed in London, and forwarded for exhibition by Mrs. Bailly. This important group included the blade of a bronze axe, which was once provided with a cutting edge of iron; a portion of a Roman standard of bronze; a double-edged *Seax*, and spear and dart-heads of the Saxon era; also portions of swords, daggers, etc., of later date. Mr. Cuming then produced from his own collection a group of bruised and broken weapons, discovered in Smithfield, the earliest being a rude home-made glaive, which was fairly supposed to have been used by one of the rebel followers of Wat Tyler in 1381. The latest object exhibited by Mr. Cuming was the pointed end of a rapier, which in all probability had been cut off at Smithfield Bars when a statute against long swords was issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the attempt to carry out which so enraged the French Ambassador in the very place where this fragment was found. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew exhibited some fine and early Chinese bronzes, said to have been recovered from the Thames. Mr. H. C. Pidgeon exhibited a glass medallion, found in an old brick wall, which Mr. Syer Cuming identified as a seal from the front of a bottle bearing the sign of the house for which it was made, viz: "The Goat." Mr. T. Morgan read a long and learned paper "On Odinism in England"; which was followed by a most interesting communication, by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, on Athelney, Aller, and Sedgmoor, localities which he visited last year, and from which he brought away several relics, which were placed on the table for inspection. In the discussion which ensued, the Chairman, and Messrs. H. Godwin, H. C. Pidgeon, S. J. Tucker, and H. S. Cuming took part, the latter confining his observations entirely to Sedgmoor and the Duke of Monmouth, of whom he said a few mementos had already been submitted to the Association. Mr. Cuming also alluded to the fact that the original Jack Katch was the executioner of the unfortunate Duke in 1685.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 1.—C. S. Perceval, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Mr. E. Freshfield exhibited and presented a photograph of a rubbing of the brass over the tomb of Bishop Halam, (died 1416), at Constance. Mr. T. J. Arnold exhibited a grant of lands in Ireland, from Richard Cromwell to John Lord Jones, the Regicide, under the Great Seal of the Commonwealth for Ireland; also a copy of the pedigree of Jones, and an impression of the Seal of the Parliament. Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum exhibited a polished stone celt, found at Eton Wick, Bucks. Mr. W. L. Lawrence exhibited some flint implements from Japan. The Rev. J. Davies exhibited a Charter of Admission to the Gild of the Holy Trinity at Walsoken, Norfolk; and Mr. G. E. Pritchett exhibited the seal of the Gild. Mr. J. G. Nichols read a memoir upon this Charter, illustrative of the general subjection of

religious Gilds as distinguished from those of a more purely social character.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 2.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the chair. The Chairman adverted to the loss sustained by the Institute in the decease of Sir W. Tite and M. de Caumont. The Chairman then drew attention to two rings bearing the *tau* emblem, exhibited by himself, and to a pectoral cross of the same form, sent by Mr. Way. Mr. Fortnum joined in the discussion, instancing other examples of its use, and he maintained that it was a symbol of St. Anthony. Mr. Waller read some remarks "On Bronze Objects found at Haynes Hill, near Hythe, Kent," which were exhibited by Mr. Mackeson and Mr. Tournay. They consisted of weapons and implements, broken up, apparently for re-casting. The site of the discovery was an ancient camp, which was disclosed by the clearing made to form a branch railway. The Honorary Secretary read a memoir "On Three Copper Cakes found at Bryndu, Anglesey," by Mr. Evans, of Amlwch. Mr. Evans described the district from which these cakes had come, and discussed the ancient conditions of copper-mining in Anglesey, and maintained that copper was valued by the Romans at 440 times its present price. The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., Mr. O. Morgan, Sir J. Maclean, and others, took part in the discussion which ensued. Sir J. Maclean exhibited two early clocks, belonging to Mr. Page, one of them bearing the inscription "Thomas Bateman, on Tower-hill, fecit, 1653." Mr. Page also contributed two early watches, one of German work, about A.D. 1700, and six bellarmine and other jugs, found at Sudbury. Mr. Fortnum exhibited an enamelled ring, supposed to be of the Jacobite period, with the motto "*Querit patria Cæsarem*"; also a polished celt of large size, of chert, found at Chalvey Grove, near Slough. The Chairman also exhibited a prophylactic charm against the evil eye, of rock crystal, in the form of a closed hand; and a bronze mould or matrix of an *Agnus Dei*, of the thirteenth century. Its use was probably for marking small cakes of wax which were sold or distributed by the priests. A later example had been found not long since in the river Avon, at Bristol. The Rev. A. C. Smith exhibited a "Pax" with Virgin and Child, of sixteenth century work. It was found in the garden of the Vicar of Avebury, Wilts.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—May 6.—S. Birch, Esq., LL.D. F.S.A., President, in the chair. Four new members were elected. The following papers were read: "On the Signification and Etymology of the Hebrew Noun, *Tirshatha*," by Mr. R. Cull; "On the Olymplads, in connection with the Golden Age of Greece," by Mr. W. R. A. Boyle; "On the Sites of Ophir and Taprobane, from Greek and Hindu Authorities," by Mr. A. M. Cameron; "On the Character of the Preposition

in the Egyptian Language," by Mr. P. le Page Renouf; and a "Translation of an Egyptian Hymn to Ammon," by Mr. C. W. Goodwin.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 8.—A. W. Franks, Esq., Director, in the chair. Mr. Octavius Morgan exhibited a bronze mould of the *Agnus Dei*, used in making the wax cakes, which were consecrated by the Pope. It is therefore difficult to account for the moulds being found in England; nevertheless, Mr. A. Way communicated an impression from a similar mould, recently procured at Bristol. Henry VIII. and Elizabeth enacted statutes to prohibit the importation of these cakes into England, but if they could be made out of Rome, such statutes would be of no effect. Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum exhibited, by permission of Mrs. McCallum, a flint knife from Denderah, Upper Egypt; also two flint, two bone, and four iron armlets, and a necklet of blue beads and shell, stated to have been found together in a hole in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings in the same country. Mr. R. H. Major contributed a paper "On the Mappamondo of Fra Mauro Camaldolese, Veneto, 1459," of which a full-sized photograph has recently been presented to the Society by Baron Heath.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—May 14.—Annual General Meeting.—James, Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Gordon M. Hills, read his report. A petition to the House of Commons in favour of Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the preservation of Ancient Monuments was read and signed. A letter to the Metropolitan Board of Works, recommending the reparation and preservation of Inigo Jones' Water-gate, or York Stairs, as suggested by Mr. G. R. Wright, was also read and signed. The following noblemen and gentlemen were then elected as the officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—

President, the Duke of Norfolk; Vice-Presidents (*ex officio*), the Duke of Cleveland, K.G.; the Earl of Carnarvon; the Earl Bathurst; the Earl of Dartmouth; the Lord Houghton, D.C.L.; Sir Charles H. Rouse Broughton, Bart.; Sir W. C. Medlicott, Bart., D.C.L.; James Heywood, F.R.S.; George Tomline, M.P. Vice-Presidents, the Earl of Effingham, Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, H. Syer Cuming, John Evans, George Godwin, Joseph Mayer, J. R. Planché, Rev. Prebendary Scarth, Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, Thomas Wright; Treasurer, Gordon M. Hills; Secretaries, E. Levien, E. Roberts; Foreign Secretary, Thomas Wright; Palæographer, W. De Gray Birch; Curator and Librarian, George R. Wright; Draughtsman, G. F. Teniswood; Council, George Ade, George E. Adams, Thomas Blashill, Cecil Brent, John De Haviland, William Henry Cope, John H. Foley, John Gray, Augustus Goldsmid, J. W. Grover, W. Calder Marshall, Rev. S. M. Mayhew, Thomas

Items.

Morgan, Richard N. Philipps, J. S. Phené, J. W. Previté, S. Isaacson Tucker; Auditors, J. Orchard Philipps, Henry W. Henfrey.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—May 15.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., President, in the chair. The Rev. Assheton Pownall sent for exhibition a gold coin of Eugenius, the property of the Ven. Archdeacon Trollope. Mr. Roach Smith communicated an impression of an ancient British gold coin, found at Strood, near Rochester. Mr. John Evans exhibited an unpublished gold British coin of Tinnomius. Mr. Henry W. Henfrey exhibited an impression of a very rare silver coin of Tasciovanus, found at Wallingford. The Rev. T. Cornthwaite exhibited a silver Bactrian coin of Hermæus. Mr. H. S. Gill exhibited a gold British coin found at Ketterny, Northamptonshire. Mr. Barclay V. Head read an elaborate paper by himself, of considerable interest to students of Greek coins, entitled: "The Greek Autonomous Coins from the Cabinet of the late Mr. Edward Wigan, now in the British Museum." At the conclusion, after thanking Mr. Head for his paper, Mr. Vaux proposed, Mr. Evans seconded, and there was carried unanimously, a vote of thanks from the Society to the Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum and his Assistants for their judicious selection from Mr. Wigan's cabinet, and for their success in acquiring these treasures for the National Collection.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY met in the Scottish Corporation Hall, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, 20th May, at 7 P.M.—Rev. Samuel Cowdy, who occupied the chair, read a long and most interesting Paper on the "Knights of Malta," tracing the history of those military ecclesiastics from the commencement of the institution to the downfall of the order. Mr. Cowdy, who has been repeatedly resident at Malta, gave a most interesting account of the Island, and his descriptions were illustrated with a series of photographs. On the motion of T. Sopwith, Esq., a cordial vote of thanks was conveyed to Mr. Cowdy for his extremely valuable communication. A Paper by Lieut.-General Twemlow, entitled "Notes on Ethnography," was read by the Secretary. Dr. Rogers intimated that at next meeting he would be prepared with his Paper on the "Life and Poetry of James First of Scotland."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 22.—Professor Busk, F.R.S., in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Hyde Clarke, on "The Place of the Egyptians in the Comparative Chronology of the Pre-historic Races." While applying the living tide of the Caucasus to the hieroglyphic, he stated that ancient Egyptian was not, like Coptic, affected by Semitic, but by the comparative grammar of the earlier languages of the Nile, Caucasia, and South America.

THE LADIES OF LLANGOLLEN.—Most of our readers may remember Plâs Newydd, near Llangollen, in North Wales. We find it is in the market. Some forty or fifty years ago it was well known to Welsh tourists as the home of the eccentric "Ladies of Llangollen." Miss Ponsonby and Lady Eleanor Butler, who, having eloped together from their homes in Ireland in 1779, lived there till their deaths at very advanced ages, about the year 1830. It is praised in verse by Miss Seward, who also dealt out plentiful eulogiums on its eccentric occupants. The estate comprises about twelve acres in all, and is well wooded, the trees still forming a rookery, as they did when the "ladies" were alive. The house is embellished with tasteful carved work both inside and outside.—*Times*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—On the 24th ultimo, one of the men engaged in draining on the estate of W. C. West, Esq., in a field adjoining Ruthin Railway Station, discovered a curiously-shaped earthenware pitcher, about four feet from the surface, and underneath it he came upon a quantity of quicksilver, mixed up with the soil. The pitcher, which is now in the possession of Mr. W. Green, the Castle Hotel, is supposed to be some hundreds of years old, and in a very good state of preservation. The spot where the vessel was found is quite boggy.—*Manchester Courier*.

ADRIANOPLE.—Private advices state that the old walls of Adrianople, which are in course of destruction, have been found to be of pre-Byzantine character, the lower layers consisting of huge stones placed side by side, without cement. Probably this would be found to be the case in a great many other instances, and the dates of the structures could not be determined by this circumstance only.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE a number of old rusted helmets deposited in the Church of St. Irene were lately sold to a Jew as old iron, at about 12c. or 15c. the pound. There were about 600. The purchaser commenced cleaning them, and then discovered that they were of fine steel, and adorned with Arabic inscriptions, showing that they dated from very ancient times. He began by selling them at twenty piastres (twenty-five centimes each), the piece, then thirty, forty, and even fifty, until at last an Armenian bought up all that were left at 22f. 50c. each, and put them up to sale in the bazaars. The government has re-purchased them at from £2 to £3 a-piece.

MR. JAMES WARDELL, the author of many antiquarian papers and other works, died on Saturday last at Leeds, of which he was deputy town clerk. Among his works may be mentioned "The Antiquities of the Borough of Leeds," "A Tour along the Roman Wall," "Kirkstall Abbey," "Municipal History of Leeds," &c.—*The Architect*.

A BOOK, called "The Lives of the Irish Saints," with many hundred wood engravings of old Irish churches, by the Rev. John O'Hanlon, is being prepared for publication, and is expected to throw much light on Irish Christian antiquities.

AN EXHIBITION OF OLD TAPESTRY is announced as likely to succeed that of modern paintings at the Palace of Industry, Paris.

THE CAREW PAPERS.—The sixth volume of the "Calendar of the Carew Papers, from 1603 to 1624," is nearly ready for publication.

CORFE CASTLE.—A considerable portion of the ruins of this venerable castle in Dorsetshire fell from the summit of the hill last week. A mass of masonry, weighing about fifty tons, pitched at the outer brink of the hill southward.

THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.—The first volume of the "Calendar of State Papers relating to Spain, for the Reign of Henry VIII.," edited by Don Pascual de Gayanges, is approaching completion at press.

A RAFFAELLE?—There is an exhibition at Versachi in the Corso, Rome, a painting of the Madonna and child, considered to be an undoubted work of Raffaele's, though some connoisseurs will have it that it is a work of Sassoferrato's.

IRISH STATE PAPERS.—The first volume of the "Calendar of Irish State Papers of the Reign of James I.," edited by the Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., and Mr. J. P. Prendergast, has been published. It extends from 1603 to October, 1606. This calendar is not to be confined to the Irish state papers deposited in the Public Record Office, but is to include all Irish state papers of the reign of James I. in public offices, university, libraries, &c., wherever they are deposited in the United Kingdom. By this arrangement the calendar will contain all accessible material for the history of Ireland, which may be regarded as belonging to the public records. In the preface, the editors give an elaborate description of the chief collections of papers from which the documents, &c., in the volume have been derived. The second and third volumes are in progress.

MICHAEL ANGELO'S well-known colossal statue of David, hewn out of a single block, which for upwards of three-and-a-half centuries has stood at the gate of the Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, is to be removed to the Imperial gallery.

SEVEN ADDITIONAL VOLUMES of "The Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages" have been published, and several others will be on the point of completion at the close of the year. One hundred and seventeen volumes have been published to December 31, 1872; 1,500 copies of the series were sold in 1872, being 201 copies more than in the preceding year, and making a total of 25,552 copies sold, and the sale steadily continues.

SILBURY.—An opportunity will soon offer of putting into operation the Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, as a preliminary announcement appears of the sale of the Manor House Estate, in which is included the unrivalled Druidical mound, known as Silbury-hill (Wiltshire), described as "a large artificial mound, about 170 ft. in height, covering an area of five acres, and possessing great archaeological interest."—*The Architect*.

MRS. EVERETT GREEN has completed during the year the last volume of the Addenda to the Calendars of the Domestic Series of State Papers of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. It extends from 1580 to 1625. The Calendars of this Series, therefore, are complete in twelve volumes, and include all known domestic papers, between 1547 and 1625, preserved in the Public Record Office.

THE *Temps* gives some details relative to the two pictures by Murillo, lately destroyed at the Grotto of Bethlehem, near Jerusalem, through the dissensions of the opposing sects of monks:—"They were," says the journal, "two veritable *chefs-d'œuvre*, which, having been sent out at the very period when they were executed, have probably never been engraved. One represented the 'Nativity,' and the other the 'Adoration of the Magi.' Those two paintings, placed in the oratory, had been remarkably well preserved, owing to the care which had been taken to cover them with glass to protect them from the smoke of the torches and tapers."

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—At a sale of articles formerly belonging to Sir Joshua Reynolds, at Christie and Manson's, Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall, obtained the diploma, signed by George III., appointing Sir Joshua one of the original forty Academicians; and at the same sale he purchased a very curious MS. note-book, containing details of the journey of the Duke and Duchess of York to Scotland in 1679. In a pocket of the book was found, carefully labelled by Sir Joshua, a lock of hair of Lady Waldegrave, whose portrait, painted by him, is now at Strawberry Hill.

IRISH RECORDS.—The Thirty-fifth annual report issued by the Deputy-keeper of the Public Records is a desirable contribution to Irish history. The MSS. are very old, and often too decayed to bear handling. It is well that photozincography has preserved them to a certain extent. There are legends attached to every one of them. Most ancient of all, and most decayed, is the "Domhnach Airgid," or "Silver Shrine," a copy of the Gospels—perhaps the oldest in the world—of the fifth century, now in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. It lies in a threefold case, the inner being of wood; the next of copper plated with silver, and the outside, and the most modern, of silver plated with gold. Its leaves are stuck to-

gether with age and damp, and only a few portions could be photographed. They form part of no other than Saint Patrick's own book of private devotion. The next on the list is the "Book of Battles," of Saint Columba. It was the surreptitious work, one learns with pain, of the Saint, who copied it against the wish of its owner, Saint Fennen. When it was quite completed, Saint Fennen claimed it for himself, and the evils which ensued from the adjudication, as great as those which followed the anger of Achilles, are immortalised in the title of the book. It is not the only quarrel caused by Columba's passion for copying books; witness his unseemly wrath when Saint Longarad, the "white-legged one," hid away his library to keep his guest from copying. All their early manuscripts are copies of the Scriptures, and are gorgeously illuminated: in one of them occurs, in a later hand, the oldest existing specimen of the Irish language referring to certain deeds, and certainly of præ-Anglo date. As we get on, we find the writers employed upon other subjects besides the Gospels and the Psalter. There is the life of Saint Patrick in the "Book of Armagh;" there are hymns; there are family legends and clan genealogies; there are quaint, wild stories; there are poems so ancient that the very names of the bards who composed them have perished; there is the plan of the Great Hall of Tara, with the details of the King's household; there are lives of Irish saints, written in Gaelic; stories of the early Christian Church; stories taken from the Bible; the great romance of Charlemagne, done into Irish; there are dialogues, travels, and battles.

A ROYAL AUCTION.—Considerable interest has been excited in Northern Europe, by the announcement that the collection of antiquities, paintings, &c., at Ulryksdal, near Stockholm, the summer residence of the late King Charles XV. of Sweden, is to be sold by public auction. Charles XV. was not only a poet and a musician, but also a painter and an art connoisseur, and he collected during his lifetime a great number of art treasures, most of which he presented to the national museum which he founded at Stockholm. The remainder he left to his heirs, the principal of whom is his only daughter, the wife of the Crown Prince of Denmark, and she has now directed the collection to be sold in order to distribute the proceeds in accordance with his will. The collection will be sold in 700 lots. The first section comprises a number of antique pieces of furniture of different periods, including some rare cabinets of the 17th century, tables, mirrors, bedsteads with baldaquins in the style of the Renaissance, and various miscellaneous specimens of rococo furniture. In the second section are wood carvings, goblets, and bronze and silver work. The third section consists of a large collection of articles used in hunting, two mediæval

Scandinavian drinking horns, and some valuable pipes; and the fourth of china and earthenware from all the most celebrated factories. In the fifth section are costumes and embroideries; in the sixth, statuary in marble, porphyry, and granite; and in the seventh, oil paintings and water-colour drawings. The oil paintings which are mostly of the Flemish school, were in the apartments of the late Queen Louise. They consist of works by Ruysdael, Teniers, Van Ostade, Metz, Hobbema, Claude, Boucher, Duiardin, and other eminent masters.

MONSIEUR ARMAND BASCHET, who has been employed by our government since February, 1870, in collecting and copying all documents relating to the History of Great Britain preserved in the public libraries and archives in Paris, has continued his operations during the year. The object of his commission is to obtain a transcript of all documents and papers in French libraries relating to British history, from the earliest time to the accession of the House of Brunswick; but M. Baschet's labours are in the first instance confined to Paris, and his collection to the reign of Henry VIII. His duties were much delayed by the siege of Paris.—*Evening Standard*.

MR. EMANUEL DEUTSCH.—We regret to announce the death of this distinguished scholar at Alexandria. Mr. Deutsch, though still comparatively a young man, had earned for himself an eminent name in literature. He early became connected with the British Museum, where he has ever since been employed. His services there, though little known to the public, have been appreciated by all conversant with the subjects on which he laboured. He had an excellent faculty, cultivated by practice, of deciphering inscriptions, and took great interest in anything new that appeared within the limits of his own studies. To the general public he is principally known by his article on the Talmud which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* some six years ago. This article was a remarkable composition for a foreigner, and its style had much to do with its success, which was so great, that the number of the *Quarterly* went through several editions. It was succeeded some time after by an article in the *Quarterly Review* on Islam. Mr. Deutsch was encouraged by the success of his first article to project a work on the Talmud, of which his *Quarterly* article could give no more than a few salient features. If he had retained health and strength he would, no doubt, have produced a very useful and interesting work. But his health was already failing, and though he fulfilled his official duties regularly, he had not energy for more. Besides the compositions we have mentioned, Mr. Deutsch contributed the excellent article on "Versions to Smith's Dictionary of the Bible."

THE Trustees of the British Museum have caused the Library to be placarded with printed notices to

the effect that, in consequence of the recent abstraction of several books from the Reading Room, they were led to apprehend that some person or persons may have gained admittance into it "irregularly." Accordingly, they have given notice that, from and after the 1st of June, all readers who may visit the Reading Room will be required to produce their tickets of admission on each occasion to the attendant at the entrance to the passage leading from the hall to the Reading Room. They also notify that all tickets which have been issued more than six months ago, must be renewed in regular form, according to the existing rule which has been allowed to a very great extent to fall into practical abeyance. Applications for admission to the Library are to be addressed to the Principal Librarian; and the applicant must give particulars as to his name, address, profession, and occupation, and the purpose for which admission to the Library is required, it also being certified that the applicant is twenty-one years of age. With this application must be enclosed a letter from some responsible person recommending the applicant, from personal knowledge, as a fit and proper person to be admitted to the use of the Reading Room. The books that have been missed of late from the library shelves are mostly small volumes, such as "Bohn's Series," &c., and it is to be hoped that the measures now (and not at all too soon) being taken by the authorities of the Museum, will result in the exclusion of the suspected persons, and of all whose admissions are in any sense "irregular." We are sorry to learn that in the City Library similar thefts appear to have taken place.

The collection of old snuff-boxes, *bonbonnières*, and articles of *vertu* of the late Mr. John James, and the choice collection of Mr. Sigismund Rucker, with other objects from the collection of George IV., were on the 22nd ult. disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. Many of the boxes sold for about £50 each.

THE Society of Biblical Archæology intend shortly to publish a series of translations of all the important Assyrian and Egyptian texts which exist in the various collections of England and the Continent.

NOTICE.

The Publisher of LONG AGO desires to call attention to the fact that the privileges of the half-penny newspaper postage are not extended to monthly publications, and that, each copy of that journal being far in excess of the weight allowed to be carried at the lowest rate by the book post, the inland postage of a Single Number of LONG AGO is

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To Correspondents.

Correspondents in our "Queries" and "Replies" Columns are entreated to be as concise as possible. As a "vehicle of intercommunication," LONG AGO could accommodate many more passengers monthly, if they would carry a *little* less luggage or pack it in the smallest (convenient) compass. As it is, we have to leave many behind who would prove very agreeable fellow-travellers in the monthly tour of investigation and enquiry. The Editor feels convinced that this appeal, made in the interest of us all, will be met in the kindly spirit which such a companionship engenders, and will not be made in vain.

THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.—The Editor has withdrawn the Sixth Chapter of his "Olden Laws of England," in order to make room for several contributions which have been long awaiting insertion. The work will be continued next month.

GENERAL NOTICE.—In a work of this description, we naturally rely much upon the spirit of literary reciprocity, and it is particularly essential that all articles, notes, &c., should be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—*privately*, if they prefer it—but we need scarcely remind them that permission to *print* their names greatly enhances the value of their communications. We **CANNOT PRINT ANY ARTICLE SENT ANONYMOUSLY**, but shall strictly adhere to the principle—*Sine nomine, homo non est*; and though satisfied if the *nomina* is entrusted to our private keeping, shall always be better pleased if allowed to print it.

*** Whilst taking every care of Manuscripts, we cannot be answerable for their loss or injury in transmission. The Editor particularly requests that no communications, replies, &c., be sent to the private addresses of contributors unless specially solicited by the writers.

Pamphlets Received.

A MEMOIR OF THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.
By George Browning, F.R.H.S. London, Croft & Co.

HISTORY OF THE TRENT BRIDGES AT NOTTINGHAM.
By John Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S. (a paper read before the Royal Historic Society, 22nd April, 1873).

THE BOOK OF SCOTTISH ANECDOTE. Collected and Edited by Alexander Hislop. Edinburgh Publishing Company.

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Queries—

The Excise on Wine—General Wolfe—Nettles—Gas and Calibound Books—Folk Lore—Petroleum—The Young Pretender—Authors Wanted—Fuller's "Holy War"—The Bridlestones—St. Shelah's Day—James I.—Play Worth the Candle—"Akerman and H. Alken"—As Cold as Charity.

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THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER VI.

SPORTS AND GAMES LAWFUL AND UNLAWFUL.

OF out-door amusements, hawking, the ancient sport of the barons and nobles of the land, was hedged round from the vulgar by laws which, allied as they are to the game laws, mingle the subjects to which they relate so intimately, that we shall not seek to divide them; and for the same reason we shall not survey the laws relating to hunting till we come to the other two.

Games in which trials of strength were involved were encouraged almost as much as archery, and no doubt with the same view. Thus in jousts or tournaments, or play with sword and buckler, it was laid down in practice that if the game were held by the king's command, and one man killed another it was not felony, for "that in friendly manner they contended to try their strength, and to be able to do the king service in that kind upon occasion."^(a) But, in the reign of Henry the

Eighth, the killing of a man at tilt, running at jousts, fighting at barriers, or any similar game played without command of the king, was held to be felony.^(b) A remarkable distinction was made in a case where one of the parties was wounded in a game duly commanded by the king. It was ruled that the party inflicting the wound, although if his adversary had died, he would not have been liable to punishment, was yet compelled to give compensation for the injury which he had done, for although not a felonious act, it was a want of sufficient skill.^(c)—we should have been inclined to think that the want of skill was with the wounded man.

Journeying from Scotland in 1618, James the First was troubled by seeing these games discouraged by the local authorities, and forthwith issued a declaration ("From our Mannour of Greenwich, 24th of May"), in which, with an affected regard for the people's enjoyment, he interdicts any puritanical interference with their Sunday sports. "Whereas wee did in our progresse through Lancashire, rebuke some Puritans and precise people, and took order that the like unlawful carriage should not be used by any of them hereafter in the prohibiting and unlawfull punishing of our good people for using their lawful recreations and honest exercise upon Sundayes and other holy dayes after the afternoone sermon or service." These interdictions and prohibitions he found emanated alike from Puritans and Papists, and as Lancashire abounded at that time in Popish recusants, he looked upon this interference with the popular sports as likely "to hinder the conversion of many whom their priests will take occasion hereby to vexe, persuading them that no honest mirth or recreation is lawful and tolerable in our religion, which cannot but breed a great discontentment in our people's hearts, especially of such as are peradventure on the point of turning." Besides, taking another view of it, "it barreth the common and meaner sort of people from using such exercises as may make their bodies

b. Dalton's "Justice of Peace," page 352.

c. "Hobart's Reports," case 176, page 189.

a. Coke's "Third Institute," page 56.

more able for warre when wee or our successors shall have occasion to use them."—"And in place thereof sets up filthy tiplings and drunkennesse, and breeds a number of idle and discontented speeches in their alehouses. For when shall the common people have leave to exercise if not upon the Sundaies and holy daies, seeing they must apply their labour and win their living in all working daies." The proclamation then goes on to reprove the zeal of the Puritans, and precisians, and declares, "For our good people's lawfull recreation, our pleasure likewise is that, after the end of Divine service our good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawfull recreation, such as dauncing—either man or woman: archery for men: leaping, vaulting, or any other such harmlesse recreation; nor from having May games, Whitson ales, and morris dances, and the setting up of May-poles and other sports therewith used, so as the same be in due and convenient time without impediment or neglect of Divine service. And that women shall have leave to carry rushes to the church for the decoring of it according to the old custom." Certain sports are, however, prohibited on Sundays, such as "bull and bear-baitings, interludes, and, at all times, in the meaner sort of people, by law prohibited, bowling;" finally charging and enjoining "that they to whom it belongeth in office shall present and sharply punish all such as, in abuse of this, our liberty, will use these exercises before the end of all Divine service for that day; and we likewise straightely command that every person shall resort to his owne parish church to heare Divine service, and each parish by itselfe to use the said recreation after Divine service,"—"forbidding likewise any offensive weapons to be carried or used in the said times of recreations." Charles the First confirmed these orders in a declaration which he issued on the 18th of October, in the ninth year of his reign: "Out of a like pious care for the service of God, and for suppressing any humours that oppose truth, and for the ease, comfort, and recreation of our well-deserving people, we do ratifie and publish this our blessed father's declaration." He did more; he particularly charged that the feasts of the churches held on the Sunday after the Saint's Day, to whom the respective parish churches were dedicated, and called wakes, should not be interfered with. These wakes had degenerated no doubt into disorderly gatherings, and the proceedings which wound them up were scarcely consistent with their origin or purport. "Being come from church, the remaining part of the day is spent in eating and drinking, and so is a day or two afterwards, together with all sorts of rural pastimes and exercise, such as dancing on the green, wrestling, cudgelling, and the like."^(d) They were in fact, fairs, and the greatest

—perhaps the only objection to them was that they were commenced on the Sunday. In 1634, Chief Justice Richardson, going the western circuit, was memorialised by the justices of peace and gentry, to take into consideration the grievous profanation of the Sabbath caused by wakes and ales, and, after enquiry, he was induced to condemn them and issue an order for their suppression. This was resented by the clergy who considered he was trespassing within their province, and the matter coming to the ears of Laud, this chief justice was summoned before the Privy Council and compelled to reverse his ordinance, which he did in these words: "Being commanded to reverse the same, I do hereby reverse it as far as in me lies; yet I doubt not if the justices of the peace will truly inform his majesty of the grounds thereof, and of the great disorders occasioned by wakes and church ales, his majesty will give order to confirm it." On this hint, the justices drew up a petition to the king, but Laud hearing of their intention, anticipated it by a proclamation enforcing the toleration of wakes, church ales, Whitsun ales, and other kindred celebrations.^(e) These proceedings caused much irritation among the Puritans who declared "The church is in nowise concerned now-a-days, either for encouraging or tolerating such scandalous levities, leudness, or libertinism by a law; surely no people or perswasion soever, in their right wits (except the Papists), would be for granting a licence to sin or to break the Sabbath." "But," adds their mouthpiece on this occasion, "that what liberties of this kind have been formerly given may never be so allowed again by royal authority."^(f)

The church ales indeed appear to have been far more objectionable than the church wakes. They were held either at Easter or Whitsuntide, when the churchwardens brewed a certain quantity of strong ale and then inviting the parishioners to partake of it, actually sold their liquor among the gathering, and levied contributions from them, when it began to make them merry and good-natured, for an auxiliary fund to the church rates.

These ales and wakes had long been patronised by the priests of the dominant churches—and as long, it would seem, been looked upon with a jealous eye by the State, which never liked to see taxes levied on its faithful people but for its own behoof. In 1448 an Act of Parliament was passed against a certain description of fairs which seem to answer to them, in which, for the pious reasons now specified, they were entirely forbidden and suppressed. "Item. Considering the abominable injuries and offences done to Almighty God and to

^d. Oldmixon's "History of England during the Reign of the Stuarts," vol. ii., page 121.

^f. "The Book of Sports as set forth by King Charles the First." London, 1633.

^d. Bowrie's "Antiquitates Vulgares," chapter 30.

his saints (always aiders and singular assisters in our necessities), because of fairs and markets upon their high and principal feasts, and accustomably and miserably holden and used in the realm of England, in which principal and festival days for great earthly covetege, the people is more willingly vexed, and in bodily labour foiled than in other ferial days, as in fastening and making their booths and stalls, bearing and carrying, lifting and placing, their wares outward and homeward, as though they did nothing but remember the horrible defiling of their souls in buying and selling, with many deceitful lies and false perjury, with drunkenness and strifes," &c.(g)

The clergy, having taken charge of these wakes, seem to have protected them against the withering effect of proscription. Probably the priestly favour had surrounded them two centuries before, when the king had to "command and forbid" that they should be held in churchyards "for the honour of the church."(*h*) Chaucer testifies to the reverend patronage extended to the wakes in his time, and in his "Ploughman's Tale" complains of the clergy as :

"At the wrestlynge and at the wake,
And chefe chauntaurs at the hale,
Markette beaters, and medlyng make,
Hoppen and houters with heve and hale."

Severe Philip Stubbs says of these ales, "Then when his hippitatum, this huffe cappe as they call it, this rector of life, is set abroad, well is he that can get he soonest to it, and spends the most at it, for he is counted the godliest man of all the rich, and most in God's favour; because it is spent upon his hurch forsooth."(*i*)

The wakes and ales were put down by the strong hand of the Commonwealth, which also tore the royal ordinances protecting them to ribbons. The Commons Journals record among the doings of 643, "Die Veneris, 5th May. It is this day ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament that the booke concerning the enjoining and tolerating of sports upon the Lord's Day be forthwith burned by the hand of the common hangman in Cheepeside, and other usuall places. And to this purpose the sheriffs of London and Middlesex respectively are hereby required to be assistant to the effectuall execution of this order, and see the bookes burnt accordingly. And all persons who have any of the said bookes in their hands are hereby required forthwith to deliver them to one of the sheriffs of London to be burnt according to this order. John Brown, Cler. ar.; Henry Elsynge, Cler. P.D. Com."(*j*) To this the sheriffs append *their* notification: "The Sheriffs

of London and Middlesex have assigned Wednesday next, the 10th of this instant, May, at twelve of the clock, for putting in execution of the aforesaid ordinance, and therefore doe require all persons, that have any of the bookes, therein mentioned, to bring them in by that time that they may be burned accordingly.

JOHN LANGHAM.
THOMAS ANDREWS."

Since this period we find no record of any public out-of-door recreation being either prevented or proscribed by law or ordinance; except the unusual but occasional suppression of a fair by proclamation, and the moving on, or rather moving off, of street shows under police regulations, or by the interpretation of the common law as considering them nuisances on account of their collecting a crowd and causing an obstruction.

The regulations of fairs in general is mostly vested in the municipal bodies of the towns in which they are held, who see that the charter on which they are instituted is not violated; and it is particularly enjoined upon them that no fair is to be holden for a longer period than prescribed. By an old law, "Every Lord at the beginning of his fair shall, and do cry and publish how long the fair shall endure to the intent that merchants shall not be in the same fairs over the time so published upon pain to be grievously punished towards the king."(*k*) And this is strengthened by a later Act to the effect that every merchant who shall sell any goods after the time when his "booth or stall" should have been closed, shall pay a fine of double the value of the goods sold.(*l*) But this is viewing them more in a business light as markets, than as we would speak of them among the festivals of our ancestors. To be sure, there was little need for special law, for speedy justice was dealt out in all cases arising at fairs by the Court of Piepoudre, which we shall have occasion to mention, and which may almost be looked upon as a Court of Arbitration between the roving litigants.

But, after all, the most national of our out-door sports in the present day, overriding church ales and church wakes and trampling down fairs—the royal recreation of the sovereign and the peerage, and the popular pageant of the very shopmen and porters, is a horse race—let us see then how it has been upheld, or wherefore it has been restrained by the law.

Horse-racing in a crude form was first established in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the earliest meetings being at Chester and Stamford, but then all sorts of horses ran—the victory was simply to the fleetest, and there were no regulations as to weights or heights. The prize, a wooden bell

k. 2 Edward III., chapter 15.
l. 5 Edward III., chapter 5.

g. 27 Henry VI., chapter 5.

h. 12 Edward I., chapter 6.

i. "The Anatomie of Abuses," London, 1595.

j. "Journals of the House of Commons," vol. p.

adorned with flowers, was given by the saddlers of the respective towns; but in a few years a silver bell, of the value of three shillings and sixpence, was substituted "to be given to him who should run the best and fastest on horseback on Shrove Tuesday." Hence we have the origin of the phrase "carrying off the bell." But, in the reign of James the First, racing assumed a distinct feature from other sports; the king himself patronised it, and rules were laid down for its fair practice, and horses first bred for racing.^(m) The favourite courses then were at Croydon and Enfield Chase. Charles the First established races in Hyde Park and at Newmarket, which were discontinued during the Protectorate, but, even then, Cromwell had his stud of race horses.⁽ⁿ⁾ But it came into full vigour in the reign of Charles the Second, who purchased brood mares and stallions from the Levant and gave the first royal plates for races. No sooner, however, was it fairly established than it was necessary to control it by law, and it is entered among the category of sports regulated by the Act of Charles the Second.^(o) The passion for horse-racing had so grown upon the people by the time of George the Second, that it was found needful to specially restrain it, and a law was passed which recited that "whereas the great number of horse races for small plates, prizes, or sums of money have contributed very much to the encouragement of idleness, to the impoverishment of many of the meaner sorts of the subjects of this kingdom, and the breed of strong and useful horses hath been much prejudiced thereby." And, "whereas the thirteen royal plates of a hundred guineas each annually run for, as also the high prices that are continually given for horses of strength, are sufficient to encourage breeders to raise their cattle to the utmost strength and size possible," it is enacted that all horses intended to run in a race shall be entered by their owners, and that even they shall only enter one horse each at a time: that no plate under fifty pounds in value shall be run for under a penalty of two hundred pounds: that all races shall be begun and ended on the same day: and that races shall be run only on Newmarket Heath, in the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, or Black Hambleton, in the county of York, under penalty of two hundred pounds.^(p) The same Act attempted to regulate the weights to be carried: "No horse, mare, or gelding to be entered, started, or run unless it shall carry ten stone weight, or if of six years old, eleven stone, or, if seven years, twelve stone, under penalty of the person, entering or starting it, of two hundred pounds." But this

section was soon after repealed.^(q) The entire Act was made a dead letter by a law passed early in the present reign,^(r) but as doubts arose whether it was entirely repealed thereby, and some awkward *qui tam* actions were brought on its authority, a sweeping measure was passed on the 8th of August, 1845,^(s) which not only entirely cancelled it, but also crossed out of the statutes the archery laws of Henry the Eighth, and almost all that was left of the gaming laws of Queen Anne. Still the social abuse of common betting houses grew to such a magnitude, that on the 20th of August, 1853, it was found necessary to pass another law putting them nearly on the footing of gambling houses.^(t)

A match of twenty-five pounds aside has been held to be a match for fifty pounds in the eye of the law. It has been a vexed question in law, what is a race-course? A wager that two horses in a post-chaise would travel a given distance in a given time, was once declared not to be a legal wager or a horse race, as a race must be run "on the turf;" but Justice Maule has since decided differently, declaring, "If you choose to run over a fallow field, and call one man clerk of the course, and another the judge, I do not know why it may not be a regular course as well as any other."^(r)

The old Act of Charles the Second was brought forward in its application to horse-racing not many years ago, and, in the case of *Lord George Bentinck v. Connop*, it was decided that, if the stakes were not paid down at the time of betting, the plaintiff had lost "on ticket or credit," and the plaintiff, therefore, could not recover.^(w)

But we have not to do at present with the law of wagers—this chapter deals with horse-racing merely as one of the national sports, not as a means of gain; yet we could hardly refrain from a passing notice of a collateral branch of the subject which has grown so luxuriantly out of it, and though clipped and pruned, will perhaps never be lopped off without death to the root from which it has sprung. Yet this branch bears poisonous and bitter fruits, bright and tempting to some eyes, and may perhaps be cultivated to the damage and ruin of the whole system.

Two other decisions may be named which are independent of the law of betting, but closely allied to the law of sports. In the case of *Evans v. Pratt*, already cited, it was held that a match to ride across country was lost if the rider passed

m. Oliphant on "The Law of Horses," p. 271.

n. Lawrence on "The Horse," vol. i., p. 218.

o. 16 Charles II., chapter 7.

p. 13 George II., chapter 19.

q. 18 George II., chapter 34, section 11.

r. 8 and 9 Victoria, chapter 109.

s. 3 and 4 Victoria, chapter 3.

t. 16 and 17 Victoria, chapter 119.

u. Sir J. Burrow's "Reports of Cases in King's Bench" vol. iv., p. 2432. "*Bidmead v. Gale*."

v. Scott's "New Reports of the Court of Common Pleas" vol. iv., p. 378. "*Evans v. Pratt*."

w. "Law Journal (New Series), Queen's Bench," vol. xiii., p. 125.

ough a gate, the words "across the country," meaning over all obstructions; and, as a definition of what was an act of gambling with horses, it was laid down in the case of *Brogden v. Marriotte*, decided on the 8th of June, 1836, that a contract to let a horse for two hundred pounds if he trotted fifteen miles within the hour, or for one shilling if he failed, was not recognisable by the law.(x) Until the question arises it seems difficult to say what are now lawful sports in the understanding or interpretation of the courts. Lord Tenterden once used to take cognisance of a case arising out of wrestling match.(y) A dog fight was equally sanctioned by Chief Justice Abbott.(z) Exhibitions of curiosities, for money, have been, by a broad construction of common law, held to be misdemeanours.(a) In the case of *Harring v. Walrond*, the Lord Chancellor even made an order for the trial of a *lusus naturæ* which had been embalmed with a view to exhibition.(b)

But the following games have been legalised by decisions of the courts of Law:—Boat races, gattas, rowing-matches, golf, and (since the time of Lord Tenterden), wrestling matches,(c) tennis, rackets, bowls, skittles,(d) quoits, curling, hitting the stone, and football;(e) horse races and eplechases;(f) trotting matches and coursing matches;(g) foot races;(h) cricket.(i)

So much for the legal history of our sports and amusements: those who would play them over again free from the trammels of the law, may have more pleasantly brought before their eyes the old games of tennis, pall-mall, bowling, wrestling, football, bull and bear-baiting, cock-fighting, "shooting of bowes," skittles, cricket, single-stick or quarter-staff, as they were played or practised in the time of "Bluff King Hal," or go a Maying with the king himself, and a still pleasanter companion, by giving himself up for half-an-hour to the lively chapter in which Mr. Saunders discourses of them in Knight's "London."(j)

x. Bingham's "New Reports," vol. iii., p. 88.

y. "Carrington and Payne's Reports," vol. iii., p. 376, *Kennedy v. Gad*."

z. *Ibid.* Vol. i., p. 613, "*Egerton v. Furzeman*."

a. "Burn's Justice"—"Nuisance," section 1.

b. "Chancery Cases," vol. ii., p. 110.

c. "Carrington and Payne's Reports," vol. iii., p. 376.

d. "Starkie's Reports," vol. iii., p. 2.

e. "Modern Reports," vol. i., p. 136.

f. "Scott's New Reports," p. 378.

g. "Meeson and Walsby's Reports," vol. xvi., p. 87.

h. "Starkie's Reports," vol. iii., p. 61.

i. "Carrington and Meeson's Reports," vol. i., p. 797.

j. Knight's "London," vol. i., p. 169.

THE ENGLISH POMPEII.

THE Roman occupation of England seems only like a dream of long ago in the minds of students and archæologists. A few square and bare entrenchments, a tessellated pavement or two in the midst of our populous cities, masses of misshaped masonry laced as it were with brickwork here and there, and the occasional finding of stores of coin seem the only remains of the Roman colonists who for four centuries occupied this land, built cities, fortresses, and towns, and ruled the people. The existence amongst us, within less than fifty miles of the metropolis of a Roman city, with its grim, gray walls and desolate forum, with its basilica and its temple; its houses and its baths seem like a phantasy of the brain rather than dull reality. Dr. Stukely, it is true, mentions the walls of Silchester, and gives a diagram of their shape, but like many of the learned doctor's drawings, it is only a fanciful sketch of the shape they ought to be, not what they are. The place is spoken of in the same manner as Chester and of York. The visitor oft passed within its portals and gazed on the level expanse around, dreaming not that there lay beneath his feet the relics of a Roman city, the remains of its busy life, its pleasures, its religion, and its justice.

If we glance backward some fourteen or fifteen centuries we shall find that a traveller wishing to go westward from London would pass along the northern bank of the Thames, as far as the modern town of Staines, where there was a Roman station known as Pontes, distant twenty-two Roman miles. Here he would cross the river, and pursuing his way through the minor station of Bibracte, at the end of another twenty-two miles, he would, on ascending the rising ground just within the present northern borders of Hampshire, see before him the grey walls of the city of Calleva Atrebatum, stretching north and south of the gateway before him; in front of the walls was a fosse nearly 100 feet wide, and from fourteen to twenty feet deep. On his right the circular walls of the amphitheatre began where the city wall curved to the westward. The guard turned out as he passed through the gates, from the rooms in the thickness of the walls. Here he found himself in the *pomærium*, and from hence a turn led him into the streets of the stately city, of whose history and remains so much has been lately discovered.

On Saturday, the 7th of June last, the members of the Oxford Historical Society, accompanied by many learned *savants*, including Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., F.S.A., Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., Captain Ferrier, R.E., Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Congress, Mr. James Parker, Sir Paul Hunter, and others of lesser note, visited the city under the guidance of the Rev. J. G. Joyce, Rector of Strathfieldsaye,

MR. J. E. BAILEY, of Manchester, has in the press an exhaustive life of Doctor Thomas Fuller, on which he has been engaged for several years. The work goes largely into the family history and genealogy.

who, on Thursday, the 19th of June, read to the Society of Antiquaries an account of the discoveries made during the excavations, since the city was regularly explored.

The walls of the city, as it at present exist, first attract notice. They differ materially from the walls of any known Roman town in many particulars. There is an apparent absence of projecting towers, bastions, or buttresses. The towers which usually flank the gateways are supplied by the gateways being recessed. The walls return inwards, leaving a semi-circular angle within which the gates were placed. The circuit of the walls is 2,670 yards, or a little more than a mile and a-half when measured along the centre of the walls, which enclose an area of 120 acres, so that while it is not so large as Wroxeter, and scarcely as extensive as Chester, yet it is larger than Colchester with its 108 acres, Kenchester with its twenty-one acres, or Lymm with twelve acres. The walls as seen from the fosse vary considerably in height, and appear to have been erected by different masons at different times, and each pursued his own fashion of building. Along the northern face the internal construction of the walls can be distinctly seen. In some places the flints and courses of bonding stones form what is known as "herring-bone work;" in others they are laid evenly, but the absence of tiles and bricks is very remarkable. Sir Roderick Murchison found that the bonding courses of flat stone were brought from Oxfordshire, but it is doubtful whether the wall was ever faced with ashlar work; judging from the recent excavations, the walls were finished smoothly, pointing the broader bonding courses and larger flints which lie in alternate bands at the south gates, which was opened up for the first time on the 7th of June. From this gateway roads diverged southwards to Winchester and Old Tarum. From the interior this gateway must have had an imposing appearance, for the moulded caps and bases of two large columns have been found which flanked the carriage-way; the pedestrians passing on either hand. Near this gateway, what appeared to be a portion of the *alure* and parapet was visible. It is, however, a matter of doubt whether this, or the east gate, which was first discovered, can aspire to the honour of being the *decuman* or principal entrance to the town. Wherever masses of the masonry have been displaced, the tenacity of the Roman mortar is seen, for though exposed to the weather the mortar remains as firm and solid as it was sixteen or seventeen centuries by gone. The east gate presents a curtain forty-five feet wide, recessed nine feet from the level of the outer face of the walls. In this curtain were the opening of the portals, which gave access to an arched way twenty-eight feet in length, and of the same width. The arch rested on massive piers, thirteen feet thick, each of which had two

guard rooms, six feet by five feet, in the thickness of the walls. This gateway is 260 feet south of the corner next the amphitheatre. The walls are of an irregular figure, while the streets are true to the cardinal points.

The forum is, however, the great attraction of Silchester. It is situated at the south eastern angle of the streets running east and west, and north and south. Though every Roman town possessed a forum, with the exception of Pompeii, no other instance is known where a forum so completely plan as Silchester exists. Neither in Rome, or Italy, or on the Continent has one been discovered. Turning to Vitruvius we learn that the fora of the Romans might be divided into two classes, one oblong and narrow, belonging to the Latin type, and the other, nearly square, to the Greek type. It is singular that the forum at Pompeii should belong to the former, and that of Silchester to the latter. Standing on the southern mound of *dibris*, which has been removed from the site and laid on the lines of the streets, the whole of the plan of the plan of the forum can be seen at a glance. The outer walls are 313 feet from east to west, and 275 feet from north to south. The great entrance is from the east. It passes the double ambulatory which surround the forum, and opens into the market place proper. On either side are the shops, and on the south the supposed offices of the municipal authorities. The western is bounded by the wall of the Basilica with singular ingenuity. Mr. Joyce has pointed out the probable uses of these offices and shops. The offices have alternately apsidal ends, and beginning at the east, they are assigned to the *Duumviri*, the *Ædiles*, the *Conlegium*, the *Sacerdotium*, and the *Quæstor*. In one of the shops the discovery of bones and the hooks of steel yards has shown it to be a butcher's shop; the next with its immense number of oyster shells to be a fishmonger; other shops have been similarly traced to game sellers, and at the lower end was the *tabernæ argentaræ*, or money changers. From the ambulatory the principal entrance to the Basilica may be seen, the steps worn away on either side of the lintel. The Basilica was a noble room 275 feet long, and was upwards of sixty feet high. It had a fine row of pillars with foliated caps on the east tribunal at each end, and on the south the sub-structure of the tribunal is visible in front of the apse, that on the north has been somewhat altered. There seems to be no doubt that there were galleries, and that a portion at least of the interior was finished with polished Purbeck marble. Mr. Joyce pointed out that the date of the building was prior to Diocletian and in that market place the first proclamation of Christianity may have taken place, and before that tribunal Christians may have pleaded for their lives. Along the western side a series of rooms have been ascribed

first to the Curia, the second to be the Ararum, or Treasury, for here a legionary eagle was found, the third, by finding a bulla or seal of one of the emperors, has been ascribed the Tabularum or public Treasury. The council chamber, with fragments of Italian marble, came next; beyond this was the hall of merchants. Coins have been found from the date A.D. 37 to 410. No less than sixty-four different members of the imperial family being figured thereon.

The circular temple lies to the south of the forum, and is sixty feet in diameter, with an ambulatory between the outer and inner walls. The foundations alone are visible. The only coins found here were a worn copper coin of Vespasian, and a new silver coin of Septimus Severus.

The nine domestic buildings now open, with their hypocausts and ambulatories, lie to the north, near to a temporary building known as the Red Hut. Here are preserved the curiosities found during the excavations, the unique Roman eagle, armlets, bracelets, pins, toys, keys, knife blades, calendars, and the thousand and one articles that went to make up the domestic life of the Romans fifteen centuries ago. At Silchester, as at Somerset House, cordial thanks were given to Mr. Joyce for the loving care he has bestowed on these relics of the past.

There are other buried sites still unexplored, and if they find such explorers, our knowledge of the Romans in Briton will be much increased.

J. TOM BURGESS.

THE PERKINS LIBRARY.

THE dispersion of the celebrated library collected chiefly from 1820 to 1830 by Mr. Henry Perkins, of the firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co., has created great interest in the literary world. But the MS. and typographical treasures submitted to public competition by Messrs. Gadsden, Ellis & Co., in the library at Hanworth Park (June 3 to 6) realised such prices as only to be within the reach of wealthy bibliomaniacs. The amount given for two printed books throws into the shade the £2,260 given by the Marquis of Blandford at the Roxburghe sale ("the Waterloo of Book Battles," as Dr. Dibdin calls it), June 17, 1812, for the first edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron." But then what books they were! examples on vellum and paper of *the first book printed with moveable types*, 1450-5. One would have expected that the first production of the printing-press would have been rudely conceived and badly executed, and therefore when one turns to these noble volumes of Gutenberg's Bible, and finds a marvellous example of beautiful printing, we are lost in astonishment. The copy on vellum which made £3,400 is the fifth known—the other four being in public libraries

—and therefore, as the catalogue correctly informs us, "unique as regards any probability of acquisition." In these early printed books spaces were left for the art of the illuminator, and so enriched, at first sight such a work might be mistaken for a manuscript. Indeed Dr. Todd found in the Lambeth Library one volume of this Mazarine* Bible, and carelessly examining it, catalogued it as a manuscript, the error not being discovered until last year. We like to call this Gutenberg's Bible leaving Fust's name out, for Gutenberg was the working partner, and Fust behaved so shamefully in seizing the whole work, because Gutenberg could not pay at the moment the money he owed him, though the proceeds of the book, just then ready for sale, would have been ample for the purpose. The Perkins copy was bought by Messrs. Nicol, of the University of Mentz (Mayence), at which place the Bible was printed, and sold to those gentlemen for £504.

Copies of this work on paper are comparatively common—I believe there are about twenty copies known, so that when Mr. Quaritch gave £2,690 for the Perkins copy, the vellum one seemed comparatively cheap. The Duke of Sussex was very anxious to get a vellum copy, but could only obtain a paper one. £780 was a good price for the Latin Bible printed on vellum, with capitals illuminated, by Fust and Schoiffer, in 1462, though an extremely rare volume. This copy had been in the libraries of M. Gagnat, the Duc de la Vallière, and Mr. Dent. At the sale of the latter, in 1825, Mr. Perkins bought it for £173. In this book a new fount of type was used very different to the church-text of the Mazarine Bible, and it is the first book printed with a date. Admirable facsimiles of pages of both these early Bibles will be found in Mr. Noel Humphrey's "History of the Art of Printing," 1867. Hibbert's copy, sold in 1829, made £128. Three printed books at the Perkins sale made therefore six thousand eight hundred and seventy pounds.

The collection was rich in Bibles. There was the R. Bible supposed to have been printed by Mentelin (£43); another from the same press, 1466 (£75); Eggesteya's *circa* 1469 (£49); Ulric Zell's, 1467 (£38 10s.); Goltz's (£65); Jenson's Gothic type edition, (£290); and the first edition of the German Bible, 1466, (£80). With the exception of the latter all these were in Latin, and then we come to the two first English Bibles, those of Miles Coverdale and Thomas Matthew, of the dates respectively of 1535 and 1537. It is unnecessary for me to point out the great rarity of these editions, which were both printed abroad. They made £400 and £195. One can understand one Caxton, Gower's "Confessio Amantis,"

* So called because a copy was found in the library of Cardinal Mazarin.

1483, fetching £245; and another, "Higden's Polycronicon," 1482, £365; but £260 seems a high price for a county history. Yet this was given for Nichol's "History of Leicestershire,"—so many copies of which perished by fire—large paper. Ormerod's "History of Cheshire" made £155 (Mr. P. had given £64 1s. for it), for it was one of six copies taken in a particularly sumptuous manner. A nice copy, with rough leaves, of the press of Wynkyn de Worde ("Vitas Patrum on the Lyves of Olde Auncgent Faders Hermytes, translated out of Frensche into English by William Caxton"), one of the chief successors of the great English printer, brought £180. In 1864 a copy of the Shakespeare First Folio at the Daniell sale made £716. Mr. Perkins had a copy similar in condition and size, and considerable curiosity was felt as to what it would realise. The hammer fell at £585, the second highest price at which this prized edition has been purchased. The collection included copies of the other three folios, but these did not bring so much as the Daniell volume, realising respectively £44, £105, and £22.

Louis XIV. had an edition of the classics prepared for the use of the Dauphin, and hence called the Delphin edition. A fine copy of this series, in about sixty vols., was sold for £240. All the Latin classics are included except Lucan, and the plan was, says Haydn, proposed by the Duc de Montauzier to Huet, Bishop of Avranches, and acceded to by the king.

Of printed service books I should mention a fine copy of the Mozarabic Missal (the old "use" of Spain) printed by order of Cardinal Ximenes, at Toledo, circa 1500, £295; the Valembrosa Missal printed on vellum, at the Junta press, Venice, 1503, which threw Dr. Dibdin into, even for him, unusual ecstatic raptures, £240; and a missal of the Roman use printed on vellum, by Planck, at Rome, 1496, the dedication copy to Pope Alexander VI., £375.

Turning to manuscripts, we find the prices made considerable compared with their cost to Mr. Perkins. He gave £127 for the Troy Book, it made £1,320; £73 15s. for the Christine de Pisan, which realised £650; and £18 18s. for the "Romance of Christ," which was knocked down for £400. Thus three books costing £219 13s., made £2,370. I am not aware that the price of the first of these has ever been exceeded. Sir John Tobin, of Liverpool, gave £1,000 for the celebrated Bedford Missal in the British Museum, and Dr. Waager in his "Art Treasures in Great Britain," i. 130, thinks it the largest sum given for a relic of that kind. But perhaps our readers will weary of such pecuniary statistics, and I hasten to give a brief description of the volumes themselves.

Dean John Lydgate, monk of the great mitred Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, was one of the most

popular authors of the fifteenth century. His "Boke of the Sege of Troye," was compiled "ate the excitation and steryng of the most noble and mighty Prince, Kyng Henry the Fifthe." This was the very book he presented to the king, and according to custom, the first miniature shows the ceremony of presentation, and is extremely valuable for the portraits of the personages represented. Seventy paintings of battles, sieges, and other scenes decorate this magnificent example of fifteenth century English art.

This was not the only presentation copy of a MS. in the Perkins Library. It contained also a splendid MS. of Christine de Pisan's "Cent Histoires de Troye," the first miniature of which showed the talented authoress presenting her book to the Duke of Burgundy, Philip the Bold. This is believed to be the first copy executed of this popular book at the close of the fourteenth century. This MS. was ornamented with one hundred and fifteen miniatures, and the volume was extremely interesting for its historical associations. But as an example of early English art (of the thirteenth or early fourteenth century), the "Romance of the Life of Christ," the "Virgin Mary," "St. Joseph," &c., in Latin verse, was more important. Examples of this character are of the utmost rarity, and the artists—for more than one hand is discernable—have exhibited in a very quaint manner what we may call the traditional life of our Lord, his relations, and followers. The 150 drawings are executed in outline, faintly coloured upon paper. Of course the delineators did not trouble themselves about eastern costumes, but selected those of their own period and country.

Though perhaps those three were the most generally interesting volumes the collection contained other choice manuscripts. There was an early "Evangelistarium" of the ninth or tenth century, of which the catalogue informed us "no liturgical MS. of so early a date, so splendidly illuminated, and in such perfect preservation, has occurred for sale during the present generation." Besides representations of the four Evangelists, it has "many pages of capital letters of highly-wrought interlaced patterns, resplendent in gold and colours," and others written in gold on a purple ground. This volume was knocked down for £565.

Of French MSS. the most important were, a finely illuminated copy of the "Œuvres Diverses," of Jean de Menn, fifteenth century. We need hardly say that it was this author who completed the "Rommant de la Rose," which Guillaume de Zorris left unfinished, £690. A MS. of that popular work of the previous century which "apartenu à Claude Durfé et vient de la Bibliothèque de l'Archevesque de Sens," £90. The poems of Chartier, an early French poet, had the spaces left for the illuminator, not filled up with miniatures

(69). French illumination of the early part of the fourteenth century, was of very beautiful character. A noble example of this period was a French translation of the Bible, with 130 miniatures, which sold for £490, Mr. Perkins having given less than a fourth of that sum for it. In the title of the Bedford Missal, was a "Book of Hours," of French execution, which made £400. In carefully examining this volume I was struck with the variety of grotesque figures on every page, and also with the punishment being administered to bishops, and cardinals, &c., in the curious illumination of Hell's Mouth. A fine MS. also was the "Pontificale Romanum," compiled by Ferri, Bp. of Fournay, between 1471 and 1474, and containing valuable illustrations of fifteenth century ritual in its illuminations (£350). I have endeavoured to note the chief printed books and MS. of this extraordinary collection, but space will not allow me to allude to others of interest, and which brought considerable prices. The whole library realised about £26,000.

YOUR REPORTER.

KNEBWORTH.

"Read the Rede of this Old Roof Tree.
Here be trust fast. Opinion free.
Knightly Right Hand. Christian Knee.
Worth in all. Wit in some.
Laughter open. Slander dumb.
Hearth were rooted friendships grow.
Safe as Altar even to Foe.
And the sparks that upwards go
When the hearth flame dies below.
If they sap in them may be
Fear no winter, Old Roof Tree."*

Such are the sentences which appear around the banquetting-hall of Knebworth, and right worthy are they of their author—the (alas!) late noble owner of that interesting mansion. They may be fitly supplemented by some lines which we copied some years ago from a column in the grounds dedicated to his mother:—

"Source of my life, upon its morn and noon
Shedding the light that dwells in parent eyes,
Now in the shadow of its eve, I rear
Towards griefless stars this monument to thee,
Emblem of memories raised by Christian hopes
Far above graves:—Mark how serene in heaven
The upright column leaves the funeral urn."

[E. B. L., May 25, 1866.]

Lord Lytton, like Scott and many great men, was blessed with a most accomplished mother. In the dedication of one of his books, he says to her, "Do you remember the summer days,

* *Athenæum*, January 25, 1873.

which seemed to me so short, when you repeated to me those old ballads with which Percy revived the decaying spirit of our national muse; or the smooth couplets of Pope; or those gentle and polished verses, with the composition of which you had beguiled your own earlier leisure?" This early training, combined with his distinguished descent, soon developed in him a passion for literature and a desire for fame.

The Lyttons and the Bulwers can both point to distinguished ancestors. The Conqueror gave the lands of Wooddalling to Turolf Bulver, one of his knights, who was of Scandinavian origin. Of the Lyttons, Sir Giles fought at Askalon; at a later period members of the family became enthusiastic Lancastrians, and in the reign of Henry VII. Sir Robert, for his important aid to that monarch at a critical period, was made Privy Councillor and Treasurer of the Household. He was of Lytton in the Peak, and at this time purchased from Sir Thomas Bouchier the Castle of Knebworth. We have called it Castle, for it was then fortified—it had been held as a fortress by Endo Dassifer at the time of the Conquest. Sir Robert Lytton lost no time in converting the house into a residence more suited to the comparative security of the times, and in this he was followed by his successors, William de Lytton, Governor of Boulogne Castle, and Sir Roland, who completed the house in the reign of Elizabeth. That queen visited Knebworth several times.

In the sixteenth century the house surrounded a large quadrangle, but only a portion of it was inhabited at a later period, and, about the year 1811, three sides were pulled down, and the portion left consisted of that erected by Sir Robert Lytton, *temp.* Henry VII. General Bulwer, of Heydon Hull, Norfolk, had married the heiress of the Lyttons, and he who was to add more to the fame, of his family than scores of mail-clad ancestors, was born in 1805. In 1843, on the death of his mother, though her youngest son, he took the surname of Lytton, and succeeded to that estate he loved so well.

Knebworth is beautifully situated in a deer-park of 400 acres, and its drawing and state rooms are rich in articles selected for their artistic beauty or historical associations. In the Oak Drawing-room the Parliamentary leaders, Pym, Eliot, and Hampden met to consult Sir William Lytton on the pressing affairs of those troublous times. On passing up the grand staircase to the State-room, one is struck by the magnificent portrait of Lord Lytton by Van Holst. The rooms are hung with gilt leather hangings or bugle tapestry, and the old Presence Chamber has its ceilings and windows charged with the ninety-nine quarterings of the Lyttons and their

alliances. Rare historic portraits appear on the walls on every side, interspersed with ancient armour and curiosities. One case has one of the crosses distributed by Mary Queen of Scots at her execution, the snuff-boxes of Beranger, Fox, and Pitt, and the supposed skulls of Arbaces, the Egyptian, and Calenus from Pompeii.

Few papers in "The Student" (published in 1832) are more interesting than his account of his home in the sequestered village of Knebworth, thirty miles from London.

As perhaps not one person in ten of those who have read his brilliant novels are acquainted with the papers in "The Student," we shall make no apology in introducing some extracts from that on Knebworth. After speaking of the house, park, and church, Lord Lytton says, "The most regular and majestic of the avenues I have described conducts to a sheet of water, that lies towards the extremity of the park. It is but small in proportion to the desmenes, but is clear and deep, and, fed by some subterraneous stream, its tide is fresh and strong beyond its dimensions. On its opposite bank is a small fishing-cottage, whitely peeping from a thick and gloomy copse of firs and oaks, through which shine, here and there, the red berries of the mountain-ash; and behind this, on the other side of the brown, moss-grown deer-paling, is a wood of considerable extent. This, the farther bank of the water, is my favourite spot. Here, when a boy, I used to while away whole holidays, basking indolently in the noon of summer, and building castles in that cloudless air, until the setting of the sun."

There is something in the hum and stir of a summer noon, which is inexpressibly attractive to the dreams of the imagination. It fills us with a sense of life, but a life not our own—it is the exuberance of creation itself that overflows around us. Man is absent, but life is present. Who has not spent hours in some such spot, cherishing dreams that have no connection with the earth, and courting with half-shut eyes the images of the Ideal? . . . I do not know how it is, but every year that I visit these scenes I have more need of their solace. My departed youth rises before me in more wan and melancholy lines, and the past saddens me more deeply than the present. Yet every year, perhaps, has been a stepping-stone in the ambition of my boyhood and brought me nearer to the objects of my early dreams. It is not the mind that has been disappointed, it is the heart. What ties are broken—what affections marred! the Egeria of my hopes,—no cell conceals, no spell can invoke her now! Every pausing-place in the life of the ambitious is marked alike by

the trophy and the tomb. But unambitious men have the tomb without the trophy!"

JOHN PIGGOT, JUN.

The Elms, Ulting Maldon.

AN INEDITED NEWS LETTER.

THE following is a copy of a news letter from R. Browne, dated "London, this xliiiij of June, 1602," to Mr. Hynson (lately in the MS. collections of Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt):—

"Maie it please your worsh' &c. After my dep'ture from Towstock, I remained somewhat longer in the west contrie, about Plymouth and Saltashe, for the affaires of certaine merchautes of London. And returned home no sooner than on the sixt of this p'te June, so as I humbly praie to be excused, nevertheless what I find or have learned fitt in this male tyme to be written, as I am bound do advertise as followeth.

"First for matters abroad. It is said that the Archduke Albertus doth assemble all his forces together into a head, whome he meaneth to imploye against the States. And to that end the K. of Spaine purposeth to send in ayde ten thousand men out of Italie, wch he rayseth now with all speede in that countrie. And for their paie the Indian Fleete being not come home he hath sent great store of plate to be coyned in Italie. It is reported that the Arch: meaneth wth his strength to besiege Osteend, a town of Flanders held by the States." (The other items of foreign news are unimportant.)

"For other matter at home. I note that the Earle of Hartfd.* is latelie married about third or fourth inste. at Westmer, privatlie, to Mrs. Prannell, and went p'tly into Hampshire, where thei now are. God geve them joye but there is no hope of issue.

"I suppose in regarde one or two of my sorte have been latelie wth you. The death of Mr. Beale,† and soddenes thereof is not unknowne, and to write much thereof were to little purpose; he dyed intestate. Mr. Smith and Mr. Edmundes, two other clarkes of the counsell, were suters for his office at Yeork, for he was secretary there. But Mr. Harbert hath gotten as it is said the graunt thereof. Mr. Beale's sonne, being the last yere in ffrance, attending Sir Henry Nevell, became so well acquainted with the la Nevell's

* Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, eldest son of the first Duke of Somerset by his second wife, Anne Stanhope, married thirdly Frances, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Howard, of Bindon, and Widow of Henry Prannell, of London.

† Robert Beale, Clerk of the Council, married Edith St. Barbe, whose sister Ursula was wife of Sir Francis Walsingham. Robert Beale's grand-daughter, Abigail Stephen, married Sir Edward Harley, from whom Lady Frances Harcourt (née Harley) descended.

gentlewoman, that now she claymeth marriage of him, and for that purpose are in law together. God send them well out.

"The Lo. Chamberlaine is still absent from the courte, and as it is said is likely to recover. In this meane season Sir John Stantopp* keepeth the title and ordereth all matters as Vice Chamberlaine, a place as I learne he might enjoye, saveinge he expecteth to be Chancellor of the Dutchie also.

"Capt. Stephen Michell, of whom I suppose you have formerlie heard, to be comitted to the Gayle of Launston by Mr. Prideux and other justices, there for speaking some lewde wordes in the cause of the E. of Essex, is sent for to be brought upp hether to receave tryall. Atkinson was his first accuser and is also gon for him.

"Mr. Brackenberry, a gent. usher in ordinarie, deceased at the Courte at Grenewch on Mondaie night last. He was ritche in landes and money; some saie there was found ten thousand poundes, but it is certen he hadd five thousand at the least; besides cheestes full of torches and waxe lightes, layed upp in store from tyme to tyme, a matter manifesting his covitouse humor. His death is little lamented, his heyer is one francis Brackenberry, his brother's sonne. One Mr. Reade, a quarter wayter is thought to be admitted to his rorne.

"Sir John Poincs, Knight, an ordinarie Esquire of the Boddie, was latelie arrested upon execucon of ccccⁱ by *seriante* of London in Newgate-markett and drawen out of his cooche to the counter, and there left untill the full some was paid in courte. The ac'con was for readie monney lent by one of Coventrie; nevertheless all the siantes are imprisoned, and there remaine at the pleasure of the Lord Chamberlaine.

"On Wensdaie last, the Counsell met at the Lord Keepers, and there came before them dyvers of those that were fined for being in accon with the Earle of Essex; some fines were altogether remitted, some mittigated, and some continued. As namelie therle of Rutland eased ten thousand poundes, therle of Bath as it was first sett downe. L. Mounteagle mitteged, and the L. Cromwell, I think, freed, L. Sandes, Mr. Tresham, and Mr. Catesbie as thie were first fined, &c. I was not there, and have now but tylte tyme to enquier, and therefore refer you to the next.

"Lastlie, I am gladd that the matter touchinge Sr Thomas Cornewallst† was so well im-

* Sir John Stanhope, of Harrington, created Baron Stanhope, of Harrington in 1605, died in 1620 leaving one son, Charles, second Baron, who died s.p. in 1675.

† Sir Thomas Cornewall, Baron of Barford, mar. Anne, daug. of G. West Lyttelton, of Franchley, in Wigom, and d. 1636.

braced by their honors as by the two tre's. thone to my Lo: good l., and the other to Sir Thomas, I perceave; thei were dispatced by Mr. Smith, I claerke, ffraunces Crane complaineth his recompence was not sufficient wch he recd of one of the Co. Warwick gent., being but 5s. as he telleth me. I colde wishe the same to be betthred, and in my opinion (with your favour), it was to litle. And if you please to geve me

. . . . I will florme what you appoint. I have in some sorte undertaken this amendes. Thus with manie and humble thankes for both your loves and manifold kindnes to me and myne, I leave you both to the kepinge of thalmightie. Desiering to heare how the pigeons came into Towstock. And from Mr. Papworth to know of . . whether he did see a long glasse at my house or no, and what was the coller thereof. And so once againe I humblie take my leave. London, this xiiij of June, 1602.

"Yor worshl in all dewtie,

"R. BROWNE."

I shall be glad if the foregoing hitherto unpublished letter prove of sufficient interest to obtain admission into the pages of LONG AGO.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON, M.A.

Norton Canon Vicarage, Hereford.

BEAR'S DEN HALL, COUNTY SURREY.

THE following account I found written at the end of a copy of Herbert's "Topographical Antiquities," purchased by me a few years ago. Although unable to trace its origin or authenticity, it is, I think, worth preservation in the pages of LONG AGO.

"Bear's Den was the habitation of Humphry Skelton, an upholsterer in the Haymarket; he was a famous archer, and bought many curiosities and knick-knacks. He was a facetious and whimsical man, and lived in this house or hut (situated near Putney, up the lane which goes to the common), jointly with Charles Christian, a famous engraver of seals and gems, who was also an odd creature, and being a rough sort of man was called 'The Bear.' They were both humorous fellows, and always snarling at one another. In this house they lived without any servant or cookery; they had only a dog; they went up a ladder to a bed-chamber, where there was only one bed which served them both, and a small window where the head could hardly pass; thatched and no ceiling. The ground-floor was paved with flag-stones, and ornamented with bows, arrows, and horns, but was entirely free from chairs or benches. They lived there only in the summer, and generally walked to-

gether. A club of artists and painters used to go there to have a little turn in summer; this was in 1720, after which year this house, which belonged to a South-Sea Director, was sold, pulled down, and other buildings erected in its room." There is a humorous print of Bear's Den; also a mezzotint of Humphry Skelton sitting in an elbow chair, his hands clasped together, his head shaved, and neither hat nor wig. At the bottom of the plate, which is by Vertue, is an inscription in Greek; also a Janus-looking head, which is referred to by Greek letters in the upper part of the print. This portrait is mentioned by Bromley (No. 3,027), as having six English verses underneath, being done after H. Hysing, by Faber, 1728.

WILLIAM BLADES.

CUCKOO NOTES AND RHYMES.

AS most readers of LONG AGO are aware, great interest is taken in the cuckoo in most parts of England. Rhymes about the cuckoo (with cuckoo-lore), are well known in all rural districts. Of late years the interest in cuckoos has revived somewhat, and when the time for his or her arrival draws near—the 14th of April—all ears are a-cock for the first note, and care is taken that no pocket shall be absolutely devoid of coins of the realm of some value or other. On the 12th of April last a farmer's man in this district, North Notts, hurriedly came to me to borrow "only a hap'ney," for he expected "th' cuckoo," and "mus'n't be wi'ert a coin" in his pocket in case he should hear it. He was, however, disappointed, for the cuckoo came not until quite the end of April, unusually late. The cuckoo has been heard in Sherwood in March, and also in some parts of Derbyshire.

No doubt the reason why we make the cuckoo a centre of interest, is the fact that we do not consider spring to have fairly commenced until the first quaint notes of the bird have been heard. The early English ballad writers thought much of the cuckoo, and one of the first ballads is the "cuckoo song" which commences:—

"Sumer is icumen in,
Shude singe cuccu,
Groweth sed, and bloweth nud,
And spring' th ye wede nu,
Singe cuccu."

The MS. of this song, with music, is preserved in the Harleian Library.

The cuckoo rhymes vary somewhat as to the time the cuckoo leaves us, but all agree in the time of arrival. Ancient John Heywood says:—

"In April, the koo-koo can sing his song by rote,
In June, of tune she cannot sing a note,
At first, koo-koo, koo-koo, sing still can she do,
At last, kooke-kooke-kooke; six kookes to one koo."

In Derbyshire several cuckoo rhymes are well known. This, perhaps, is the best of all, since every child learns it:—

"The cuckoo is a merry bird,
She sings as she flies;
She brings us good tidings,
And tells us no lies.
She sucks little birds eggs,
To make her voice clear,
That she may sing cuckoo,
'Three months in the year."

Again:—

"In April cuckoo sings her lay,
In May she sings both night and day,
In June she loses her sweet strain,
In July she flies off again."

"The cuckoo in April he opens his bill;
The cuckoo in May he sings the whole day;
The cuckoo in June he changeth his tune;
The cuckoo in July away he must fly."

Other rhymes insist on his departure in August, which perhaps is the case in the South of England; thus:—

"In April,
The cuckoo shows his bill!
In May,
He is singing all day;
In June,
He changes his tune;
In July,
He prepares to fly;
In August,
Fly he must."

Another rhyme:—

"In April and May I sing all day,
In June I change my tune,
In July I ought to fly,
In August go I must."

In Weardale the version is:—

"Comes at mid o' March,
Cucks in April;
And goes away when the corn begins to fill."

Several others—the *localis* of which I should be glad to know—are as follows:—

"In April, he shows his bill,
In May, he sings happy day,
In June, his song he prune,
In July, away he fly."

"In April, cuckoo come,
In May, he plays his drum,
In June he changes his tune,
In July, away he fly."

"The cuckoo comes in April,
And sings through the month of May,
In the month of June he alters his tune,
And in July he flies away."

"The first cock of hay,
Frightens the cuckoo away."

All agree that the cuckoo goes away in July or August, unless, as country-folks say, the cuckoo turns into a hawk! Many believe this, and some go so far as to say that the bird can whistle and sing at the time of its change!

It will be noticed in nearly all the above rhymes the cuckoo who "sings" is the male bird, the female bird being for the most part ignored. Country-folks are divided in opinion on this point. Some affirm it is only the male bird who sings, while others divide the honour with this difference; the male calls "cuck-koo" thrice in succession, the female twice, but this rule will not hold.

It would be very strange indeed were there no superstitions connected with the cuckoo. Luck is always attached to things quaint and singular, and the cuckoo comes in for its share. Not only must you instantly turn your money on first hearing the cuckoo in spring, but you should wish sincerely for something good. Something which may extend over the whole year, is supposed to be the best; but what you like, only the wish *must* be a good one, or you had better not wish at all. The money you have in your pocket should be of several kinds if possible. Suppose too that you are engaged in some profitable and pleasant employment when you hear for the first time the cuckoo, or are in luck's way generally! The chances are that your luck will keep with you during the whole year. The contrary will be the case if your luck is down, or your employment be unprofitable or unpleasant.

The due observance of the following entails some trouble, and must also require a good deal of discernment. When you hear the cuckoo for the first time, you must sit down on the grass (first turn your money and wish), and pull off your shoe and stocking from the *left* foot. Look closely between your great toe and its neighbour, and there you will find a hair of the same length and colour as will be that of your husband, or wife, that is to be! Nothing could be more simple! I cannot, however, speak from practical experience as to the truth of this; but since the old women of Derbyshire used to advise this to young maidens and men, and affirm it, it must be true!

I shall be glad to see other cuckoo rhymes and folk-lore of the cuckoo, in LONG AGO. I have taken some of the foregoing rhymes from Mr. W. M. Egglestone's "Weardale Nick-Stick," part 3, and am also indebted for others of them to the "Local Notes and Queries," now publishing in the *Derbyshire Times*.
THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

MRS. THOMSON, daughter of the poet Burns, died on the morning of the 13th inst., at Crossmyloof, near Glasgow, in her eighty-fourth year.

CORNISH ALABASTERS.

THE ancient Church of St. Corantyn, in the parish of Cury, Cornwall, is just undergoing restoration, and interesting as the structure is on account of its antiquity, and as being the first church in England in which the Liturgy was read in English, it is still more so from the discovery of the Canord oak and alabaster which have been uncovered in preparing the walls for the workmen's hammer and trowel.

Early last month, I was examining the north wall of the aisle, which is very good fifteenth century work, and probing the wall, which was covered with three inches of plaster and whitewash, at a spot where the rood-loft should be, and I came upon a large upright slab of Purbeck fixed in the wall, after the manner of a door. On removing this I discovered a staircase, but the whole opening was filled to the height of five to six feet with *débris*, lime, and human bones, which I proceeded carefully to remove with the hands. Buried some two feet in the mass, I came upon a carved alabaster head, evidently that of Our Lord, about the size of one's two fists doubled together; further down other fragments turned up; and by the time I had emptied the whole staircase, I had fourteen heads and some hundreds of fragments.

The rood-loft staircase and doorway are perfect. Sifting the earth afterwards very carefully, I have recovered about fifty more pieces of alabaster, and now the work remains to piece them together, and to discover, if possible, the original design of the whole. This is more difficult than at first appeared; the attitudes of the heads seem to suggest that it was an altar piece or reredos, and represented Our Lord as a centre figure blessing the cup, the disciples all standing round in attitudes of reverence or adoration. The whole of the figures were originally painted and gilt, and the work is by no means rude, rather the contrary.

From their position and appearance of the whole place, they must have been buried for a considerable period of time, probably broken to pieces, pitched in the staircase, and walled up by the Puritan Reformers.

These alabaster carvings of one kind or other are by no means uncommon in the old Cornish churches; and doubtless many more will be brought to light as the work of restoring our early ecclesiastical churches goes on. At Mabe Church, Falmouth, a carved alabaster relic was found in a built up aumbry in the chancel, representing the martyrdom of an early bishop, of this an account is given in No. xiii of the "Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall."

In the same north aisle with the rood-loft

doorway we have stripped the plaster from the roof, and opened up some very fine old oak carving on the wall plate, foliation and rope work; which we hope to be able thoroughly to restore. The church deserves that these relics of past ages should be handled reverently by us whose hands bring them to light.

Cury Church was dedicated to St. Corentinus in 1261, by Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter.

ALFRED H. CUMMINGS.

Vicar of Cury and Guwrrallor.

CURIOUS BITS OF FOLK-LORE.

IN some parts of Ireland it is considered unlucky for two sisters to be married on the same day, or for a mother to be present in the church at a daughter's wedding.

The writer was once visiting some poor people near Epsom who had lost their little child, and was told, when touching the tiny corpse, that if the hand of a dead person is limp and flaccid, it is considered a sure sign that death will be in the house again before long.

In Germany there is a superstition akin to the English one, which tells you that giving edge tools produces discord between the giver and the receiver. You are there told that though you may *lend* a needle, you should never give one. As, if you do so, you will be sure to wound the heart of the person to whom you give it.

The south of France, especially, the country inhabited by the Basques, abounds in singular superstitions. The peasantry have a strong belief in witchcraft, and tell you among other things that if a woman finds a hole or rent in her dress for which she cannot account, she must not think of *mending* it, for it has been made by the witches, who will, if the rent is repaired, bring some misfortune to the wearer. As a proof of the amusing inconsistency of these old saws, may be mentioned that whereas in England it is considered unlucky to pass under a ladder, doing so is, in the south of France, said to bring "the fulfilment of any wish that may then be made."

We have heard an old family servant affirm that it is considered very unlucky to call a still unbaptised infant "by the name it is to bear."

The Guernsey folk call a whirlwind or eddying storm (*le tourmente*, as the French term it), *Heroguiaze*. In explanation of this curious name, they tell you that the daughter of Herodias always dances during harvest time, and that if human beings dance at the same time, she will bring storms at sea, and that some one will be drowned. "*Heroguiaze*" is doubtless the equinoctial season of storms, but the origin of the curious myth may doubtless be traced to

the mediæval legend recorded by Repich, to the effect that while Herodias was insulting the dis-severed head of John the Baptist, there came a blast from between the lips which carried her away, and continues to whirl her through space for ever. A natural confusion has arisen between *Herodias* and the *daughter of Herodias*.

J. Y.

Fibers Notes.

THE CASTELLIAN COLLECTION OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, May 12 and 13, 1873, gives some further items of interest concerning this famous collection:—"It is a source of much satisfaction to the cultivated world of London that the purchase has been effected of the Castellian Collection, a step, the recommendation of which successively by Mr. Newton and by the Trustees of the British Museum, I have already reported to you. The price originally placed on the collection was £30,000, a sum from which Signor Castellian has consented to an abatement of £2,000, leaving the actual purchase money to stand at £28,000. The various objects of which the collection is comprised have, therefore, begun to be exhibited in the museum more fully than before, and in a manner which distributes them more in accordance with the principles of a scientific classification, rather than of one which respected only or chiefly the unity of the collection." (May 12.) On May 13 he says:—"An Etruscan terra-cotta sarcophagus, which is one of the principal objects of the recently acquired Castellani collection is at the present moment the lion of the British Museum. It is from Caere, one of the earliest centres of civilisation in Italy, and is surmounted by two figures, male and female, in a recumbent attitude. The sides and ends are occupied with bas-reliefs, which exhibit phases of the history of the pair who recline upon the sarcophagus, their married domestic bliss, the equipping for war by the husband, the combat which results in his death, his journey to Hades, and the weeping of the women over the 'unreturning brave.'" Other accounts state this collection to have been purchased for £27,000.

REPLEB.

A ROMANCE.—I have a copy of the *Yorkshire Magazine*, published at York in 1786, and at a period when only two other magazines were published in the provinces; one at Edinburgh and the other at Newcastle. Under the date of March 10, 1786, there appears the following romantic sketch, which might do good service if expanded into the shape of a three volume novel:—"William Swan, Esq., was found dead

in his bed, at an obscure lodging in London. He was 'the only surviving male heir to the late Thomas Swan, Esq., Alderman and Mayor of Hull, who left estates to the amount of £20,000 per annum, and which the above unfortunate gentleman had been trying (in vain) for above twenty years to recover. The history of the heir is no less remarkable than that of his father, who, when nine years of age (to disinherit him) was trepanned from the house of his father (Richard Swan, Esq., of Benwell, Hull, near Newcastle), and put on board the *New Britannia* brig; was wrecked on the rocks of Scilly with Sir Cloudsley Shovel's fleet, and was afterwards taken prisoner by an Algerine vessel, and sold for a slave; but, after four years' imprisonment, he was set at liberty by the redeeming friars. After this he was again shipwrecked, was carried and sold for a slave to a planter at South Carolina, where he suffered almost every human woe. He returned again to England, after a banishment of above twenty years, in 1726, and was identified by one Mrs. Gofton, of Newcastle, his nurse; and Thomas Chance, who had been his father's footman. He directly laid claim to the estates of Alderman Swan; but, having neither money nor friends living to assist him, all his efforts proved abortive. After this he settled at an obscure village near Hull, called North Dalton, where he married one Jane Cole, by whom he had one son, the above unfortunate William Swan. He afterwards died of a broken heart at the above village, 1735.' "A great many stories of bygone 'claimants' have been resuscitated during the Tichborne excitement, but we do not think the case of the Swan claimant was amongst the number.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

14, Spring Bank, Hull.

STEALING, AS A CAPITAL OFFENCE.—As a concise illustration of the awful facility with which the law upon this subject used to be enforced, I extract the following from under the London Intelligence of *The Country Journal, or the Craftsman*—a weekly journal—comprised of two sheets of no greater dimensions than twelve inches by eight, edited "by Caleb D'Auvers, of Gray's Inn, Esq. No. 561, Saturday, April 2nd, 1737":—"Last Saturday morning the dead-warrant came to the New Gaol, Southward, ordering George Gofwell, Rowland Rowley, Robert Purday, and John Cocks, for execution. Richard Mann and Sarah Dimsdale are reprieved in order to transportation for fourteen years each." "At the last Assizes held for the county of Suffolk, at St. Edmund's Bury, the six following malefactors received sentence of death, viz., John Kitchen and Burrell Kitchen, two brothers,

for breaking open and robbing the dwelling house and shop of Mr. Edmund Bedinfield, of Needham Market; John Wallage, for felony and burglary; John Bicker, for shop-lifting; John Crisp, for robbing on the highway; and John Bruster, for horse-stealing, who is reprieved in order for transportation." "At the Assizes at Bristol, before the Worshipful Michael Foster, Esq., the six following persons received sentence of death, viz., John Gorey, for stealing a large quantity of tobacco; Henry James, for stealing two saddles; William Meredith, for stealing out of the house of his master, James Sainsbury Gardener, money to the value of £5 and two shirts; William Patrick, for stealing out of the shop of Mr. Stratton, in Wine-street, goods to a considerable value; Elizabeth Smith, for stealing five gold rings, two silver spoons, and a considerable sum of money; Ann Hoar, for stealing out of the shop of Mr. Cassel, baker in Castle-ditch, a sum of money and some nutmegs, several pieces of the money she had swallowed; she pleaded her belly, and a jury of matrons was impanelled, who found her to be quick with child, so that her execution is respited till after her delivery." A statutory privilege which was recently revived in the case of Christina Edmunds, who, it will be remembered, pleaded the same reason in arrest of judgment for the Brighton poisonings. And, as if by way of illustrating how the quality of justice was strained, it goes on to relate how, "On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, several higglers were robbed between Enfield Wash and Waltham Cross, by Turpin, the noted highwaymen, who was seen to count the money at the turnpike, amounting to £4, with which he rode clear off." And again, how on the same day, "about eight o'clock in the morning, William Bowles, Esq., was attacked on Putney Heath by three highwaymen, who audaciously, in the sight of four gentlemen on horseback, robbed him of six guineas and a silver watch!"

ROYLE ENTWISLE.

DISCOVERY OF A SKETCH BY RUBENS.—"The discovery has just been made at Cologne of a fine sketch of one of the most celebrated paintings by Rubens, belonging to the Church of St. Martin d'Alost, and of which a magnificent engraving by Paul Pontius, now rare, is well known. This work represents persons struck by the plague invoking St. Roch, and exhibits a greater number of figures than the large picture, which measures sixteen feet in height. In the upper part of this canvas the saint is receiving from Jesus Christ the mission to relieve the sufferings of the infected, who hold out to him their suppliant hands."—*Galvani*.

Bath.

F. A. EDWARDS.

"HE'LL NEVER SET THE THAMES ON FIRE."—In Dr. Brewer's dictionary of "Phrase and Fable," second edition, p. 885, will be found what follows: "He'll never make any figure in the world. The *temse* was a corn sieve which was worked in former times over the receiver of the sifted flour. A hard-working active man would not unfrequently ply the temse so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom; but a lazy fellow would never set the temse on fire. The play on the word temse has engendered many stupid imitations, as 'He'll never set the Mersey on fire,' which has no meaning. (Dutch, *teme*; French, *tamis*; Italian, *tamiso*; a sieve; with the verbs *temsen*, *tamiser*, *tamisare*, to sift.) Hence, bread made of finely-sifted flour used to be called *temse-bread*." "The thin worsted stuff called *tammy*, lasting, and durant, used for ladies' shoes and strainers, is the same word. The sieve called the tammy, tamis, or temse, was made of this glazed cloth."

Ashford.

FREDK. RULE.

ENGLISH PREACHERS AT THE HAGUE.—I extract the following list of the preachers at the English and German (Hoogduitsche) Church at the Hague, from De Riemer's "Beschryving van s'Gravenhage," i., 415.

1596.—Johannes Wing.

1630.—Samuel Balmfort.

1651.—Georgius Beaumont.

1661.—Johannes Price, Vertrokken na Guiana, 1676.

1676.—Philippus Makdonald de Bowie, Dordrecht uit de Engelsche Court, overleden den * * * 1715.

1716.—Robert Milling.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

TYNEHAM, COUNTY DORSET.—In Tyneham Church, at the north end of the north transept is an old mural tablet, which once bore the following inscription painted in old English characters. As the greater part of the inscription is now effaced, it might prove interesting to place it on record, since I am not certain that it anywhere appears: "Here under resteth the body of John Williams, of Tyneham, Esqr., son of Henry Williams, Esq. (who lieth here interred, and dyed in ann. 1589, et ætatis suæ 76); as also the body of Jane his wife, who was sole daughter of Sir John Brune, of Rowner, in the county of South: Kt. John Williams, before mentioned, died ann. 1627, et ætatis suæ 86: Jane his wife died ann. 1636, et ætatis suæ 85; and left behind her four sonnes, and three daughters: of which sonnes Brune Williams, Esq., lately deceased, was the eldest, and father unto John Williams, Esq. (now living), whose out of dutifull respect unto his

predecessors (before mentioned) erected this memorial, Anno Domini 1641. Henry Williams, above named, was son unto John Williams, Esq. Herrington, Esq., who departed this life 1549.

H. N.

THE TOWN CLERK OF LONDON.—The office of Town Clerk of the City of London, just resigned by Mr. Woodthorpe, is of great antiquity, and has at times been held by men of high character and capacity. It is mentioned in the ancient records of the City as early as the reign of Edward I. On the 23rd of November, 1312, fifth of Edward II., there is an entry of the election of Hugh de Waltham to the office, "by the choice of the good men of the Commonalty, and by the assent of the Mayor and Aldermen." John Carpenter, the founder of what may be called the nucleus of the City of London School, and a contemporary and intimate friend of Lord Mayor Whittington, was a famous Town Clerk. He was elected to the office by the Common Council on the 20th of April, 1417, in the reign of Henry V., and his appointment was marked by a signal act of generosity towards his immediate predecessor, in whose service he had been, and who had become incapacitated by age and infirmity. The appointment is now held at the pleasure of the Common Council; formerly it was during good behaviour. The last instance of displacing a Town Clerk occurred in 1642, in the case of Sir John Weld, in the time of the Commonwealth; but after the Restoration a *mandamus* having been issued to re-appoint him he was formally re-instated, he waiving his right on the *mandamus* by a sort of compromise. He died six years after his restoration. The Town Clerk for the time has always been regarded as one of the highest functionaries attached to the Corporation. In former times his duties were far more decidedly of a legal character than now. Next to the Recorder he was the chief officer in the Mayor's Court, and in the ancient court of Hustings, so called, the latter of which had of late years fallen into desuetude and is now abolished. From time immemorial, in consideration of his office, he has had a buck and a doe sent him from the Royal parks, and has been "allowed six yards of black cloth" annually, compliments upon which the Common Council cannot lay a finger. The Town Clerk signs the proclamations, notices, &c., with his surname only, as "Mereweather," "Woodthorpe," &c., but we cannot say how long this singular custom has prevailed.

"NOT LOST, BUT GONE BEFORE."—This well-known sentiment, so beautiful in itself, and withal so abounding in Christian hope—that "hope full of immortality"—is not *only*, where

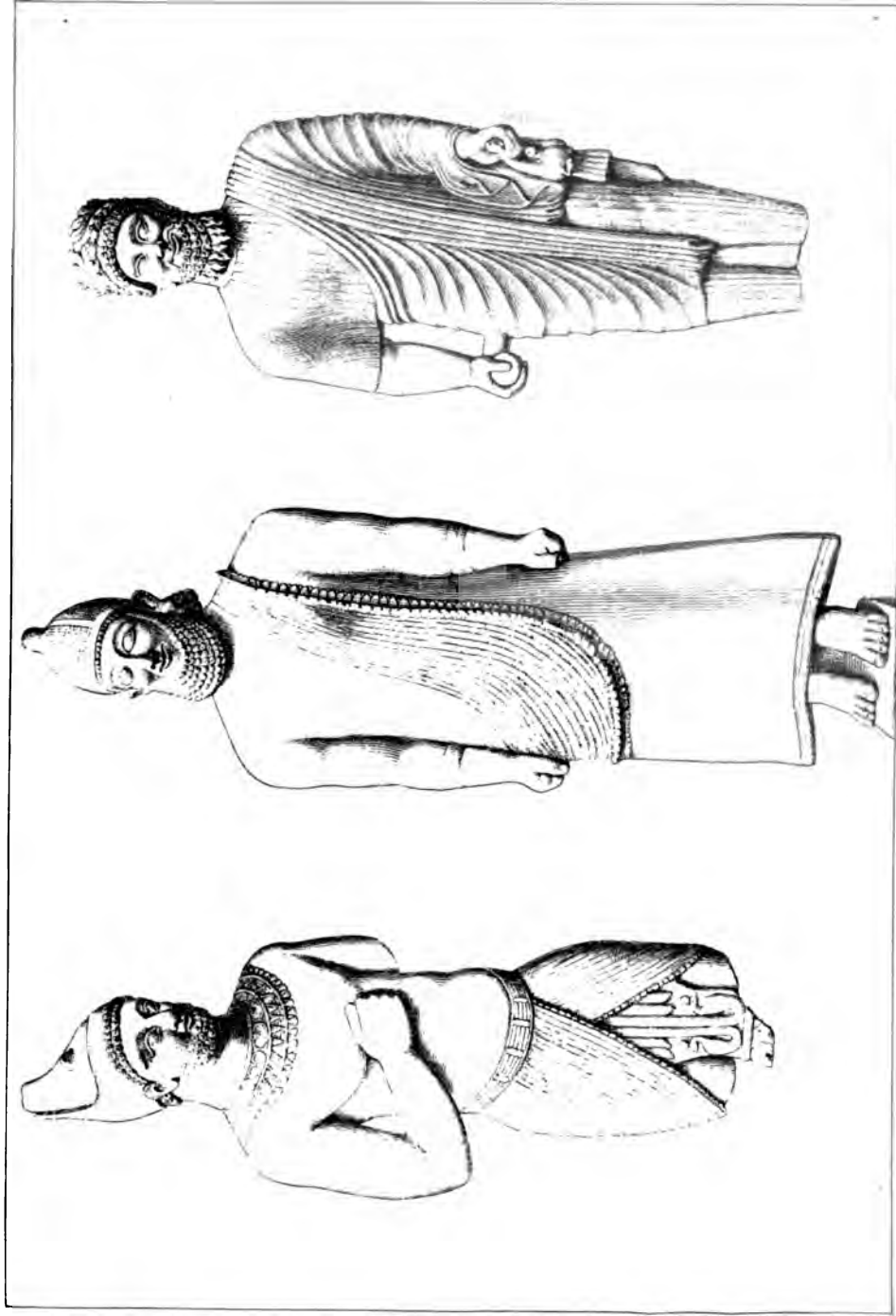


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Statues from the Temple of Gôlgos.
(From General de Cesnais's Collection.)

we should reasonably expect to find it, scattered up and down the pages of Scripture, and the works of Christian writers from the earliest times, but is met with in writers from whom we should have expected it least of all, and embodied in words so express and unequivocal, as to force us to the conclusion, that among the better-instructed and more thoughtful part of the heathen world at least, a belief of a future and immortal state of being, was far more general, more intelligent, more fondly cherished, than succeeding and more enlightened ages have been accustomed to allow. In support of this position, I ask the favour of space for two or three quotations.

Antiphanes was a very ancient poet, as early, it is supposed, as A.C. 383, even by some placed earlier, "ab eo usque tempore, quo Thespis floruit," but for this there is no authority. Of his numerous comedies, a few fragments only have come down to us; but of these we have the following one, so *exactly* embodying the sentiment in question, as scarcely to leave the smallest room for doubt that it must be its true original. He says, "ΓΝΩΜΑΙ," vi.:—

"Περθεῖν δὲ μετρίως τοὺς προσήκοντας φίλους.
Οὐ γὰρ τεθνήσκειν, ἀλλὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν,
*Ὡν πᾶσιν ἐλθεῖν ἐστ' ἀναγκαῖον ἔχον,
Προεληλύθασιν. εἴτα χ' ἡμεῖς ὑστερον,
*Εἰς τ' αὐτὸ καταγωγέειν αὐτοῖς ἔξομην,
Κοιμή τὸν ἄλλον συνδιατρίβοντες χρόνον."

"For friends departed, moderate your grief,
They are not dead, but only gone before,
And in *this* hope let sorrow find relief,
That death ere long to you shall them restore,
Their long, their lasting home, they now have gain'd,
And *we* are journeying to the self-same shore,
Which, as tired travellers, having once attain'd,
We rest on ever—and return no more."

And in that grand peroration of Cicero to his treatise, "De Senectute," we have the same thought almost as vividly expressed. It is rather long, but I cannot refrain from giving it, *in extenso*: "O præclarum diem, (he cries) cùm ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar, cùmque ex hac turbâ et colluvione discedam! proficiscar enim non ad eos solùm viros, de quibus antè dixi; sed etiam ad Catonem meum, quo nemo vir melior natus est, nemo pietate præstantior: cuius à me corpus crematum est, quòd contrâ decuit ab illo meum. Animus verò non me deserens, sed respectans, in ea profecto loca discessit, quòd mihi ipse cernebat esse veniendum: quem ego meum casum fortiter ferre visus sum: non quòd æquo animo ferrem; sed me ipse consolabar, existimans non longinquum inter nos digressum et discessum fore."—O the illustrious day, when quitting this scene of strife and turmoil, I shall join that divine assembly of departed souls. For then

I shall not only become re-united to those great men of whom I have been discoursing, but, above all, to my beloved Cato, than whom a better or more pious man was never born. The sad duty of his obsequies devolved on me. The more fitting would it have been, that mine should have been his care. His shade has not really left me, for it is with me still, in its loving interest, and waiting to welcome my own sure entrance into the same abodes of blessedness. That I bear my loss with fortitude, is not because I do not keenly feel it, but from the counterbalancing conviction, that the period between our separation and re-union is so short. Tacitus, at the close of his charming biography of his father-in-law, Agricola, speaks something like Cicero, only with more reserve. I would fain conclude with those touching words of St. Cyprian ("De Mortalitate"): "Fratres nostros non esse lugendos accersitione dominica de sæculo liberatos! Cum sciamus *non eos amitti, sed præmitti*, recedentes præcedere, ut proficiscentes, ut navigantes solent, desiderari eos debere, non plangi."—We must not sorrow for our brethren who, by the will of God, have been called from this world, and taken to a better. We are assured *that they are not lost, but sent before*, our precursors on that journey which we must also take, and so, though we may regret, we are not permitted to bewail their absence.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

THE LAW WRITTEN IN THE HEART.—Plutarch says that Lycurgus would not commit his laws to writing, nay, that it is expressly forbidden in the Rhetra, considering that the chief points, and those which most tended to the public good, being *written in the hearts* of their youth by a good education, and, by a constant and habitual observance of them, becoming a *second* nature, would supply the place of a law and a law-giver in them, for the rest of their lives. (See "Life of Lycurgus.") One cannot read this without being at once reminded of what St. Paul says of the heathen, "Which show the work of the law *written in their hearts*, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another." (Rom. ii. 15.) It may be too much to say that the apostle makes direct allusion to this provision of Lycurgus, although that is not impossible, as we know him to have been well read in ancient learning. It is quite clear also that the education of the *conscience* was what Lycurgus chiefly aimed at, in his code of laws for the Spartan people. Æschylus, with a different reference, has the same idea:—

"Σοὶ πρῶτον, Ἰοῖ, πολύδονον, πλάην φράσω,
ἣν ἐγγράφου σὺ μνήμοισιν δέλτοις φρενῶν."

"To thee, first, Io, will I describe thy mazy wanderings, which do thou engrave on the recording tablets of your mind."

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

HIERA PICRA.—This is the name of a certain bitter, and very drastic aperient medicine, and I hazard the conjecture that the following may be its derivation. Dean Milman tells us ("Latin Christianity," vol. v., p. 252, note m., 12mo., 1872), that "Giles Corbeil, physician of Philip Augustus, wrote a poem of 5925 hexameter lines," which he (Dean Milman) describes as "a furious satire against the pride, luxury, and irreligiosity of the French hierarchy. The poem is called *Gera Pigra*," *Γερα πικρα*."

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD.—A fine spear-head of bronze, in excellent preservation, was ploughed up a few days ago by Mr. Thos. Stockdale, on Mr. Joseph Stockdale's farm, at Little Downham, near Ely. It is now in the possession of Mr. Parsons, of the White Lion Hotel, Wisbech. Several interesting objects of antiquity have at times been discovered in the neighbourhood; and Mr. Stockdale's farm has a building upon it, now used as a granary, which contains some fine old carving of ancient date.—*Stamford Mercury*, June 6, 1873.

T. R.

THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.—At a banquet given by this Company on the 14th ult., the Master made the following remarks which I think are worthy of record in LONG AGO:—"In the year 1400 a society had been formed called the Brotherhood of Text-writers, or stationers, who in 1556 obtained a charter. Serious obligations were, however, at the same time, imposed upon them. They were required to ascertain in what houses presses were kept, and to keep a register of them. The records of the Company showed that at that time the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was one of the most important members of the Star Chamber, constantly sent warrants to the Master and Wardens, demanding that they should, under pain of forfeiture of all their rights, seize those publications which were deemed to be seditious, have them brought into the garden outside the hall and burnt. He had no doubt that the green tree which now flourished on the spot had its leaves very largely nourished by the ashes of those works. Even so recently as 1614 a warrant had been issued by the Archbishop directing that all the copies of Raleigh's "History of the World" should be seized and destroyed."

A. A.

ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY: A Stone Coffin.—The *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury* of June 6, 1873, says:—"We are sorry to notice that one of the buttresses of the west front of this

building—one of the oldest specimens of architecture Stamford can boast of, some portions of it dating from the time of William the Conqueror—show signs of speedily falling *en masse*, unless steps be soon taken to re-build it. The corresponding buttress, too, bulges in the centre. On Monday while levelling the ground near the west front, the workmen came upon a stone coffin close to what was once the principal doorway of the nave; it contained bones disposed in such a manner as to induce the belief that it had previously been exhumed and its contents rudely handled; indeed it is not unlikely that this is the coffin which in 1833 was found 'about eighteen inches below the surface, near to the centre arch,' and which on being then opened was found to contain a female skeleton wrapped in a cloth of wool and horsehair. The lid of a small coffin has also been turned up."

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

DISCOVERY OF MAMMOTH REMAINS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—"A leg bone of a mammoth, of extraordinary size, was found last week, seven feet below the surface, in the ballast pits of the Great Northern Railway, near Duping, St. James' Station, a few miles from Peterborough. Its length was three feet, and it measured the same in circumference, and weighed, when dry and free from soil 2 st. 4 lbs. The knuckle ends were decayed, so that the bone, which was not fossilised, must, in its original state, have been of enormous size and weight. It was taken charge of by Mr. Kirkby, the head of the engineers' department at Boston. Many smaller bones, but of unusual formation, have frequently been found, deep in the gravel, at the same spot. Nuts and acorns have also been found in considerable numbers. Some few years ago, a pair of tremendous horns were found near the same spot, embedded twelve feet deep in the gravel. They measured twelve feet in length, and were nearly four feet in circumference at the thickest part. They were sent to the British Museum."

—May 31, 1873.

R.

"THE OLD HOUSE AT ENFIELD."—Our readers will be glad to hear that the unique specimen of old carved brickwork on the front of this demolished mansion, to which we called attention in No. 1 and 3 of LONG AGO, and a photo-lithograph of which, from a pen-and-ink drawing by Mr. Batterbury, we presented with our April number, has, mainly on the representations of that gentleman, been purchased by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, where it may now be seen restored to its original condition.

IMPENDING DEMOLITION OF CHAUCER'S "TABARD."—It is with deep concern that we

announce the probable removal of the Talbot Inn in the Borough, the "Tabard" of Chaucer. This ancient and picturesque inn is advertised for sale by auction, and will very likely soon be "cleared" away. Can any of the readers of LONG AGO suggest some practical means of preserving this historical building? Money of course would do it.

OLD WELSH CASTLES.—"I wish to call attention to the ruins of an old fortress in the parish of Llanaber, at a point a mile and a-half distant from Barmouth. Its form is circular, and it is situated on an eminence, on the side of the old road called 'Fford bwlych y Llan.' There is a moat on the side nearest to the mountain, which is easy of access, and the remains of the dilapidated walls are on a declivity. A portion of this is a pretty fair specimen of dry-stonework. Would it not be well if the scrutineers of the Cambrian Archæological Society were to turn their attention to this relic of antiquity, and that speedily, for every new year brings new allotments and new buildings, and all that is old disappears. One of the large stones, in this district, known as 'Arthur's Quoit,' has been broken lately. Before I conclude I may mention that there is also the remains of an old fortress near Llwyngwrl, by the side of the road which goes over the mountain to Llanegryn, known by the name of 'Castell-y-Gaer.'" I cut the above from the *Oswestry Advertiser* of January the 1st, as a "note" likely to interest the readers of LONG AGO.

A. A.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.—One of the most painstaking of modern antiquaries and, despite his later failings, one of the most trustworthy (for his memory was wonderfully clear and retentive to the last), died some three years ago in New London-road, St. Albans, and lies in the parish churchyard of St. Peter's, though no stone, so far as I can discover, yet marks his grave. Closely written MSS. and annotated editions in his clear hand are in the possession of a farmer-friend of his latter days, who, I think, would not part with them *even for their full value*, but would allow them to be collated. The editor of LONG AGO knows whom I refer to, and will endorse the truth of my statement if he insert this "note."

P.

St. Albans.

AN EARLY ADVERTISEMENT.—One of the earliest advertisements I have met with, I have just found at the end of a pamphlet in the British Museum, entitled, "A Continuation of Mr. John-Amos Cominius School Endeavours; or, a Summary Delineation of Dr. Cyprian Kenner, Silesian, his thoughts concerning Education. Published by

authority, printed for R.L., in Monkswell-street, 1648." It is as follows:—"AN ADVERTISEMENT to the noble and generous lovers of learning—If any such (after the favourable perusal of this draught and information) shall be desirous to be more fully informed concerning either those works of Master Cominius which are to be published, or Doctor Kenner's further undertakings and continuation of them, as also how their assistance and favour may be best conveyed into the said Doctors hands, they may please to send or repair to Master Hartlib's house, in the great open court in Duke's-place, and satisfaction shall be given to all their desires."

H. A.

MODERN SLANG.—A Contributor in your April issue nearly approaches this subject, in his remark about the "swell" pronunciation of "fellow." Let me add that the word "muff," for dolterhead, is of Low-Dutch origin, synonymous with the German "Dummkopff."

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society will take place on Monday, 4th August, at Knighton, Radnorshire, under the presidency of the Honourable A. Walsh, M.P. Trefyclawdd, the old name of the town, marked its position on Offa's Dyke. The principal objects which the society proposes to visit, are Castle Cwnaran, an ancient fortress of the Mortimers, the two British camps, near Llanhewry, the site of the Cistercian Monastery, Abbey Cwmhir—the large British camp near the road to Clun, by some supposed to be the scene of Caractacus' last struggle for independence, Clun Hospital and ruined Castle, once the possession of the Earls of Arundel, Hopton Castle, a border fortress, known best on account of the barbarous slaughter of its garrison in the great Civil War, Bampton Brian Castle, from the time of the third Edward the residence of the Harleys, celebrated on account of its heroic defence by Lady Brilliana Harley against the king's forces—Wigmore Castle, the chief residence of the powerful family of Mortimer, Wigmore Abbey, Coxwall Knoll, another British camp, and the Roman camp of Brandon, lying on either side of the western Watling-street. The earthworks in the neighbourhood of Knighton, and Norton, and Brynyglase, the site of Glendower's success over the forces of Sir Edward Mortimer. Tillett and Monaughty, the residences of the Price family, down to the time of the Restoration. The scenery of the district is an additional attraction, and the Norton Arms Hotel, Knighton, affords good and abundant accommodation. A good meeting is expected.

THE TRIAL OF KING CHARLES I.—With the editor's permission, I should like to append the following notes to Mr. Winters' account of the

trial of King Charles I. in No. 6 of LONG AGO. With reference to the first day's proceedings (see p. 169), these curious particulars seem worthy of mention:—"It is to be observed, that as the charge was rearing against the king, the head of his staff fell off, which he wondered at, and seeing none to take it up, he stoops for it himself. As the king went away facing the court, said, 'I do not fear that' (meaning the sword). The people in the hall, as he went down the stairs, cried out, some, 'God save the King,' and most for 'Justice.'" From p. 8 of "A perfect narrative of the whole proceedings of the High Court of Justice in the trial of the king in Westminster Hall, on Saturday, the 20th, and Monday, the 22nd, of this instant January. Published by authority to prevent false and impertinent relations." London, sm. 4to., printed Jan. 23, 1648. With reference to Mr. Winters' statement that the *soldiers* cried out "Justice," &c., it seems to me from the following passage in the "continuation of the narrative" (4to., London, Jan. 29, 1648, number 3, p. 3), that it was the *spectators* who did so;—on the last day of the trial—"A cry made in the hall (as he passed to the court), for justice and execution." "O yes made: and silence commanded. The Captain of the Guard commanded to taked into custody such as made any disturbance." Also, to judge by what is said on p. 15 of the same pamphlet, it appears incorrect to say that: "The sentence after being read was at once approved by the show of hands" (LONG AGO, p. 169, second column). The narrative published by authority runs thus:—"After the sentence read, the Lord President said. 'This sentence now read and published, it is the act, sentence, judgment, and resolution of the whole court: here the court stood up, as assenting to what the President said.' The *whole* of the court assented by *standing up*, not by a "show of hands." These three curious contemporary pamphlets containing the narrative are in my possession.

HENRY W. HENFREY, F.R.H.S., &c.

75, Victoria-street, S.W.

Replies.

STEVENAGE, HERTS (vol. i., pp. 116, 141).—Mr. Randolph, in the May number, inquires regarding the coffin preserved (with its contents) above ground, at Stevenage. A short time ago, while staying at Hitchin, I paid Stevenage a visit. In an ancient hostelry—The Old Castle—the following lines on the wall attracted my attention:—

"THE LANDLORD'S INVITATION.

"When travellers call at my house with their cash,
And want some good liquors bad spirits to crash,

They may here have good liquors and ale that's entire,
I'll do my endeavours to suit their desire.

Good beds I can find, if for rest you're inclined,
And gin that is strong—also double refined.

If your pockets are lined, and can bang up the rigg,
In my barn I can show the eccentric old Trigg;
But for trust pray don't ask, I hope not to offend,
'Tis what I can't give, if I'd be my own friend."

I forthwith inquired as to the Trigg referred to, and having gone through the ceremony of "banging up the rigg," *i.e.*, tipping the potman (an ancient specimen), I was led through the backyard to an old stable, in the roof of which, resting on the cross beams, was a roughly-made chest, which, according to the potman's tale, contained the remains of the "Eccentric old Trigg." On my noticing that the departed gentleman's remains were strongly clamped in with iron bands, the old man told me how at a fair, some few years ago, some tipsy wights, for a lark, toppled the coffin from its perch, and wrenched the lid off, to have a look at its contents. They were not satisfied with looking, but as mementos of their interview with so distinguished a character, denuded the corpse of the hair on its head, that they might each have a lock. To prevent the recurrence of such an escapade, the iron-bands had been put on the chest. I send herewith, a copy of Henry Trigg's will.

Wood Green, N.

JAMES BENGE.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN (vol. i., p. 137).—The old song with this burthen must, I think, have been written about 1710-11, and by one of Bolingbroke's admirers. It is curious that a parody of it was brought out on the other side, twenty years later; for in "A collection of State Songs in old popular Tunes, by Jeremiah van Jews Trump, Esq., London, 8vo., 1732," all written against Bolingbroke and his fellow writers in the *Craftsman*, there is a song of which the two first verses may be enough to show how the ballad sung by the Tories in Queen Anne's time, was adopted by the Whigs in that of George the First:—

"A SONG.

Tune of 'Down among the Dead Men,' &c.

Though Wisdom and Justice steer the *Helm*,
And Commerce and Peace enrich the *Realm*;
Though *Laws* we deriv'd still keep us *Free*,
And descend will to Posterity,
Yet some of *Faction* Facts deny.

Down among the Dead Men, down, &c.

Now blest with a MONARCH firmly great,
The tenderest *Father* to the *State*;
Who exerts no Pow'r, erects no *Sway*,
But by the same *laws* which we *obey*.
Can FOG and CALEB this deny?

Down among the Dead men, down, &c."

The expression "among the dead" was a very

favourite one with the political ballad and pamphlet writers of the latter part of Queen Anne's reign; and is frequently used by the Examiners, and Whig Examiners; and the words "D—u shall blush in his grave among the dead, and W—le among the living," are often quoted on both sides.

EDWARD SOLLY.

BUTTERFLIES IN FOLK-LORE (vol. i., pp. 147, 177).—Butterflies are connected in the superstitions of several Indo-European peoples with the human soul, and, by consequence, with death. The Greeks called the insect, *ψυχή*, a spirit, a soul, and their sculptors represented the personified soul, Psyche, with butterfly wings. The connection in the mind of a Roman of the appearance of a butterfly with death, is shown by the epithets, *papilio pestifer*, *papilio feralis* ("baleful butterfly," "deadly butterfly"), applied to it by Pliny and Ovid respectively (Plin., xi., 9, 21, Ovid. Met. xv., 374). In Nottinghamshire it is as great an omen of misfortune to see three butterflies together as three magpies (Choice Notes, Folk-Lore, p. 17). In Devonshire it is unlucky not to catch the first butterfly (Ibid., p. 175). In Ireland the insect is sometime called "blessed," and it is not thought right to harm it. Unless my memory deceives me, in Mr. Tylor's "Primitive Culture" your correspondent will find other instances of superstitions connecting butterflies with the soul; but not having the book handy just now, I cannot verify this impression.

Hammersmith.

F.

•In Devonshire it is thought unlucky not to catch the first butterfly. Also in South Northampton, the sight of a trio of butterflies is an omen of death.

GRANTON.

ST. SHELAGH'S DAY (vol. i., p. 147).—The poor old woman of the Emerald Isle was correct in her statement of her country's *ancient practice*—superstition if you will—she did not draw upon her mother wit to hoodwink the magistrate she was brought before for having been "drunk and disorderly." I regret to say I find myself now an authority in reminiscences of former days, and well remember the inebriety of the poor wives on each 18th of March (some sixty-five years ago) which was an occurrence looked upon as expected as that of their husbands' on the 17th. The poor women being fatigued, watching their husbands' safety on Saint Patrick's Day, thought themselves bound to take a little *drain*; as Mrs. Brown would say, to refresh themselves on the day following. And as every *Pat* must have his *Shelagh*, the lady was raised to the same rank as her husband, and sainted accordingly. I have now, at the evening of my days, a vivid recollection of the staggering, pummelling, hair-pulling, fisticuffing, clothes-tearing, nose-bleeding, &c., &c., of the very lowest order, in my childhood. I am an observer of life from constitution, habit, and profession,

and am happy to say I cannot call to mind such encounters for fifty years past on the 18th March as were usual nearly seventy years ago, and I presume for many previous generations.

Ireland.

B. L. Z.

STEPNEY CHURCH (vol. i., pp. 116, 146, 180).—The stone from Carthage was thought by Newcourt, in 1708, deserving of special notice in his "Reperitorium Ecclesiasticum," vol. i., p. 738. He refers to Stow and Weaver for an account of the monument; and adds:—"I shall only take notice of a stone at the east end of the north-aisle, of this church, and on the outside, fixed in the wall, brought, it seems, from Carthage, by one Thomas Hughes, Anno 1633, with this plain, but well-meaning inscription on it:—

'Of Carthage, once, a stone I was,
O mortals, read with pity;
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, Mountains, Town, nor City;
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately building lie,
All buried in the dust.'

This inscription differs from the four already quoted, but as Newcourt was Principal Registry of the Diocese from 1681, and a careful collector, it was probably correctly copied. Is the date, now 1663, the original date? or has the inscription been restored? Perhaps Mr. Rolfe would kindly examine the surface of the stone, and see whether it bears any evidence of this.

EDWARD SOLLY.

NETTLES (vol. i., pp. 146, 181).—In answer to the inquiry of "M. D." it would be wrong to affirm positively that nettles growing on any particular spot are "an infallible proof of former human habitation," but certainly they are a strong indication of it. About four years ago I visited the remarkable hill-fort of Dundalank, in Glenshera (on the road from Kinsie to Loch Laggan). The gentleman who kindly guided myself and companion up the steep and intricate ascent, mentioned that he pointed out a bed of nettles growing in a nook of the fort to the officers of the Ordnance Survey Corps when surveying that district, and stated to them his belief that human remains were buried beneath. The spot was dug into, and the conjecture proved to be correct; the remains of several human bodies being found there. I have since observed patches of nettles growing rankly in similar forts, and the probability is that they mark the place of human burial. Dundalank is one of the most remarkable hill-forts in Scotland, the walls of the fort are in one place still about seven feet in height, built of small flat slabs without mortar.

Newburgh-on-Tay.

ALEX. LAING.

WILL WRITTEN ON A BED-POST (vol. i, p. 183). I do not know whether Charles Dickens had any remembrance, among his Doctors' Commons reminiscences, of this story of the "Will written on a bed-post," but he makes Sam Weller give a similar account of a will written on the lid of a corn-bin, in the following terms:—He is relating the death of the hostler of the Bristol fast coach:—"I've saved a little money, and I'm a-going into the stable to make my last will and testymint." He goes away into the stable, and there he soon afterwards lays himself down atween the two piebalds and dies—previously a-writin' outside the corn-chest, 'This is the last vill and testymint of Villiam Blinden.' They was nat'rally wery much amazed at this, and arter looking among the litter, and up in the loft, and vere not, they opens the corn-chest, and finds that he'd been and chalked his vill inside the lid; so the lid was obligated to be took off the hinges, and sent up to Doctor Commons to be proved."

JOHN J. BENNETT.

Sandrock, Maresfield.

LYDD (vol. i, p. 140).—Of the Tombstones in Lydd Churchyard the following inscription, copied from one in 1847, may not be uninteresting to some of the readers of LONG AGO. "In memory of Lieut. Thos. Edgar, of the R.N., who departed this life Oct. 17th, 1801, Aged fifty-six years. He came into the Navy at ten years of age, was in the memorable engagement with Admiral Hawk, and sailed round the world in company with the unfortunate Captain Cook, of the *Resolution*, in his last voyage, when he was killed by the Indians at the Island of Owheie, in the S. Seas, the 14th Feb. 1779.

Tom Edgar at last has sailed out of this world,
His shroud is put on, his topsails are furl'd.
He is snug in death's boat, without any concern,
And is moored for a full due ahead and astern;
O'er the compass of life he has merrily run,
His voyage is completed, his reckoning is done."

H. W. ROLFE.

3, Punderson-place, Bethnal Green-road.

NOTTINGHAM ALE (vol. i, p. 178).—This song was originally printed anonymously in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan., 1752, p. 38. In this version line three reads *cranium* not *cranum*, as given by *Blackner* (not *Blackman*, as Mr. Ratcliffe gives it). The song was written by Gunthorpe not Gemthorpe, as stated in your issue for June. It is also given with music in Chappell's ballad, "Literature and Modern Music of the Olden Time." This song was a popular one at the end of the last and the commencement of the present century. Dr. Johnson, who frequented the Globe Tavern in Fleet-street, "was never tired of hearing a certain tun of a man," sing "Nottingham Ale," so Larwood and Holten state in their curious work, "The History

of Signboards." Will Mr. R. kindly lend me for a couple of days the broadside he refers to?

Nottingham. J. R. BRISCOE, F.R.H.S.

TO LEARN—TO TEACH (vol. i, p. 183).—There seems to have been originally a distinction between these verbs, for Chaucer contrasts them: "And gladly wolde he *lerne* and gladly *teche*." *Learn*, as an active verb, is common in Lancashire, and can never be deemed vulgar while we possess the present authorised version of the Bible. It occurs occasionally in the Psalms; also in Acts (vii. 22), where it is said Moses *was learned* (i.e., instructed, *ἐκτρέφειν*), in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. The latter instance is noticeable in that all the English versions from Wycliffe so render it, with the exception of the Rheims (1582), which has "instructed." Students of Shakespeare will not need to be reminded of his use of the word.

J. E. BAILEY.

GAS AND BOOK-BINDING (vol. i, pp. 147, 183).—The only constituents which contribute to the illuminating value of gas are marsh gas, olefiant gas, and other similar hydrocarbons. The most objectionable constituent of gas is sulphur, which is present in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen and bisulphide of carbon, for this is converted into sulphuric acid by combustion, which seriously injures pictures, furniture, &c. Sulphuric acid rapidly corrodes skin and other organic textures, usually charring or blackening them at the same time. Even the sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere has the effect of spoiling books, &c. I should advise "M. D." to use a Queen's reading lamp in his library.

GRANTON.

LENTEN RHYMES (vol. i, p. 176).—In Hone's "Every-day Book," vol. i, p. 379, the rhyme which Mr. Ratcliffe quotes is thus given:—

"Tid, Mid, Misera,
Carling, Palm, Paste-egg day.

The first line is supposed to have been formed from the beginning of Psalms, &c.—Te deum, Midens, Miserere mei." Another couplet runs,

"Care Sunday, care away,
Palm Sunday and Easter-day."

MIDDLETON.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY (vol. i, p. 183).—The papers read before this Society are not reported in full in any periodical; being of considerable length and number, it is obviously impossible. I believe, however, that they will be printed at length in the Society's "Transactions."

H. W. H.

AUTHORS WANTED (vol. i, pp. 147, 181):—

"And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman,"

&c., is in Tennyson's "In Memoriam," cap. cx. last verse.

C. PONSONBY.

St. James's Palace.

Queries.

QUAINT PROPHECY.—A recent issue of the *Echo*, about May 20, states that a petition was about to be presented to both Houses of Convention, signed by about 1,000 Ritualistic clergyman, one object of which petition is the restoration of the service for the Holy Communion as contained in the first Prayer-book of Edward VI. It further appears that the petitioning party derive much support and encouragement from the words of this old quaint prophecy:—

"For full three hundred years and moe
Sixt Edward's mass shall be layd lowe;
When seventh Edward him doth ragne,
Sixt Edward's mass shall be said agayne."

Is it known who made this prophecy? and is it really as old as we may infer it is? On the other hand, is it a *modern* old prophecy?

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

AN ANCIENT FONT.—"Mr. George Griffin, of West Ashby, has discovered a relic of the past while making some alterations in his cellar. Sunk in the floor was found what appeared to be a large stone trough, but on it being dug up it turned out to be a baptismal font. It is in the form of a cylinder, with four scroll-shaped projections outside, upon each of which is carved a head, one of the figures being a perfect representation of a negro's head. The stone of which the font is made is a fine white freestone, very much like Roche Abbey stone, and much whiter than Ancaster. This curious relic has suffered much damage, having a piece cut out of the top edge for the ingress of the drippings in the cellar floor, and another at the opposite side for the escape of the same by a drain. The house is a large one, built in 1711, and it contains a richly-wainscoted room in fine old oak, which has, however, been painted in imitation of oak! This was done before the present tenant entered upon the premises."—*Stamford Mercury*, May 23, 1873.—Will some reader of LONG AGO, versed in such matters, state the probable age of this singularly found font? THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

"AUT CÆSAR, AUT NULLUS."—We learn from Dean Milman, ("Latin Christianity," vol. viii., p. 126, 12mo., 1872,) that Ladislaus, King of Naples, the partisan and supporter of the schismatical Pope, Gregory the Twelfth, unfurled his standard, which bore the menacing inscription, "Cæsar or Nothing." Can this be the origin of the well-known saying, "Aut Cæsar,

aut Nullus," or was it known before this time? I have a notion that it is attributed by Suetonius to one of the Roman emperors, but I cannot put my finger upon the passage.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

LONDON CONEYS.—In the names of Old London, there are several which are derived from conies or rabbits—perhaps the most recent example is that of Grays Inn-square, built in 1687, and then called Cony-court, a name by which it went for many years. Is there any tradition to show why this name was given to it? or that there was formerly a rabbit-warren in that part of the Manor of Portpoole. Coney-hope-lane, now Grocers Hall-lane, E.C., was named, so it is said, because it was the ancient rabbit market; but if this was so, was the "Capella Beatæ Mariæ de Conyhop" also named from the rabbit market? EDWARD SOLLY.

THE TENTH WAVE.—It has been said, every tenth wave is the biggest. Is this a known fact?

FREDK. RULE.

QUEER SIGN.—Passing up the Farringdon-road the other day I was struck with the curious sign of a public-house—the "Pickled Egg," to which was appended the announcement "Established 300 years." I have mislaid my copy of Hotter's "Signboards," so cannot tell whether he refers to it; but, as I never met with it before, I think, if it really be three hundred years old, there must be some special legend or tradition connected with it. Does any one know? The house is down an alley, and was probably hidden away among the "slums" of the locality till recent improvements threw the light of day upon it. B.

Meetings of Societies.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—June 6.—Mr. Richard Burchett, of the Science and Art Department, Kensington Museum, delivered a lecture on "The Remains of our remote ancestors in Western Britain," John S. Phené, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., in the chair. An interesting discussion ensued especially touching the early settlements in Britain, in which Dr. Zerffi, Mr. Wm. Tayler, Mr. George Browning, and the chairman joined.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 15.—A. W. Franks, Esq., Director, in the chair. Mr. G. Manners exhibited a contemporary of the appropriation of the living of Ovingham to the Priory of Hexham, in 1378. Mr. M. H. Bloxam exhibited a small coloured drawing of Tantalus, which he believed to be the work of Holbein. Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited a flint dagger, found near the mouth of the river Belize, British Honduras. Mr.

J. G. Nichols communicated a paper "On certain portraits by Quintin Matsys and Holbein in the collection of the Earl of Radnor at Longford Castle," which were exhibited at the Exhibition of Old Masters at the Royal Academy last winter.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—May 28.—Gordon M. Hills, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, in the chair. Mrs. Baily sent the following Roman relics, recently found in London:—an iron fish-hook; a very perfect iron pair of shears (*forfex*); an iron *sagitta* or phleum, of great rarity, being the first specimen found in London; one of a pair of ears of a pail or bucket, iron; two iron driving hooks, of unusual form; a strong iron nail (*clavus muscarius*) nearly six inches long; and a iron nail or holdfast, two and a quarter inches long. Mr. J. Murton sent three fine neolithic implements, viz:—a celt or axe-blade, found in the parish of Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire; the fore-part of an axe-hammer, unusually large, found at Silverdale, Lancashire; and an ovoid-shaped maul or hammer, of brownish granwake, also found at Silverdale. Mr. S. I. Tucker exhibited a three-faced seal, cut in crystal, and mounted in gold, of David Garrick, bearing his initials, his coat of arms, and a fine head of Shakespeare. This was from the late Captain Rickett's collection. Mr. W. de Gray Birch read a paper on "The great seals of Henry I.," in which he described all the known examples of these seals, and proposed a new classification of them into four types as follows:—1. An unpublished type, with the throne resembling that on William II.'s seal, and used during the Chancellorship of William Giffard, A.D. 1100. 2. Also a new type, with a more elaborate style of throne, used during the Chancellorship of Giffard, in 1103. 3. The type formerly known as the first, used from 1103 to 1106. 4. The type hitherto called the second or "star" type, used from 1106 to the end of the reign, that is, after the battle of Tenchebrai, when Henry took prisoner Duke Robert, and added to his own seal the title, *Dux Normannorum*. An engraving in Sandford's "Gencalogical History" of a fifth and different type is not corroborated by any actual known specimen. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously returned to Mr. Birch for the elaborate paper he had prepared, elucidating all these dates by documentary and historical evidence; and also to the Rev. Canon Greenwell, to whose good offices the Association were indebted for the loan, from the Durham Cathedral Library, of eleven valuable charters with seals. Mr. H. Syer Cuming read some interesting remarks upon the discovery, in the wall of the chancel of East Harling Church, Norfolk, of a number of Roman terra-cotta jars, supposed to have been placed in the wall, upon its erection about 1320, for the purpose of increasing the sound of the music. A drawing, by Mr. H. Watling, was exhibited in illustration of this paper,

and the chairman made some remarks upon the subject.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—May 28.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., in the chair. The Rev. A. H. Sayce read a paper "On Karian Inscriptions," pointing out the philological analogies that might be brought to bear upon the interpretation of the only ten fragments yet known of the ancient language of Karia. He considered that it was probably that the Karians were the same people as the Tokhari, and connected (as the myth of Kar, the Brother of Lydus and Mysus, suggests) with the Lydians and the Mysians. The Karian dialect, he thought, was not far removed from that of Lydia; it was unlike Greek, though not necessarily Non-Aryan; and it was of a harsh character, this arising probably from a superabundance of consonants. Mr. Sayce then noticed at full length all the Karian words preserved in ancient authors, and showed the connection of the alphabets derivable from the ten Inscriptions with those of Corcyra and the Ccltiberian dialects of Spain.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 29.—Dr. C. S. Perceval, V.P., in the chair. This was a meeting for the election of Fellows only. After the usual ballot, the following candidates were declared to be elected:—The Revs. J. N. Dalton, H. J. Bigge, G. Ormsby, H. G. Duffield; Messrs. J. I. Palmer, E. L. C. P. Hardy, F. W. Smith, and Admiral T. A. B. Spratt, as Ordinary Fellows; and as Honorary Fellows: Dr. E. Hübner, Dr. J. Dirks, Count G. C. Conestabile, and Dr. H. Brunn.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—June 3.—S. Birch, Esq., LL.D., President, in the chair. Two new members were elected. The following papers were read:—1. "The legend of Ishtar descending to Hades," by Dr. H. F. Talbot, F.R.S. In this paper the author translates from the tablets the Goddess's voluntary descent into the Assyrian *Inferno*. In the cuneiform it is called the Land of No Return. The Lord of Earth gives her a green bough of the *Li* . . . tree to protect her life (compare Virgil's "*Æneid*"), and Ishtar passes successively through the seven gates, compelled to surrender her jewels, (1), her crown, (2), her earrings, (3), her head-jewels, (4), her frontlets, (5), her girdle, (6), her finger and toe rings, (7), her necklace. The Lord of Hades seeing her, sends his messenger Namtar, to greet her; but she cannot return of her own accord to the upper regions. The heavenly triad, Sun, Moon, and *Hea* or *Hu* (Lord of Mysteries), consult, and *Hea* raises a black phantom who performs a juggler's trick before the Lord of Hades; during which he gives to Ishtar a cup full of the Waters of Life, whereby she returns to the upper world, receiving at each gate of Hades the jewels she had been deprived of in her descent. The phantom is rewarded by the most exquisite meats, wines, &c. The Greek Fate, *Atropos*, is sup-

posed by the author to mean No Return, and Hades (House of Eternity) is compared with the Hebrew *Od* and *Bet-moed* of Job xxx. 23.—II. "On the Egyptian Preposition," by M. P. Le Page Renouf. The author remarks that in most languages with which we are familiar, prepositions are unchangeable particles, but that this is not the case in Egyptian. When expressing a relation between two substantives, the Egyptian preposition may be considered as a relative pronoun as well, agreeing with an antecedent, and subject to changes dependent upon the number and sometimes upon the gender of that antecedent. These transformations, and others consequent upon change of signification or of grammatical position in a sentence, are described and exemplified.—III. "On a remarkable Babylonian Brick described in the Bible," by Mr. Richard Cull. The object of this paper is to show that the word translated *tile* in the authorised version, ought to be translated *brick*, in Ezekiel iv. 1, as it is the same Hebrew word as occurs in Genesis xi. 3—"Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar." And secondly, to show that the word translated *pourtray*, in the passage in Ezekiel iv. 1, ought to be *engrave*, when the passage will stand—"Thou also, son of man, take thee a brick, and lay it before thee, and engrave upon it the city, even Jerusalem." With this accurate translation of the two words in the description, a brick with a design, or an inscription engraved upon it, may be recognised, like the bricks now found in the ruins of the ancient cities of Mesopotamia.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—June 6.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the chair. The chairman exhibited four watches of the seventeenth century, the work of Edward East, James Markwick, and Thomas Tompion. He explained their mechanism at length, tracing the successive improvements effected by Dr. Hooke and the three watchmakers just mentioned. Mr. Morgan also exhibited two mediæval rings, and a small enamelled model of Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena. Miss Ffarrington exhibited four coloured drawings of ancient stained glass, now preserved at Worden, Lancashire, and said to have been taken from Lathom House, when despoiled by order of the Parliament; also a curious seventeenth century key from a farm-house at Leyland. Mr. J. J. Rogers exhibited a bronze mirror, two glass beads, and some bronze rings, all Anglo-Saxon, and found in a grave in the parish of St. Keverne, Cornwall. Mr. J. E. Nightingale sent a photograph of an early arch lately found in the nave of Brighthelm Church, near Salisbury. Mr. J. H. Parker made some valuable remarks upon it. General Lefroy, Governor of Bermuda, sent a rubbing of a large brass dish, and a photograph of a work in wax on panel, which had been recovered from the wreck of a vessel sailing from Leghorn to

America, in which a collection of antiquities had been shipped. Mr. Burt read "Notes on some original and undescribed documents selected from the collection at Losely Hall, Surrey," and by permission of the owner, Mr. J. More Molyneux, several very interesting and valuable manuscripts were exhibited. Among them were private letters of Sir Francis Walsingham; and two extremely scarce letters of the Privy Council, written in the name of the Lady Jane Grey as Queen, and addressed to the Justices of Surrey, having reference to the flight of the Princess Mary from Hunsdon. One of these letters bore the autographs of the whole of the members of the Privy Council. Mr. Gough Nichols made some remarks on these manuscripts, testifying to their great importance and interest. Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., then gave a most learned and valuable discourse "On the Architecture of the eleventh century," describing a large number of the buildings and churches of that period, and illustrating his remarks with numerous beautiful drawings. The chairman made some remarks, stating that he entirely concurred in Mr. Parker's views on the subject. It was announced that a special excursion would be made to Berkhamstead in the early part of July, and that Mr. Parker and Mr. Clark would give discourses upon the Castle and Church, as at Guildford last year.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 11.—H. Syer Cuming, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The secretary announced that the Congress at Sheffield would commence on the 18th of August, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. W. de Gray Birch concluded his remarks upon the Great Seals of Henry I. Mrs. Baily sent for exhibition the following collection of Roman objects, all recently found in London, which were as usual ably explained and commented upon by Mr. Cuming:—a portion of the body of a snake, in red terra-cotta, probably a fragment from a figure of Hygeia; a lamp of reddish brown terra-cotta, with a figure of Victory upon it; a mould for impressing the upper surface of fictile lamps, made of light grayish terra-cotta; a silver spoon (*lingula*), nearly four inches long; three *spatulae* of *aurichalcum* or yellow bronze, probably toilet implements; three iron *styli*, of fine work, and inlaid with brass; a haft of bronze (*manubium*); a surgical needle of bronze; an iron surgical instrument, forceps; also two very delicate iron spear-heads. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew exhibited a beautiful collection of Roman glass, found in London, and comprising specimens of wonderful iridescence; also several pieces of British pottery from excavations in Southwark; two ingots of British bronze, probably unique; an iron Roman lamp, of large size and peculiar construction; several pieces of Roman pottery, including a *tetana*, or feeding-bottle; a fine dagger of the sixteenth century; a pair of bronze ears from an

Italian wine vase of the same period; an early ink-horn of leather; and a Royalist's tobacco-box of horn, with portraits of Charles I. and II., on the outside and inside of the lid, being the property of Mr. Mortimer. Mr. Henry W. Henfrey exhibited a specimen of painted glass of the sixteenth century, representing the united red and white roses, surmounted by a crown; also three contemporary pamphlets relating to Charles I., the first containing the king's secret papers taken at the battle of Naseby, and the others the trial and execution of Charles. Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited a tri-facial seal of steel, made in the early part of the last century, and found in Fleet Ditch in 1860. Mr. F. J. Baigent sent a coloured drawing of a mediæval painting discovered on the lid of a chest in Winchester Cathedral. It is in twelve compartments, and relates to the family of Insula Bona, the date being about the thirteenth century. The chairman read an account of the late James Smith, a dealer in antiquities, and a maker of spurious relics to a considerable extent. Specimens of his forgeries were exhibited and explained as a guide to collectors.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 12.—C. S. Perceval, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Mr. W. W. E. Wynne exhibited a unique proclamation, on three leaves, "Concerning the King's Maiestie's Stile of Great Britaine," issued on October 20th, 1604. Mr. G. Payne communicated an account of a discovery of Roman remains at Bexhill, Milton, near Sittingbourne; and exhibited some flint flakes found at Grovehurst, near Sittingbourne. Mr. W. Wylie exhibited drawings of some Roman plate found at Aargau, in Switzerland, in 1633. Mr. J. Fowler exhibited a plan and a section of some so-called acoustic pots, discovered in the walls of Fountains Abbey. Mr. E. P. Shirley exhibited a prick spur of the twelfth century, recently found in Warwickshire. Mr. O. Morgan exhibited three rings bearing the Tau, and Mr. A. Way exhibited a fourth ring, with the same letter accompanying the Percy badge, and a pectoral cross, the Tau of Saint Anthony. Mr. T. J. Arnold exhibited four Indian daggers, of the "Kuttah" type, on which Captain A. C. Tupper read some remarks. Mr. J. H. Parker read a paper "On the portions of Lincoln Cathedral attributable to the time of St. Hugo of Grenoble."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—June 19.—Anniversary meeting. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., President, in the chair. The President read the annual address and report, giving notices of deceased members, a statement of the numbers of the society, and of the receipts and expenditure. The ballot was then taken for the officers for the ensuing session, and the following were declared duly elected:—W. S. W. Vaux, M.A., F.R.S., President; the Earl of Enniskillen, and John Williams, Vice-Presi-

dents; J. F. Neck, Treasurer; John Evans and Barclay Vincent Head, Secretaries; J. Y. Akerman, Foreign Secretary; W. Blades, Librarian. Ten Members of the Council, T. J. Arnold, S. Birch, Percy Gardner, H. A. Grueber, Major Hay, Henry W. Henfrey, Thomas Jones, Rev. S. S. Lewis, R. W. Cochran Patrick, J. S. Smallfield.

Research and Discovery.

A CORN MILL OF THE THIRD CENTURY.—An interesting discovery has recently been made on Barbary-hill, between Devizes and Swindon, which proves beyond doubt the great antiquity of the Druidical camp at that place. During some excavations which are being made in the neighbourhood, a labourer, little knowing what an important contribution he was about to make to science, or how greatly he was about to enhance the interest attaching to the historical place at which he was at work, turned up what appeared to the uninitiated, a round and apparently clumsy circle of stone. It would probably have been lost in the *débris* which was accumulating on the spot, but for the fortunate arrival of Mr. Helboe, a distinguished member of several archæological societies of London. This gentleman at once recognised in the rough and massive stone, the shape of a mill, and on further searching the spot he was enabled to put together various pieces which conclusively proved that a discovery had been made of a corn mill of the third century. An additional interest attaches to the discovery from the fact that the stone bears a close resemblance to the great Fosrician Stone of the Chaldeans.

Restorations.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.—The Merchant Taylors' Company have given 100 guineas to the fund for the reparation of St. Alban's Abbey.

LOUTH PARK ABBEY.—The remains of the church and conventual buildings of Louth Park Abbey have been disinterréd by Mr. W. Allison, who has laid bare the entire plan of the church, chapter-house, cloister-court, and other buildings. The Abbey used to belong to the Cistercian monks. The church proves to have been 249 feet in length, only twenty feet shorter than the parent abbey of Fountains. The bases of the pillars are laid bare, and the foundations of the transeptal chapels can be distinctly traced. In the chapter-house the stone coffins of two of the abbots have been discovered. Many other relics of great interest have been disinterred.

THE rebuilding of Warwick Castle is going on most satisfactorily. Many of the ancient suits of armour injured by the fire have been wonderfully

restored, among them being one which belonged to the Duke of Montrose, and the suit in which Lord Brooke received his death-blow at the siege of Lichfield.—*Graphic*.

Items.

"THE ABODE AND GRAVE OF WARREN HASTINGS."
—The estate of Daylesford, in Worcestershire, celebrated as the residence of Warren Hastings, has been privately purchased by Mr. Byass, of the firm of Gonzalez and Co. The Rev. John Pickford writes to us from Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge:—"Hastings was born, not, as generally supposed, at Daylesford, but at Churchill, a village not far distant, and most probably received his elementary education in a village school. In 1747 he was admitted into college at Westminster, at the age of fourteen, and he had among other contemporaries there, Elijah Impey, afterwards Chief Justice of Bengal, Richard Cumberland, the Terence of England, and William Cowper, the celebrated poet, who spent his life in seclusion, rhyming on the banks of the Ouse. Daylesford, which he had looked forward to purchasing when surrounded by all the pomp and splendour of the East, is a small village not very far from Chipping Norton Junction, and has now a population of but 107. Hastings re-built the church shortly before his death, but an entirely new one has been erected in its place by the present proprietor. It is a small cruciform structure, containing a tablet to the memory of Hastings, and another to that of his wife, who died in 1837. An enclosure at the end of the chancel, surrounded by iron rails, marks the spot where rest the remains of the 'Great Proconsul,' and within it is a square pedestal surmounted by an urn, on which is inscribed simply the great name 'Warren Hastings.'"—*Times*.

HOLLINSHED ON WHISKY.—The following curious extract from "Hollinshed's Chronicle," 1577, will be of interest, the *British Medical Journal* says, to the advocates of whisky as a therapeutical agent of great power:—"There is used an ordinary drink of *aqua vite*, so qualified in the makying that it dryeth more and inflameth lesse than other hote confections. One Theoricus (*Episc. Hermenensis juxta Bononiam*) wrote a proper treatyse of *Aqua Vite*, wherein he prayseth it to the ninth degree. He distinguisheth three sortes thereof—*simplex*, *composita*, and *perfectissima*. . . . *Beyng moderately taken*, sayeth he, it sloweth age; it strengtheneth youthe; it helpeth digestion; it cutteth fleume; it abandoneth melancholie; it relisheth the harte; it lighteneth the mynd; it quickneth the spirites; it cureth the hydropsie; it healeth the strangury; it pounceth the stone; it repelleth grauel; it puffeth awaie ventositie; it kepyth and preserveth the hed from whyrling—the

eyes from dazeling—the tongue from lispyng—the mouthe from snaffyng—the teethe from chattering—the throte from ratlying—the weasan from stie-flyng—the stomache from wamblyng—the harte from swellng—the beilie from wirtchyng—the guts from rumbling—the hands from shiueryng—the sinowes from shrinkyng—the veynes from crumplyng—the bones from akyng—the marrow from soaking. . . . *And trulie it is a soueraigne liquour, if it be orderlie taken.*"

DR. LEITNER AND HIS DISCOVERIES.—Under this heading "Trübener's American and Oriental Literary Record," gives an account of Dr. Leitner's discoveries, from which we quote the following:—"It is expected that the Græco-Buddhistic sculptures brought over by Dr. Leitner will attract much attention, and prove that a school of art existed in the East, of which the founders probably migrated from Greece; it will also throw light on a very obscure portion of Indian history, and show the relations that existed between the Bactrian Satraps and Buddhism. The learned Doctor's collection from all the countries to the north of India is not only ethnographical, industrial, and archæological, but it is also enriched by invaluable MSS. of such of the races as possess any written character."

"We had a curious book in our hands," says the *Gaulois*, "two days back, namely, a large folio of about 300 pages, entitled 'Livre commentaire de Mathioli,' printed in seven different languages, and dating from the middle of the fifteenth century. This work, of which two copies only were taken off, was printed by Guttenberg with wooden types cut by himself. The National Library of Paris would be glad to purchase it and prevent its acquisition by a foreigner, but the present owner, a rich collector of curiosities at Bordeaux, asks 100,000f. for it."

OLD NEEDLEWORK.—In the Loan Collection of Needlework now on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, in an embroidered star, somewhat faded, from the mantle of the Order of the Garter which was worn by King Charles I. on the scaffold, and was given by him to Captain Basil Woodd, an ancestor of the present owner. On the same screen, is a piece of patchwork in gold and silver brocades, worked by Annie, wife of General Fleetwood, and eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Near to these is an oak case, containing a pall embroidered with silk and gold on course linen, which was used at the funeral of Sir William Walworth, A.D. 1381. On the wall above this hangs, amongst other things, a curious little frame, enclosing a sampler, worked in coloured silk by Katherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., with an inscription, "The 21st of May was our marriage daye." Some of the most interesting objects in the collection are lent by the Queen. Amongst them are a work-box, the panels of which were filled in with needlework by Mary

Queen of Scots, the subject on the top being Jacob's dream. The colours are faded, and the work stained and partially decayed. The cover and cushion of a large chair, said to have been sewed by the same hand, are, however, in splendid preservation. Another specimen of Royal work is found in some baby-linen made by Queen Elizabeth for Queen Mary I. A number of bed-hangings and coverlids used by Royal personages are displayed in a large glass case, and with them a yellow satin robe of the Emperor of China, magnificently embroidered in coloured silks and gold. The Marquis of Hartington is a large contributor, and amongst his collection are several pieces of tapestry worked, probably, by the Countess of Shrewsbury in the sixteenth century. The Duchess of Marlborough has lent some specimens of work executed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, in the last century, among which is a white Valence, with lace fringe embroidered with white thread—a marvel of patient industry. Many articles used by King Charles I. and by King James I. are lent by the Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby, and the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild and others show relics of Marie Antoinette.

THE memorial window to the Poet Cowper has been placed in Great Berkhamstead Church, and is much admired. The public subscriptions fell short of the cost by more than £50, but this was made up by some of the inhabitants, including Mr. William Longman, F.S.A., to whose exertions the success of the scheme is mainly due.—*The Architect*.

LYDGATE'S "Siege of Troy" fetched upwards of thirteen hundred pounds the other day at the sale of the Perkins Library. The MS. is "magnificent," and illustrated by seventy paintings; but its value would be very different if the work could be in any other form. It is discreditable that only the minor writings of an author of so much importance should as yet be accessible to readers. We believe Mr. Furnivall is trying to found a society for the publication of both Lydgate's and Occleve's works. It is to be hoped those really interested in literature will not allow the scheme to fail for want of funds. Lydgate lacks originality, and rarely displays the free, healthy tone of Chaucer, whom he looked on as his master in poetry. He never for a moment lays aside the cowl, or breathes any other atmosphere than that of the cloister. But he wrote in an age more barren of great, or even considerable, name, than any other in the history of English literature. His good qualities, therefore, appear almost brilliant when contrasted with those of his contemporaries and immediate successors. His versatility was simply amazing; and his satire is often keen and biting without being ill-natured, as in his well-known "London Lickpenny." His apologue on the bird which tantalised a peasant by amazing statements as to its own worth, and afterwards laughed

at him for his credulity, shows some humour, and other brief pieces display an equal power of expressing feelings of solemn awe. One of the most notable features of his more ambitious works, as Warton long ago pointed out, is the thoroughly mediæval character which he gives to Greek characters and scenes. The old heroes become knights clad in steel armour, and every chief has his gloomy castle, as if he had lived in the thirteenth century. Even the Sphinx is transformed into a monster placed by a magician to guard an enchanted mountain. All this is very false art: but it has a certain interest of its own, as showing how hard it was for writers of Lydgate's time to look at men and events of other ages except through the medium of the ideas of their own time.—*Globe*.

AN ANTIQUE RING, bearing the inscription "Ethelswitha," has been found by a labourer in a field near Sherburn, Tadcaster, and it is supposed to have belonged to the wife of Alfred the Great. The ring has been purchased by Canon Greenwell, of Durham.

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT has issued for private circulation a volume called "Feudal Manuals of English History; a series of Popular Sketches of our National History, compiled at different periods from the thirteenth century to the fifteenth."

WHITSUNTIDE.—The Whitsun ales of the middle ages have sunk into disuse; on this occasion the residents in every parish used to contribute provisions of various kinds to be cooked and feasted upon in the Church-house, where spits and kitchen utensils were kept for the purpose. Then the "lord and lady" of the ale, previously elected, attended by steward, sword, purse, and mace-bearers, and the indispensable "fool," presided at the feast, and led off the dance. Some consider this custom to have been "a commemoration of the ancient Drinklean, a day of festivity, formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the lords of the fee, on this his manor," when each contributed "a potation, or ale," for the lord and his steward; but others think they can trace a more ancient origin still, the love feasts of the early Christians. The Whitsun games varied in different places. At the "Peppard Revel" of Reading, in 1819, there was a cudgel play, at which eighteenpence was promised "to each man that breaks a head, and one shilling to the man that has his head broke." At Lichfield Fair, on Whit Monday, the most interesting feature was the procession of the mechanics, each bearing a model, representing his work, so formed as to be put in motion by machinery. In the North, one of the two annual "hirings" for servants was held on this day. The Necton Guild, in Norfolk, instituted in 1817 by Major Mason, was a festival of a very superior class for rural games and athletic sports; and there are few counties that do not possess records of their own local observances. Whitsuntide was formerly

a favourite season for weddings, and often chosen for the irregular "Fleet Marriages," such as were subsequently solemnised at Gretna Green.—*Globe*.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S BIRTHPLACE.—The house in which Hawthorne was born, in Salem, was sold by auction a day or two ago (says an American paper), and notwithstanding the fact that it was widely advertised as "the birthplace of the great American novelist," it brought only a trifle more than 2,300 dollars. It is a little, low, gambrel-roofed, ancient-looking house, of quaint and picturesque appearance.

THE fossil mammoth discovered some years ago on the estate of M. Mathieu, at Dufort, and about to be removed to the Paris Museum, is of colossal proportions. It must have measured when standing, according to the calculation of the *savants*, at least sixteen and a-half feet in height, and at the moment of its death had not attained its full growth. A professor from the capital presides over the delicate operation of removal. The morsels when detached, are all marked and placed carefully in boxes prepared expressly so as to permit the complete reconstruction of this antediluvian wonder.

M. THIERS has informed several of his friends that he is about to commence a work on the "Arts in Italy during the Middle Ages," the materials for which he has for a long time past had in preparation.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF WALDEGRAVE has bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum three silver gilt bells, all of different designs and of historical interest. They were appended to the canopies used at the coronations of George II., George III., and George IV. These canopies were borne by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, in accordance with an immemorial custom. The first husband of the late Lady Waldegrave (Mr. Milward) was one of the barons, and it was through him that the bells came into the possession of the testatrix.

ORTON'S STILTON CHEESES.—The name of Orton is now so prominently before the public that it may be interesting to many persons to know that we are indebted for Stilton cheese to a Mrs. Orton who lived in the last century. In "The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester, compiled from the best and most ancient Historians," published in 1796, is an account of the parish of Little Dalby "communicated by Professor Martyn," wherein the following passage occurs—"This lordship is remarkable for having first made the best cheese perhaps in the world, commonly known by the name of Stilton cheese, from it having been originally bought up and made known by Cooper Thornhill, the landlord of the Bell Inn, at Stilton. It began to be made here by Mrs. Orton about the year 1730, in small quantities, for at first it was supposed it could only be made from the milk of the cows that fed in one close, now called Orton's Close; but this was afterwards found to be an error.

In 1756 it was made by only three persons, and that in small quantities, but it is now made, not only from one, but from almost every close in this parish, and in many neighbouring ones. It may also be mentioned that a Mr. Samuel Orton, who, with a Mr. William Thornhill, was executed at Tyburn on the 14th of January, 1767, for forgery, attracted much attention by the grandeur with which he was conveyed to the place of execution. Thornhill was carried to Tyburn in a cart, but Orton went in a mourning coach, and behaved with great composure, unlike his companion, who seemed very unwilling to leave the world. "Mr. Orton," says the "Annual Register" of that date, "was the first criminal (except Lord Ferrers) that has gone to Tyburn in a coach since the unfortunate Mr. Baker, who was executed many years ago."—*Manchester Courier*.

THE VERY INTERESTING MS. "History of the Dutch Nation in England," by Simeon Ruybruch, minister of the Dutch Church, in Austin Friars, extends from the time of Edward I. to James I. It is now in the library belonging to the Dutch church at Guildhall, and has recently been published by a Dutch literary and archæological society. It has been carefully edited by the Rev. Mr. Torrenberger, of Rotterdam.

JACK AND JILL.—Mr. Baring-Gould, in his "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages" (of which a new edition has just been issued by Messrs. Rivingtons), in giving the Scandinavian version of the story of the Man in the Moon, traces a connection between that errant old sinner and those hapless friends of our childhood, Jack and Jill:—"Mani, the moon, stole two children from their parents, and carried them up to heaven. Their names were Hjuki and Bil. They had been drawing water from the well Byrgir, in the bucket Sœgor, suspended from the pole Siceaul, which they bore upon their shoulders. These children, pole, and bucket, were placed in heaven, 'where they could be seen from earth.' This refers undoubtedly to the spots in the moon; and so the Swedish peasantry explain these spots to this day as representing a boy and a girl bearing a pail of water between them. Are we not reminded at once of our nursery rhyme—

' Jack and Jill went up a hill
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after'?

This verse, which seems to us, at first sight, nonsense, I have no hesitation in saying has a high antiquity, and refers to the Eddaic Hjuki and Bil. The names indicate as much. Hjuki in Norse would be pronounced Juki, which would readily become Jack; and Bil, for the sake of euphony, and in order to give a female name to one of the

children, would become Jill. The fall of Jack and the subsequent fall of Jill simply represent the vanishing of one moon-spot after another as the moon wanes. But the old Norse legend had a deeper signification than merely an explanation of the moon spots. Hjuki is derived from the verb *jakka*, to heap or pile together, to assemble and increase; and Bil from *bila*, to break up, or dissolve. Hjuki and Bil, therefore, signify nothing more than the waxing and waning of the moon; and the water they are represented as bearing signifies the fact that the rainfall depends on the phases of the moon. Waxing and waning were individualised; and the meteorological fact of the connection of the rain with the moon was represented by the children as water-bearers. But though Jack and Jill became by degrees dissevered in the popular mind from the moon, the original myth went through a fresh phase, and exists still under a new form. The Norse superstition attributed *theft* to the moon; and the vulgar soon began to believe that the figure they saw in the moon was the thief. The lunar specks certainly may be made to resemble one figure, but only a lively imagination can discern two. The girl soon dropped out of popular mythology. The boy oldened into a venerable man; he retained his pole, and the bucket was transformed into the thing he had stolen, sticks or vegetables."

THE CITY MARSHALSHIP.—This ancient office in connection with the Corporation of London, which is in the gift of the Court of Common Council, has become vacant by the death of Mr. Frederick Browne, who had held it for upwards of twenty years. From time immemorial down to a period within living memory there were always two City Marshals, but then their duties were not, as now, exclusively ceremonial. In the time of the old city night watchmen, familiarly called "Charles," the marshals performed functions similar to those which now pertains to superintendents of police. The watchmen were appointed by the various civic wards—twenty-five in number—and it was the duty of the marshals to patrol the wards at uncertain intervals between sunset and sunrise to see that those guardians of the night were not slumbering at their posts. They were consequently regarded as men in authority, and had rather summary powers intrusted to them for insuring obedience and respect. In those times there was no detective police similar to that which now obtains. That part of the public service was then, as still, known to fame in the persons of the Bow-street runners, as they were called, and, as respected the city, in those of the brothers Forrester—two very remarkable men in their day, long the terror of evil-doers—who had their head-quarters at the Mansion House, and one of whom died a year or two ago. It was part of the duties of the City Marshals in

those times to assist the Forresters in tracking and arresting fugitives from justice, and in that respect they often rendered signal public services. But the marshals were always better known to the citizens in their ceremonial capacity, in connection with great civic pageants, particularly that of Lord Mayor's-day, in which they invariably played a conspicuous part. "In these degenerate days" much of their wonted pride and pomp has departed, the duties—and those the ceremonial—having, during the last twenty years or more, been discharged by one marshal only, while the police functions connected with the office, except so far as clearing the way in a street pageant is concerned, have long been dispensed with.

STATE COACHES.—Queen Elizabeth rode in a coach and pair, "the glistering coach" of Shakespeare, to Parliament in 1571. Hers was the only coach in the procession. Queen Anne's state carriage was painted by Sir William Thornhill. It was used on special occasions until the marriage of George III., and then the present one was built. Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann, "There has come forth a new state coach, which has cost £8,000. It is a beautiful object, though crowded with improprieties. Its supporters are Tritons, not very well adapted for land carriage, and it is tormented of palm trees, which are as little aquatic as Tritons are terrestrial." The driver's footboard is a huge scallop shell, resting upon marine plants; and the wheels are like those of ancient triumphal chariots. On the roof are three figures of boys, representing England, Ireland, and Scotland, bearing the crown. The coach was designed by Sir W. Chambers, R.A., and executed by Holme, a Dane. The carving was done by Collett. The paintings are by Cipriani. The front panel represents Britannia on her throne, suitably attended; the back Neptune and Amphitrite, bringing the tribute of the world to Britannia. One door has the Queen of England receiving a cornucopia; the other, various deities supporting the crown. The sides show the arts and sciences protected by England. The state coach of the Lord Mayor is less interesting than that of Her Majesty. Until 1712 the civic king had to ride on horseback in his own procession, but after that he started a carriage and four, and within thirty years the number of horses was increased to six. The present coach was built in 1757 by subscription of the junior aldermen who had not passed the chair. The wheels resemble those of the Queen's coach, and the driver's footboard is a scallop shell, borne by marine figures. The perch terminates in dolphins' heads; the body is not hung upon springs, but upon thick leather straps. It is said Cipriani painted this coach also. The larger paintings are on the panels, representing Faith supporting a figure; Hope pointing to St. Paul's; Charity relieving a shipwrecked sailor; and

the City, attended by Neptune and Commerce. One door shows Fame, presenting a new Lord Mayor to the City; the other, the City seated, and Britannia pointing to a shield, inscribed "Henry Fitz Alwin," the first Lord Mayor. The speaker's coach is unquestionably the oldest of the three, although the supposed time, that of Oliver Cromwell, is probably too early to assign to it. The body is supported by figures of Prowess and Plenty; two large figures of Plenty bear up the box, and the footboard rests upon two lions. The panels are painted with emblematical subjects. One door has Britannia receiving a cornucopia; the other a similar figure, to whom is presented the Bill of Rights. The back panel exhibits Britannia wearing a mural crown, with St. Paul's in the distance. Smaller panels have Literature, Architecture, Science, and Plenty painted on them. The mace and the cap of authority, are sculptured beneath each door and panel.—*Globe*.

THE workmen employed in the construction of a reservoir on the summit of Humbledon Hill, near South Shields, have discovered another Celtic sepulchre.

M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES has just published the fifth volume of his collection of letters of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and M^{de}. Elizabeth.

BUTCHERS AND FLESHERS.—In olden times, when the Government of England was more paternal than it is now, the price of provisions was regulated by Act of Parliament. In 1273, a "best lamb" was to be sold for sixpence from Christmas to Lent, and for fourpence at other times. A hen was to be bought for threepence halfpenny, and a pullet for a penny three farthings. In 1302, the value of a bull was seven shillings and sixpence, and that of a fat sheep one shilling. Twelve years afterwards we find a great advance, and an edict was issued to regulate the rising prices. A "best grass-fed ox" was fixed at sixteen shillings; a "best grain fed" one at twenty-four. A sheep rose to one shilling and fourpence; but a hen was cheaper, being only three halfpence, and eggs were twenty for a penny. In 1572, the hen was ninepence, and a penny would only procure five eggs. The butchers were also closely watched in other respects. The quality of the meat was evidently kept under inspection, for in 1319, a butcher was sentenced to the pillory for bringing to market "two beef carcasses, putrid and poisonous," which were burnt under him when undergoing his punishment. A similar case is recorded during the following year. In 1343, a piece of land in the City, "near to the water of Flete," was leased to the butchers of the parish, that they might cleanse carcasses in that then clear stream, "they paying yearly to the Mayor of London for the time being, at the Feast of our Lord's Nativity, one boar's head." About that time they were ordered to carry on their

trade within an enclosed place, and not on the King's highway, for they had begun to obstruct the thoroughfare with their benches, on which they exposed their meat; this they were to forfeit if they disobeyed. In 1378, butchers were ordered to close their shops early, so as to sell not "by light of a candle, but by clear daylight only," again under pain of forfeiture.—*Globe*.

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The Publisher of LONG AGO desires to call attention to the fact that the privileges of the half-penny newspaper postage are not extended to monthly publications, and that, each copy of that journal being far in excess of the weight allowed to be carried at the lowest rate by the book post, *the inland postage of a Single Number of LONG AGO is*

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To Correspondents.

(Replies, unless otherwise directed, to be addressed to the Editor of LONG AGO, 86, Fleet-street, and endorsed "Books Wanted").

We must appeal to the forbearance of the Correspondents whose communications pour in upon us. As a general rule, if not speedily returned as *entirely inadmissible*, they may be taken to be under consideration.

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Pamphlets Received.

GOSSIPING GUIDE TO WALES. By Askew Roberts. Illustrated with four maps. Oswestry, Roberts, Woodall, and Venables. (We have retraced well-remembered ground in our own Study, with this most trustworthy of guides which brings back the spirits of our knapsack days: the Maps are excellent.)

THE LEGEND OF THE HOLY THORN OF GLASTONBURY. Edited by Thomas Sampson, F.R.H.S., &c., Yeovil, W. H. Coates.

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CLIPPINGS FROM ANGLO-SAXON LEECH BOOKS.

"This, all this, was in the olden
Time, long ago."

OF all the various prophylactics and remedies for disease which have from time to time been employed in this, our tight little island, not forgetting mistletoe and serpents' eggs, those invaluable specifics of the ancient Druids, it would be hard to find any more curious and interesting than those which were in vogue with our Anglo-Saxon progenitors. To do them justice, we must admit that the manuscripts which have been handed down to us prove that they had made considerable progress in the study of botany, and in the knowledge of the healing powers of herbs and plants; but a careful perusal of the unfailling remedies in the leech books will, probably, lead us to the conclusion that they are not so far out after all who would derive the word "leech" from the German "leich," a corpse. Unfortunately, the element of nastiness is so inseparably mixed up with many of the queerest recipes, that we are precluded from even hinting at their composition. Let one very mild speci-

men suffice. A person who wished to keep in the house a nice family medicine, available for every complaint or sore, a sort of Holloway's pill, in short, would be recommended to make for himself an extract of bull's dung, and to administer it freely in hot water. Here, however, is another pretty general remedy, not open to the same objections as the one last mentioned. "Seek in the maw of young swallows for some little stones, and mind that they touch neither earth, nor water, nor other stones; look out three of them, put them on the man or whom thou wilt, him who hath the need. They are good for head-ache, eye wark (pain), and for the fiend's temptations, and for night-goblin visitors, and for typhus, and for the nightmare, — and for fascination, and for evil enchantments by song." Capital things these little stones must be to take to an evening party, or to the Crystal Palace concerts. Short and sharp were the means resorted to for bringing lunatics back to their senses: "In case a man be lunatic," we read, "take the skin of a mereswine (or porpoise) work it into a whip, swinge the man therewith, soon he will be well. Amen." The meaning of this "Amen" is not precisely clear. Perhaps we may regard it as a pious wish on the part of the writer for the speedy recovery of all lunatics; or, it *may be* that he added it with a merry twinkle in his eye, and that we must consider it as equivalent to Artemus Ward's "N.B., all the foregoing is sarcasum." Let us hope that the above remedy was only tried where milder measures had failed; for we are told elsewhere that we need but lay peony over a lunatic as he lies, and soon he will upheave himself whole.

If the magistrates refused to listen to the defence of the Sussex labourer, who excused the theft of a farmer's turnips on the ground that they would, if stolen, serve as a charm to cure his crippled boy, what would they say to a man who, having taken a draught of water from the farmer's pond, and having inadvertently swallowed therein some creeping thing, should "cut

into a sheep instantly, and drink its blood hot," in order to neutralise any bad effects which might ensue? No very pleasant draught this, one would say, and yet one section of the fairer portion of our readers would do well to acquire the taste, for we are told that it is very profitable for women to swallow a little of their husbands' blood occasionally. If the husband be a gouty old fellow, he may have his revenge by cutting up his wife's sealskin jacket, and making to himself therefrom soles for his boots. So long as he wears them he will never be troubled by his old enemy. If he be, moreover, of a curious disposition, he need but lay the heart of a hen over his wife's left breast while she is asleep, and forthwith she will confess to him all her secrets. Whether such evidence would be received in a divorce suit is problematical.

It is generally considered that the art of word-painting belongs especially to the writers of the present day. Here, however, is a complete cabinet picture in a leech's short prescription: "For bite of hunting spider. Strike five scarifications, one on the bite, and four round about it; throw the blood with a spoon silently over a wagon way." The virtue of these scarifications depends not infrequently in the attitude of the patient at the time the operation is performed. For instance, if a man eat wolfs-bane by any misadventure, he should immediately stand upon his head, and get some one to strike him many scarifications upon the shanks, when the venom will immediately depart out through the incisions. The attitude of a sick man might be of considerable importance from another point of view, as influencing the doctor in his decision whether to undertake the care of the patient, or to leave him to his fate. An instruction to medical men of the period runs:—"If a man be overlooked, and thou must cure him, see that his face be turned to thee when thou goest in, then he may live; if his face be turned from thee, have thou nothing to do with him."

Who would not be glad to hear of a certain cure for tooth-ache? The following may be depended on, and has the additional recommendation of being in the nature of an interesting experiment, sure to be popular with juveniles. Let the sufferer make a candle of acorn mead, henbane seed, and white wax, light it, and allow the fumes to "reek" into his mouth. If he then spread a black cloth, and bend over the same with his mouth open, the little worms which infest the teeth and cause all the trouble will drop on to it. Should the pain still continue, it will only be necessary to say "argidam, margidam, sturgidam," and then to spit in a frog's mouth, put him outside the door, and bid him be off with the tooth-ache.

Our readers are at liberty to make use of the following eye salve ("a tried leechcraft"), on the distinct understanding that we are not to be held responsible for any effects which may ensue. "Take yellow ochre, rock salt, and pepper, weigh them in a balance, and drive them through a cloth, and put of all equally much, and put all together, and drive again through a linen cloth." To cure swollen eyes, we should take a live crab, put his eyes out, and put him alive again into the water. The eyes will effect a speedy cure, if placed upon the *neck*. Dimness of the eyes may be remedied by the application of the juice of the wild lettuce. "It is said," adds the author of this recipe, "that the eagle before upflying, wets his eyes therewith in order to see more brightly."

Most of us have heard of the "Bieling remedy" for hydrophobia, the composition of which is kept a profound secret. The Saxons had their infallible specific, which we have no hesitation in making public for the general good. "Take the worms which be under a mad dog's tongue, snip them away, lead them round about a fig tree, and give them to him who hath been rent." Of course, you must first catch your mad dog.

Our ancestors seem to have been much troubled with stomach-ache, owing, probably, to the very slight advance made in the science of cookery. Numerous recipes and contrivances for affording relief are scattered through the leech books of the day. In one place the sufferer is advised to get into a warm and well-lighted house, to make himself up a bed of moor sedge upon the earth, and to refrain from the flesh of four-footed beasts, from speech, from ire, from smoke, and from *impatience*, until he is well; in another, he is told to forthwith cut off his dog's head, to burn it to ashes, and to lay it on. Prevention, however, is better than cure. A man had but to remember to put on his left shoe first every morning to be free from stomach-ache for the day. For nausea, the patient is recommended to drink boar's suet seethed in water and mixed with boar's foam, and he will be whole. "And," the writer naively concludes, "he himself will wonder." Animals must have come off badly in those days; hardly one but was called upon to contribute some portion of its body as a remedy for a charm against disease. Thus a wolf's head or goat's horn laid under the head would turn waking into sleep; the water in which a living fox had been seethed until only his bones were left was good for diseases of the joints; the bone found in a hart's *heart* formed a charm for women; a hare's brain in wine would wonderfully amend over-sleeping; or ram's lung would cure ulcers; and a lion's flesh proved very advantageous to persons "suffering apparitions."

The radish, we learn, possesses many valuable properties not generally known. Eaten with salt, while sitting in a stone bath, it is good for heart-ache; eaten with salt and vinegar, it cures heaviness of mind, and renders the mood more gay. Let one taste it fasting at night, it becomes a cure for woman's chatter; "that day the chatter cannot harm thee." We beg to recommend the following treatment to the aldermen of the present day; "If any one be in such infirmities that he be choice in eating, then mayest thou unbind him. Take of the wort-lion foot, five plants without roots, seethe in water while the moon is on the wane, and wash him therewith, and lead him out of the house in the early part of the night, and purify him with the wort which is called *Aristolochia*, and when he goes out, let him not look behind him."

Although, as we have before remarked, the Saxons seem to have acquired a considerable insight into the healing properties of plants, yet side by side with this knowledge we find a firmly rooted superstition that the herbs derived a mysterious efficacy from the particular time at which they were collected, and the circumstances accompanying the gathering. Thus the following are the directions for picking *periwinkle*, a wort "good for demoniacal possessions, and against snakes, and wild beasts, and poisons, and for envy, and for terror, and that thou mayest have grace." The person gathering the wort must be clean from every uncleanness, and must pluck it when the moon is nine nights old, and eleven nights, and thirteen nights, and thirty nights, and when it is one night old, and must say at the time of gathering, "I pray thee *vinca pervinca*, thee, that art to be had for thy many useful qualities, that thou come to me glad, blossoming with thy mainfulness; that thou outfit me so, that I be shielded, and even prosperous, and undamaged by poisons and by wrath." The *mandrake* should be gathered at night, when it can be easily recognised by its head shining like a lamp. The instructions proceeded as follows:—"When first thou seest its head, then inscribe thou it instantly with iron lest it fly from thee; its virtue is so mickle and so famous, that it will immediately flee from an unclean man" (the writer does not stop to be complimentary), "hence, do thou inscribe it with iron, and delve about it so that thou touch it not with the iron, but delve earnestly with an ivory staff. And when thou seest its hands and its feet, then tie thou it up. Then take the other end and tie it to a dog's neck, so that the hound be hungry; next cast meat before him, so that he may not reach it except he jerk up the wort with him. It hath so mickle might,

that what thing soever tuggeth it up, it shall soon in the same manner be deceived." So, again, *henbane*, when required as a remedy for gout, must be dug up with the thumb and third finger of the left hand, before sunset, when the moon is in *Aquarius* or *Pisces*.

If the Saxon ladies were not "beautiful for ever" it was not by any means due to a lack of varied and interesting toilet recipes. We give a few taken hap-hazard. For affections of the skin, smear with an earth worm mashed up in vinegar, or bathe with water heated with a hot iron. We should think the latter remedy was generally tried first. For a depilatory, take a swallow, burn it under a tile, and strew the ashes on. For a hair restorer, take the juice of *nasturtium* or water-cress, put it on the nose. To remove blemishes, use a paste compounded of ivory dust and honey. To make the eyes bright, use the gall of a wild buck or of a hare mingled with honey. To remove specks from the face, smear with goat's gall.

Here is a wrinkle for the bee master. Our excuse for presenting it here must be that it is found in one of the Saxon leech books. "For catching a swarm of bees. Take some earth, throw it with thy right hand under thy right foot, and say, 'I take under foot. I am trying what earth avails for everything in the world, and against spite, and against malice, and against the mickle tongue of man, and against displeasure.' Throw over them some gravel where they swarm, and say—

'Sit ye, my ladies, sink,
Sink ye to earth down;
Never be so wild,
As to the wood to fly.'

'Be ye as mindful of my good as every man is of meat and estate.'

Having taken the swarm, we must throw a plant of madder over the hive. Whilst it remains there, no man will be able to steal the bees. What would happen if he were to steal the madder first, we are not told.

The foregoing leads us easily to the subject of charms, which formed perhaps the most fashionable remedies in the good old times of which we are treating, and to which the church gave her sanction by blessing the worts out of the field, and by the performance of medicine masses. Some of these charms we have already incidentally mentioned as forming part and parcel of the remedies given. A few more examples will suffice. A lady may prepare herself an amulet in the following mysterious and picturesque manner. "Let her take the comb with which she alone combed her head, and with which no other has combed nor shall comb,

Under the tree morbean there let her comb her hair; let her gather what is lost in the comb, and hang it on an upstanding twig of the morbean, and again after awhile let her gather it from the twig and preserve it." To complete the picture, it will be only necessary to perform the ceremony by moonlight, in a white flowing robe. A person with an agate stone in his pocket will never be injured in a storm. Dogs will not bark at a man carrying a piece of vervain. A "devil-sick" man should drink his physic out of a church bell. A person who sees a falling star will be free from inflammation for as many years as he can count numbers. To cure kernels (swollen glands), one must say gravely, "*nine* sister kernels, *eight* sister kernels, and so on." Can this be the origin of the popular song about "*ten* little, *nine* little, &c., nigger boys"? The charm of a "wart eruption" is somewhat complicated, and irresistibly reminds us of "So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf, to make an apple pie"—&c. "Take seven little wafers, such as a man offereth with, and write these names, one on each wafer, Maximianus, Walchus, Iohannes, Martinianus, Dionysius, Constantinus, Serafion; then one must sing the following incantation, first into the left ear, then into the right ear, then above the man's poll; and then let one who is a maiden go to the sick man and hang it about his neck. Do so for three days, it will soon be well with him. *The incantation*—'Here came entering—a spider wight—he had his hands upon his hams—he quoth that thou his hackney wert—lay thee against his neck—they began to sail off the land—as soon as they off the land came, there began they to cool—then came in a wild beast's sister—then she ended—and oaths she swore that never this could harm the sick nor him who could get at this charm, or him who had skill to sing this charm; amen, *fiat*.'"

The power of faith is, we know, very great, so that we need hardly be surprised to hear that many miraculous cures were wrought by such means as the foregoing. We need not suppose that every leech placed implicit credence in these magic words, forms, and talismans; many, doubtless, secretly laughed at the practices which fashion compelled them to employ, whilst others, wiser still, strove to turn to the patient's advantage the superstitious belief of the day. There is a story which has been handed down to us from these times, and which has been told once and again, but will bear repetition here. A woman who had bad eyes obtained an amulet to cure them. Hopeful of its efficacy, she refrained from shedding tears, and her eyes recovered. But some zealous enemy of sorceries attacked her upon the wickedness of getting well in this

way, and prevailed on her to give him the amulet to examine. When unfolded, the paper showed nothing but the words, "May the devil scratch thine eyes out, and defile the holes." As soon as the woman saw how she had been amended she lost faith, took to tears again, and her eyes became as bad as ever.

R. G. GLENN.

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF KING CHARLES I.

II.—THE EXECUTION.

TUESDAY, January 30th, being the day previously fixed for the execution, the king rose early in the morning (in fact it is said that every night during the interval between his sentence and execution, he slept as sound as usual though the noise of the workmen employed in framing the scaffold continually resounded in his ears) and gave strict orders to one of his attendants to be more than ordinarily careful in dressing him "for so great and joyful a solemnity." The scaffold which was covered with black, was erected in the open streets opposite the Banqueting House, adjoining Whitehall. The king, attended by a regiment of soldiers and a guard of partisans, with Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London, on the one hand, and Colonel Tomlinson on the other, made towards the fatal spot. While passing through the park, the king desired them to move on faster, exclaiming, "That he now went before them to strive for a heavenly crown, with less solicitude than he had often times bid his soldiers to fight for an earthly diadem." On arriving at Whitehall, the king spent two hours in devotions in his cabinet chamber; where he afterwards received the sacrament from the hands of his chaplain, Bishop Juxon, who read the second chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, which contains the death and passion of our Saviour (being the second lesson). After the lesson was ended, the king thanked the bishop for choosing such a seasonable portion of Scripture, to which the bishop replied, "No thanks was due to him for that, since it was the proper lesson appointed by the rubrick for that day, being the 30th of January." It appears that the court had ordered and arranged that Mr. Marshall, Mr. Nye, Mr. Caryll, Mr. Salway, and Mr. Dell, should attend the king and administer to his spiritual comfort, but they were set aside, and the bishop chosen in their stead. The time was now short with the king, instead of dining as usual, he partook of a small piece of bread and a glass of claret wine. A few minutes before one o'clock he was conveyed through the Banqueting House and

onward through the great window to the scaffold. After looking about him, first on the deathly instruments, and then on the people, he made an elaborate speech, which he addressed to Colonel Tomlinson. It is said that this speech was deeply felt by the mass of people looking on. While the king was preparing himself for his block, Bishop Juxon called out to him, "There is, sir, but one more stage, which, though turbulent and troublesome, is yet a very short one. It will soon carry you a great way. It will carry you from earth to heaven, and there you shall find to your great joy the prize to which you hasten—a crown of glory." "I go," replied the king, "from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can have place." "You exchange," replied the bishop, "a temporal for an eternal crown—a good exchange!" After this brief discourse, the king delivered his George to the prelate for the prince, pronouncing the word "Remember." Then "having his hair put up under his night-cap," and his neck stripped "to his sky-coloured waistcoat," laid his neck on the block, and stretching out his hands as a signal, one of the executioners severed his head from his body at one blow, while the other, holding it up, exclaimed, "This is the head of a traitor!" His remains were afterwards placed in a leaden coffin and exposed to the public at St. James's, till the Duke of Lennox, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Dorchester, the Earl of Lindsey, and the Bishop of London begged the body with the view of giving it a decent burial. They accordingly obtained it, and had it conveyed to Windsor Chapel, and there interred. [See note, *infra*.] An old writer states that "on the breast of the corpse was sawdred a small piece of lead, about two foot long and two inches broad, in which it was inscribed 'KING CHARLES,' 1648." Charles was then in his forty-ninth year, and twenty-fourth of his reign. He was of middle stature, robust, and well proportioned. His countenance was pleasing, but melancholy, it is probable that the continual troubles in which he was involved might have made that impression on his countenance. Granger observes, "If we consider Charles as a monarch, we must give him up to censure; if an accomplished person, we admire him; if as a master, a father, and a husband, we esteem and love him; if as a man who bore his misfortunes with magnanimity, we pity and respect him. He would have made a much better figure in private life than he did upon a throne." Henry Martin, one of the commissioners who signed the death warrant, was heard to say, "that if there must be a king in England he had rather have him than any man living." Thus by way of conclusion the adapted snatch

from Cleveland's poem, entitled "The King Beheaded," must suffice:—

"Religion puts on black, sad Loyalty
Blushes, and mourns to see bright majesty
Butcher'd by such assassins; nay, both
'Gainst God, 'gainst law, allegiance, and their oath.
Farewell, sad isle, farewell! Thy fatal glory
Is summ'd, cast up, and cancell'd in this story."

W. WINTERS.

Churchyard, Waltham Abbey.

[NOTE.—John Bradshaw is reported to have had the peculiar infamy of being the only man that ever sat in judgment upon his sovereign. His reward for presiding at the trial was as extraordinary as his crime. The Parliament soon after made him a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the Earl of St. Alban's. There is a long Latin inscription on copper-plate attached to Bradshaw's hat in the Ashmole Museum. It is mentioned in Spence's anecdotes, that a few nights after the execution of the king, a man covered with a cloak and with his face muffled, supposed to have been Cromwell, marched slowly round the coffin, covered by a pall, which contained the body of Charles, and exclaimed, "Dreadful necessity!" Having done this two or three times, he marched out of the room, in the same slow and solemn manner in which he came into it. Cromwell and Ireton saw the execution of the king from a small window of the Banqueting House of Whitehall. Hugh Peters, who was truly and really Charles's jailor, bore a colonel's commission in the civil war, and was strongly suspected of being one of the masked executioners; and one Hulet, the other. Hugh Peters had been a member of Jesus' College, Cambridge, whence he was expelled. Ellis, however, says; "The idle fiction that the executioner and his attendant, both masked, were Joyce and Peters, scarcely deserves mention." See Seward's "Anecdotes and Chronicles of England," by Raymond, p. 135. On the seventh of February, the body of the king was conveyed from St. James's to Windsor in a hearse, driven by Mr. Murray, the king's coachman, and attended by four of his late servants, in suits of mourning and cloaks—Mr. Herbert and Captain Anthony Mildmay, his sewers, Captain Preston, and John Joyner, formerly cook to the king. See Heath's "Chronicles." The letters on the corps referred to *supra* were first delineated by the Duke of Richmond, and afterwards cut out by a workman with a chisel. Aubrey, the Surrey antiquary, in one of his MSS., speaking of Cowley's translation of the "Sortes Virgiliane," says, "Now as to 'The Sand and his Grave,' I well remember it was frequently and soberly affirmed by officers of arms and grandees, that the body of King Charles the First was privately put into the sand at Whitehall; and the coffin that was carried to Windsor, and laid in King Henry the Eighth's Vault, was filled with rubbish, or brickbats. Mr. Fabian Philips, Juris Consultus, who adventured his life before the king's trial by printing, assures me that the king's coffin did cost but six shillings; a plain deal coffin." See Tighe and Davis's "Annals of Windsor." "Ellis Letters," vol. iii., p. 323, second edition.]

THE OLD SWORD-LAND OF NORTH THOMOND.

DO you know the patrimony of the Dal-Cas? It is the old Sword-land of North Thomond, the home of the O'Briens, the ancient and historic County of Clare. On its varied surface one hundred and seventy castles could at one time be counted. Even at present there are one hundred and twenty in ruins. The principal number of

these castles, though some of them were little better than "peels" or keeps, were erected by the O'Briens, fifty were erected by the Macnamaras, twenty by the O'Loughlins, and seven by the De Clares, and other Anglo-Norman settlers. The remains of Bunratty, Knoppogue, Leamaugh, and O'Loughlin castle are the largest.

Some years ago I collected on the spot the materials for a history of this land. I gathered together its legends, visited its cromlechs, raths, round towers, abbeys, and ruins. One portion of this romantic region had an inexpressible charm. It lies on the south side of the Bay of Galway, and is known now as the Barony, though formerly it was the principality of Burren—the rocky land. It is comparatively an unknown land. Invalids occasionally sojourn at the Sulphur Spa of Lisdoon Narna on its borders. The poor-law inspector, a few police, the mail-car pass over it, a few people only inhabit it. It is a rich field for botanists, and it presents many features to the archaeologist and to the historian, which amply repay a close research. The annals of the "Four Masters" inform us that it was once the home of the O'Loughlins, a sept coeval with Brian Borrihome (pronounced Borru), the hereditary ruler over the Dalcassians. It is in reality a vast lime stone district, skirted on the west by the clay shales of the coal measures. It raises its high and rugged cliffs as a bulwark to the Atlantic, against which the giant waves dash into ten thousand rivulets of foam. In riding across this district the eye sees nothing but a sterile waste of grey limestone, cracked, torn, split, and apparently uninteresting. Bygone seas have rolled over it. Countless storms have left a hoary crest on the hills. It is desolate, bare, and repulsive to the eye as the sterile deserts of Arabia. Well might the Cromwellian officers threaten their recalcitrant soldiers with the horrors of a place, where "there was neither a tree to hang them on, water to drown them, or earth to bury them in." Yet there are oases in this desert, green valleys, rugged passes, gaunt ruins, and pleasant spots full of legends and connected with the world and with history by a thousand associations and incidents. The road to it from Ennis is not remarkably picturesque. The limestone peers in an inelegant manner through the green sward, and juts out of the hill sides like ugly excrescences on the face of beauty, yet in old Irish history it was classic ground. At Dysart there is a round tower, a ruined castle, the remains of an old church, whose zig-zag moulded door tells of a period coeval with the Norman Conquest. Ages before this, Dysart was a seat of learning—the university of the west. The particulars are preserved in mysterious-looking manuscripts, which are very difficult to decipher, and which, when deciphered, are not very interesting. Now all is silent. The wild swan visits the

lake in the winter, snipe haunt its water-courses, and the hawk sweeps round its lonely towers. The road from hence to Burren passes through the village of Corofin, which, in old writings, is called with harrowing irony "of the banquets." Now it is remarkable for nothing but its workhouse. Richard Lalor Shiel describes this village during the furor of the emancipation agitation. When for the first time for centuries the peasantry refused to follow the O'Briens to the poll. Beyond lies the glorious lake of Inchiquin, solitary and lifeless, but beautiful in its loneliness. If it had companions, it would fairly rival the lakes of Killarney for picturesque beauty and associations. Here the O'Quins flourished, fought, and died. The keep of their old castle stands on the edge of the promontory jutting far into the lake. A poetic story is associated with the only remaining window, the craggy rocks are celebrated in legendary song, but they tell of a people now no more. There are signs of a bygone race around you as you journey onward. Dismantled ruins, half perfect enclosures, relics of a past grandeur, grimly contrasting with the squalid huts and tumble-down cabins which are occasionally seen by the road side. Kilnaboy furnishes an instance of this passing away. Edifices erected in different ages are in ruins together, and the few people who remain are yearning to join their kindred in their new Trans-atlantic home. There are other and stranger relics beyond; older and more obscure crossing one of the tributaries of the Fergus by Roughan's ford, the scene of many a faction fight in days gone by, the road winds slowly up hill towards Burren. At this ford (pronounced Rowan's), it is related how two hostile factions once stood in battle array. What was the cause of the ill-feeling is unknown, but the affray was prevented and harmony restored, and on the hill side near the road is a strange T shaped cross fixed in the rock, at the end of each arm a face is sculptured, and in the middle are figures interlaced in amity. This cross is a memento of the averted battle of Roughan's ford. In the midst of the rocky crop of limestone, the country breaks into luxuriant pastures, once forming the park and grounds of the Castle of Leamaugh, the ruins of which frowningly command the road. The story of Red Mary (Manyah Rhu) and her cruelties; of her many husbands; of her despotic sway, cannot be told here, though no one passes the ugly but huge structure without being shown the projecting stone from which her victims were hung, or being told of her having sheep skinned alive that she might witness their tortures. This lady, whom the natives designate as a sort of queen, was possessed of many parts of an unfeminine nature, and had strong passions. She was originally a scion of the Macmahons, and intermarried successively with the families of the O'Quins and O'Briens. She was

a widow at the time Sarsfield was besieged in Lime-
rick, and on the triumph of the Dutch troops, she
married one of William's victorious captains. He,
poor man, during the absence of his lady love, was
killed by a strange explosion in one of her castles,
leaving his wife a not very disconsolate widow.
This lady died near Tulla under peculiar circum-
stances. A peasant was ploughing in a field when
my lady was riding by on horseback. The plough-
man failed to make his reverence to her ladyship,
who resented the neglect by laying her whip
across the poor fellow's shoulders. He, in the
language of the country folk, "turned the plough
handle on her," ill-luck ensued, my lady of the
red hair was thrown from her palfrey and was
carried home to die, amid the joy of her depen-
dants. An acute friend of mine throws, however,
some doubt on the plough-tail story, for in conduct-
ing some drainage works across the field where the
accident was said to have occurred he found a
suspicious-looking spear head, which he shrewdly
imagined had more to do with Lady Manyah Rhu's
end than the plough-tail. The old Castle of
Leamaugh yet stands in the wilds of Burren, and
what is called the "lady's garden chain" yet remains.
The building is a large quadrangle structure, built
apparently in the reign of James the First, as an
addition to the original "keep," which yet occupies
the eastern side of the edifice. This, then, is the
gate of Burren, beyond to the north the hoary
wrinkled face of Nature only is seen. To the west
lies the road to Kilfenora, formerly a bishop's see,
and which is noted from the fact that Jonathan
Swift once had a preferment here. The ancient
foreign-looking town was not to the Doctor's taste,
but he resided here sufficiently long to leave his
memory embedded in the hearts of the people.
Every witty saying is fathered upon him, or the
legendary wise man, the "Gobawn Saer." The
natives will tell you that Swift accounted for the
excellence of the flocks and herds of Burren by
drawing an analogy between the sweetness of meat
when near the bone, and the consequent sweetness
of grass when near the rock. In his day the fertile
plain, known as the Turlough, was frequently under
water, and the Dean sighed for the society of Pope
and Arbuthnot. One morning he saddled his nag
and rode off, uttering

"Oh, Kilfenora,
My heart won't be sore-a,
If I neer see you more-a."

From that time Burren saw the future Dean of
St. Patrick's no more.

Journeying due north from Leamaugh, a new
world opens to us, or rather we get a glimpse of a
petrified relic as it were of the old world. Civilisa-
tion has not rubbed off the rust of centuries. Even
Red Hugh O'Donnel, who retreated across these hills

with his spoil after his raid into Clare, in 1660,
travelled too quickly with his plunder to destroy
the ancient remains scattered around. There are
no trees, but the grass grows luxuriantly in the
fissures of the rock. Flocks of goats meet the eye
on the hill sides, and countless sheep and cattle
are browsing on the sweet grasses unseen amid
the Titanic stones. The flora is rare and beautiful.
It is far better known than the archæological fea-
tures of this inhospitable region. Amid the "ruins
of an earlier world," there are fragments of struc-
tures evidently made by human hands. But who
can write their history? What people built those
gigantic raths or forts which can be seen on the
tops of the hills? What race sunk the mysterious
well at Carron? Who could in that region have
filled the roofless chapel which stands like a spectre
by the side of the road? Where are the people now
who will tell us of the nature of that silent field of tombs
which we pass? There is no "earth to bury them,"
so their contemporaries made rude sepulchres of
rock. You will be told they are "Bob and Joan's
beds"—that they were made to shelter the lambs
from the wild west wind which here rules the land,
this, indeed, is possible, but highly improbable in
that spot. Was it not rather the burying place of
the rude navigators who had their home on the
bay? which is here and there visible in the gaps
of the hills by the side of which the road winds.
Only a short distance further, and the whole Bay of
Barryvaughan can be seen. Those learned in old
sea marks will find a volume open before them.
The hills are worn into regular steps. The succes-
sive tide marks can be traced unmistakably by the
bleached oyster shells. If another proof were
wanting, there is the massive stone fort remaining,
half-hidden by the road side; its principal entrance
is seaward, but no sea flows there now. The sea
kings have vanished, and the sea is a couple of
miles away. The ordinary ancient circular raft
below has been made since the sea receded, but
even its architects are unknown. Nearer the sea
are the castles of the O'Loughlins, but the rude
fort above might have witnessed the explorations of
Ptolemy along the coast, an older people even than
the Gangani, might have laid the huge pieces of
limestone together for defence. Stretching along
the coast towards Kinvara are the Red-banks of
Burren, the feeding grounds of the famous black
fin oysters. Millions of spats and oyster "seed"
are laid down yearly, for though Burren, and espe-
cially the Bay of Poldoody is the home of epicurean
bivalves, they breed faster elsewhere.

The inhabitants of this spot are as strange as the
locality itself. A few years ago the people were
so ignorant of agriculture, that they could not grow
their own seed oats, turnips were unknown; hus-
bandry was confined to growing potatoes in "lazy
beds." Here even the horse plough, which was

fastened to the tail of the horse found its last home, until the practice was put down by an Act of the Irish Parliament. In mid-channel exposed to the full force of the Atlantic waves are the Isles of Arran, noted for their Cyclopean architecture. The inhabitants of these isles are almost as primitive now. Their canoes are light, fragile structures, covered with linen canvas. Their sandals belong to a bygone age. They were the models of the original "breciæ." Their language is purer Gaelic than either that of Munster or of Connaught. They reside amongst much that is ancient, and they have brought down to us the manners of the past. There is much more to be seen in the neighbourhood. There is the famed Abbey of Corcomroe, in which it is said "Columbecille," a famous saint, found a resting place for his bones at last, though other localities claim the honour. The abbey is said to have been erected to commemorate a victory, and its name is said to imply a "red" or a "bloody field." There is the rugged-looking "Kyber Pass," so named by one of the shattered invalids who sought renewed health at the neighbouring mineral springs, in remembrance of the disastrous retreat from Cabool. This rather belongs to the picturesque present than to the historic past. Ptolemy records the visits of merchants to gather on the coast the lichen used in producing the famous purple of Tyre and Sidon. Far unto the Atlantic is the "Lost City" of Kilshephane. It may have been the emporium of this ancient commerce. The Barony of Burren is a portion only of the old Sword-land of Thomond, where "long ago" dwells to-day.

J. TOM BURGESS.

STATE OATHS.

II.—GENERAL OATHS.

IN this part it is our intention to mention some of the more important of the numerous oaths which have been administered to subjects at various periods of English history.

Before the reign of Henry VIII. there was only one oath of fidelity, which was administered alone to those who had any great power or held any post of authority, the allegiance of others being supposed to be due with the binding of an oath. There were, however, previously oaths, or what were such in effect, which were given by freemen and *villains* to their lords. The homage of a freeman was paid to his lord by holding his hands together between his, and saying, "I become your man from this day forth for life, for member, and for worldly honour, and shall owe you my faith for the lands that I hold of you, saving the faith that I owe unto our Lord the King, and to mine other lords." The *villain* did fealty by holding his right hand over a book, and saying, "Hear you, my lord A., that I, B., from this day forth unto you

shall be true and faithful, and shall owe you fealty for the land that I hold of you in villenage, and shall be justified by you in body and goods. *So help me God and his saints.*" These were enacted by an Act of Parliament in 1324, in the reign of Edward II.

The following is the oath appointed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry Eighth's reign against the Romish authority, and for the maintenance of the title of the king and his heirs:—"I, A. B., having now the veil of darkness of the usurped power, authority, and jurisdiction of the see and bishops of Rome, clearly taken away from mine eyes, do utterly testify and declare in my conscience, that neither the see, nor the bishops of Rome, nor any foreign potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power or authority within this realm, neither by God's law nor by any other just law or means. 2. And though by sufferance and abuse in times past, they aforesaid have usurped and vindicated a feigned and an unlawful power and jurisdiction within this realm, which hath been supported till few years past; therefore because it might be deemed and thought thereby that I took or take it for just and good, I therefore now do clearly and frankly renounce, refute, relinquish and forsake that pretended authority, power and jurisdiction both of the see and bishops of Rome, and all other foreign powers. 3. And that I shall never consent or agree that the foresaid see or bishop of Rome, or any of his successors, shall practise, exercise, or have any power, jurisdiction or authority within this realm, or any other of the king's realms or dominions, nor any foreign potentate of what estate, degree, or condition soever he be, but that I shall resist the same at all times to the uttermost of my power. 4. And that I shall bear faith, truth, and true allegiance to the King's Majesty, and to his heirs and successors, declared or hereafter to be declared, by the authority of the Act made in the session of the Parliament holden at Westminster, the 14th day of January, in the 35th year, and in the said Act made in the 28th year of the King's Majesty's reign. 5. And that I shall take the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, when they or any of them shall enjoy his place, to be the only supreme head in earth, under God, of the Church of England and Ireland, and of all other his highness's dominions. And that with my body, cunning, wit, and uttermost of my power, without guile, fraud, or other undue mean, I shall observe, keep, maintain, and defend all the King's Majesty's styles, titles, and rights, with the whole effects and contents of the Acts provided for the same, and all other Acts and statutes made or to be made within this realm in and for that purpose, and the derogation, extirpation and distinguishing of the usurped and pretended authority, power, and jurisdiction of the see and bishop of Rome, and all

other foreign potentates as afore. 7. And also as well the said statute made in the said 28th year, as the statute made in the said session of the Parliament holden the 35th year of the King's Majesty's reign, for establishment and declaration of his highness's succession, and all Acts and statutes made and to be made in conformation and corroboration of the King's power and supremacy, in earth, of the Church of England and Ireland, and of other the King's dominions; I shall also defend and maintain with my body and goods, and with all my wit and power. 8. And this I shall do against all manner of persons of what estate, dignity, degree, or condition they be, and in no wise do nor attempt, nor to my power suffer, or know to be done, or attempted directly nor indirectly any thing or things, privily or apertly to the let, hindrance, damage, or derogation of any of the said statutes, or of any part of them by any manner of means, or for or by any manner of pretence. 9. And in case any oath had been made by me to any person or persons in maintenance, defence, or favour of the see and bishop of Rome, or his authority, jurisdiction or power, or against any the statutes aforesaid, I repute the same as vain and annihilate, and shall wholly and truly observe and keep this oath. *So help me God, all saints, and the holy Evangelists.*" An oath of the King's supremacy was also afterwards instituted of the same tenor as the above, which was continued under Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. and II., and James II., being abrogated under William III. In the reign of Elizabeth a "form of submission" was required of all dissenting from the Church of England, on pain of being compelled to leave the country. It runs as follows:—"I, A. B., do humbly confess and acknowledge that I have grievously offended God in contemning Her Majesty's godly and lawful government and authority, by absenting myself from church and from hearing divine service contrary to the godly laws and statutes of this realm, and in using and frequenting disordered and unlawful conventicles and assemblies, under pretence and colour of exercise of religion; and I am heartily sorry for the same, and do acknowledge and testify in my conscience that no person hath or ought to have any power or authority over Her Majesty. And I do promise and protest without any dispensation, or any colour or means of any dispensation, that from henceforth I will from time to time obey and perform Her Majesty's laws and statutes in repairing to the church and divine service, and do my utmost endeavours to defend and maintain the same."

REGINALD CORLASS.

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THE TALBOT INN.

I HEAD my article with the present sign of the quaint old hostelrie which seems doomed to pass away—a sign by which it has been known for two hundred years—because I believe it has very slight connection, beyond its actual site, with the "Tabard Inn" of Chaucer. Mr. Saunders, who years ago was its most enthusiastic defender, claimed little more than the galleries as part of the original building, for no more conclusive reason than that no such galleries were known to have been built so late as the reign of Charles the Second, or in any subsequent period. I would gladly believe that not only the galleries, but the whole of the building, is Chaucer's "Tabard," but this is an age of dry facts which we are not allowed to trifle with. In truth there be hard-headed fellows who doubt whether Chaucer ever "lay" at the Tabard at all. I shall not stop to argue with them, for fear they should bring me round to their opinion, but whether fact or fiction—or a mixture of both—the "Canterbury Tales" have at least rendered the old "Tabard" in Southwark fit company for the "Boar's Head" in Eastcheap. The site of the old inn belonged to the Abbey of Hyde, by Winchester, and the prior's house is depicted in a print in Terry's edition of Chaucer as standing on the south side of the yard—for it appears to have been an open yard (not a narrow gateway) up till the eighteenth century. Speght certainly considered the old building standing in his time (1602), as the original "Tabard" of Chaucer's time. But then came, in 1676, the Great Fire of Southwark, which certainly swept away the Town Hall immediately opposite, and was only stopped after the burning or blowing up of six hundred houses. Was the Tabard among them? Aubrey rather significantly says, "This house remaining before the fire in 1676 was an old timber house, probably coeval with Chaucer's time." The fire was only stayed at St. Thomas's Hospital by the foot of the bridge, so we cannot flatter ourselves that the timber-built Tabard had a charmed existence through this terrible conflagration. The old "Tabard" was, no doubt, the chief place of resort for pilgrims starting for Canterbury—in fact it had been built for their accommodation by the Abbot of Hyde, *circa* 1307; and Stowe has given it special mention as "the most ancient" of the "many fair inns for receipt of travellers." So it is fair to presume that the original inn was then standing (1598).

After the Great Fire an inn was built on the site, to which the owner or landlord ignorantly gave the sign of the "Talbot," but he affixed to the sign board, which then swung across the

road, the inscription, "This is the Inne where Sir Jeffry Chaucer and the nine-and-twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury, Anno 1383." Of the existence of *this* "Inne" there can be no doubt, and it has apparently suffered very little from "modernisation" during the past two centuries. It is sufficiently interesting in itself to deserve a passing (and probably parting) notice in LONG AGO.

A great deal of virtuous indignation has been expended on the "ignorant landlord" who gave to the new built inn, the sign of "The Talbot." It may after all not have been so much a matter of ignorance (for there is very little resemblance between Tabard and Talbot) as of choice, for it is evident that he was not ignorant or quite unappreciative of the old associations of the house, or he would not so prominently have displayed the inscription on his sign-board. Why has not some lest "ignorant" landlord or owner restored the original sign? Probably the sign of the Talbot (an old English breed of dog now extinct) was more attractive to the customers out of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, who had taken the place of the olden pilgrims, than the scarcely understood name of Tabard, which Stowe, even in his time, thought it necessary to describe as "a sort of jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, but open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders; a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad, in the wars, with their arms embroidered or otherwise depict. * * * But now (he adds) these 'tabards' are worn only by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service."

It must be confessed that the old hostelrie (for it eminently deserves that much-abused denomination), one of the most complete specimens of its period now extant, presents a dilapidated, not to say ruinous appearance. The glory of its spacious yard departed with the stage coaches and country wagons, which once made it a busy scene, and portions of the building itself are let out in tenements—as carriers' "depôts," or stores for hops. The bar and tap-room are the only portions still retained for the purpose of "accommodating travellers," and I fear even those "travellers" would require a liberal construction of magistrates' law to acknowledge. Labourers in the numerous hop-warehouses round about, with a fair sprinkling of "loafers," appear to constitute the "compagnie" to be found at the Talbot now-a-days; but Lord Ronald Gower's recent letter in the *Times* has brought pilgrims from all parts of London to have a last look at the "Old Tabard of Chaucer." Far be it from me, the reporter of LONG AGO, to disturb their simple faith.

The memory of many of the old inns which Stowe doubtlessly had in his eye, still hangs about the High-street, Southwark. In a few paces from London Bridge, you will find the "Old King's Head," the "Old White Hart," the "George," the "Talbot," the "Queen's Head," the "Spur," and the "Nag's Head," all, evidently old coaching inns. The two first retain in a more or less state of repair their galleries, but are no longer used for "the accommodation of travellers"—the "George" (also galleried) still professes to be a "family hotel," and a few more footsteps bring us to the "Talbot," with a supplementary sign-board, "The Old Tabard." The appearance of the old buildings; as you turn down the narrow entry, is somewhat picturesque. On your left the gallery (double the width of the galleries of its neighbours) overhangs the footway, and is continued on the eastern side, which was, no doubt, the main frontage of the inn. Here hangs Blake's wonderful picture of the pilgrims—reduced by the stress of London weather to a blank, split, cracked piece of wood. Then comes a break, but the galleries evidently came round to the south side, but were walled in years ago to increase the number of rooms. A churlish occupier of some lower premises has lately interdicted the admission of any one to these galleries—perhaps it has saved a misadventure, for being rather over twelve stone I should have been sorry to trust to their rotten floors—but, for a too muscular demonstration of his resentment, he is now "doing" two months' hard labour. However, they can be seen just as well from the yard, and I think any one from that distance even can at once appreciate the utter hopelessness of "preserving" or "restoring" them. They are simply rotten, and "all to pieces." Many years must have elapsed since a coat of paint was put upon them. The civil landlord of what is still by courtesy called the "inn," allows me to pass over all the portion in his occupation, and I cautiously feel my way up a dark staircase with a fine old balustrade which, so far as the darkness enables me to judge, I should fix at the very earliest part of the eighteenth century—a noble balustrade such as you meet with in houses of the Queen Anne period, or a little earlier. This dubious ascent lands me on the first floor—disused for years—and another nervous flight—still guarded, as I can feel, by the handsome balustrade, leads to the attics, still, I regret to say, occupied by some one who is not over particular where or how he sleeps, with great empty fire-places and supporting the heavy slanting tiled roof, by transverse and diagonal beams half as thick as a big man's body. But these are no witnesses to a remote age; I have seen them in houses built later than

the reign of the Second Charles—though they are more frequently met with in an earlier period of domestic architecture.

Such, then, is what remains of the Talbot Inn. Perhaps I shall not be exceeding my duty if I say a few words on its suggested "preservation." I cannot see how this is practicable. The site occupies twenty-nine thousand square feet, so that it could not be put "under a glass case." The price would be something over £22,000, at which it was bought in; the highest bid at the sale having been £21,000. Whether any portion—say the galleries—could be removed and set up elsewhere might be worthy of consideration, but I fear they are "too far gone," and, besides, built up *per se*, would convey no general idea of the old inn. I am afraid we must be content with effective photographs, and good drawings *now*—better still if a *model* of the whole were made, on a sufficiently large scale to take in and show all the details.

YOUR REPORTER.

ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PENNIES OF WILLIAM I. AND II.

IT does not appear to me that any stress has hitherto been laid on the fact that the name of the King on the coins of Williams I. and II. is spelt in two distinct ways, and that, moreover, whereas the mode of spelling it on the earliest types (Hawkins 233, 236), which are by all authorities referred to the Conqueror, is always the same (*i.e.*, PILLEMVS in its various contracted forms), it is a no less singular fact that on all the latest types (Hawkins 244, 250); which, in like manner, have universally been allowed to belong to Rufus, the name is invariably given in another form (*i.e.*, PILLELMVS, more or less contracted). Neither Mr. Hawkins or Mr. Lindsay seem to have given any attention to this circumstance, but I am inclined to think that the due consideration of it will eventually be found to be of great moment, as leading indirectly to a proper distribution of the yet unattributed types discovered at Beaworth, and which is still a matter of dispute.

With respect to the latter, Mr. Hawkins tells us ("Ruling Annals of the Coinage," third edition, 1840, vol. i., p. 158), without making any remark, however, with reference to the circumstance, that the name on them is spelt either way, as we know is also the case with the "Two sceptre" type (Hawkins, 237), which Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Lindsay (see *Gentlemen's Magazine* for September, 1835, p. 243), are agreed, immediately preceded the "Stars" type (Hawkins, 238), and which both concur in giving to the Conqueror. Mr. Hawkins considering the

presence of the two sceptres decisive, whereas Mr. Lindsay qualifies this attribution by remarking that it is by no means so definite as that of the preceding types, it being just possible that it might have been struck by Rufus upon his obtaining possession of the greater part of Normandy, in the year 1090, and that a more certain reason for its being allotted to the Conqueror really consists in the fact of its having immediately preceded Hawkins, 238, which he (Mr. Lindsay) is convinced belongs to Rufus from the addition of the two stars, a distinction which that monarch also placed on his great seal.

This peculiar circumstance, namely, that every type, which is undoubtedly the Conqueror's, bears the form PILLEMVS, whereas, on the other hand, all those, which with certainty are ascribed to Rufus, have PILLELMVS instead, coupled with the fact that each intermediate type (*i.e.*, of the unasccribed portion) affords instances of the adoption, during one and the same period, of both methods, evidently denoting a state of transition from one to the other, points clearly, I imagine, to a required substitution of the latter mode of spelling in lieu of the former, probably for some very special reason, and, it is evident likewise, at a date when the character of the workmanship displayed on the coinage had not depreciated in the slightest degree; an inefficiency in the working of the mints cannot, therefore, have given rise to this apparently indiscriminate use of names, although such an explanation might, of course, be urged with some show of reason had the confusion in the nomenclature occurred during that epoch of derivation which characterises the last coinage of Rufus, and is placed by Mr. Lindsay at the close of his reign.

Again, the coinages of Edward the Confessor, and indeed of his predecessors, were so extensive that we cannot imagine William I. to have been under the necessity, at all events, of coining any very large amount of money or adopting many necessary types; for although it has been adduced, as one of the reasons for assigning to the Conqueror the largest number of types (*i.e.*, from Hawkins, 238 to 250 inclusive) and consequently of coinages, that at his death he left immense treasure ("Ruling," vol. i., p. 148, and note 5 at bottom); still it is, I think, far more likely that the bulk of this was in *bullion*, which it fell to the lot of Rufus to coin down in the early part of his reign, than that it consisted to a great extent of *coined money*, which is the impression this explanation seeks to impose on us. We are justified therefore in inferring, I opine, that we could not reasonably expect to find any very extensive coinage taking place until after the accession of Rufus, whose

numerous pecuniary obligations in the beginning of his reign doubtless speedily drained the country of the specie in circulation at the time, thus necessitating a large issue of new money in order to make up the deficit in the currency.

Mr. Lindsay, too, has justly pointed out that the assignment of the types of the Beaworth find to William I., forces us to assume* that the commencement of the gradual depreciation of the workmanship exhibited on the subsequent types, coincided precisely (which, as he says, is very unlikely) with the beginning of a new reign, but which deterioration, as he afterwards observes, is to be far more rationally ascribed to the fact of the expert moneyers of the Saxon race having died out (or been superseded) during the reign of Rufus, their successors being ignorant and incompetent workman of Norman extraction. Further additional confirmation of Mr. Lindsay's distribution of the types may be obtained from a careful consideration of the succession of moneyers at the Stamford mint. I have not had the opportunity of consulting any other consecutive series on the coins of this period, but, possibly, similar series may exist in connection with other places of mintage, from a study of which equally significant data might be derived.

To Mr. Sharp's valuable paper on the Stamford Mint ("Numismatic Chronicle," new series, vol. ix., p. 327, &c.), I am indebted for the information, from which I have endeavoured to form an estimate of the duration of the term of office of three, almost contemporary, moneyers of that place during the reign of Harold I., Edward the Confessor, Harold II., and Williams I. and II. I find for instance that BRVPINE struck money then for Harold I., that he coined the money of Edward the Confessor, and that his name occurs during the short reign of Harold II., but he does not seem to have coined any money for William I., as might be expected, since his term of office, at the beginning of that king's reign, must have been probably upwards of thirty years. GODPINE too, makes his *début* apparently in the reign of Harold I., and he appears afterwards collaterally with BRVPINE, from which circumstance we should expect to find him terminating his services at about the same time; and it is so, for although GODPINE struck some of Edward the Confessor's *last*

money, he does not appear to have coined any for Harold II., and Mr. Sharp has no notice of him under the Conqueror.

The most important information, however, which the study of the moneyers at Stamford supplies, is furnished by the coins of LIOFFINE, or of the LIOFFINES or LEOFFINES I should rather say, because it is self-evident that the LEOFFINE, whose name is almost universally spelt LEOFFINE or LEFFINE, and who was moneyer at Stamford under Æthelred II. and Edward the Confessor, cannot have been the same person who struck the money of Williams I. and II. at that place (*vide* examples in Mr. Sharp's paper, "Numismatic Chronicle," new series, vol. ix., pp. 354-355, viz., Hawkins, 233, LIOFFINE ON STA; 234, LIOFFINE ON STA; 236, LIOFFINE ON STANI; 237, LEOFFINE ON STA; and 243, LIOFFINE ON STNFR). The older LIOFFINE probably ceased to coin money during the first half of the reign of the Confessor (*vide* last occurrence of his name on Hawkins, 238, cited by Mr. Sharp), and as the younger LIOFFINE, whose name, with the single exception just quoted, is always so rendered, began to strike money soon after,* and thirty years seem to have been about the usual extent of a moneyer's term of service at that time, as we gather from the cotemporary careers of BRVPINE and GODPINE under Harold I., Edward the Confessor, and Harold II. *only* (their names not appearing under Æthelred II. or William I.), it is but reasonable to suppose that he just about survived the Conqueror, and struck a few of the first pennies of Rufus; indeed in confirmation of this it is a remarkable fact that upon the "Pax" type coins struck at Stamford, of which there were numerous examples in the Beaworth find, his name is altogether wanting. But my chief reason for holding this opinion is based entirely on the peculiar circumstance that, although he had hitherto strictly adhered to the mode of spelling the king's name adopted from the first, and used exclusively, on all the Conqueror's coins, we find him nevertheless on his last pieces (Hawkins, 237 and 243), changing PILLEMVS into PILLELM(VS), in conformity doubtless with some express directions, which directions can hardly have had their origin in anything but a desire of distinguishing the coinage of the new monarch, in this and other ways from that of his father. While therefore admitting Mr. Lindsay's attribution of the Beaworth types to be, in

* Mr. Hawkins's supposition ("Ruding," vol. i., p. 161) that Rufus did not, or rather had no reason, to coin money until the end of his reign, appears to me untenable, for it is but reasonable to hold, with Mr. Lindsay, that the coining of money being then an especial kingly privilege, Rufus would probably issue a coinage of his own, at the earliest opportunity, in order to show his sovereign authority and render his title more secure.

* It is clearly deducible from the numerous illustrations of the various moneyers about that time given by Mr. Sharp, that he did not strike money until some time after GODPINE and BRVPINE, one of his first pieces being possibly LIOFFINE ON STANFO, on Hawkins, 222, one of the later coinages of Edward the Confessor. See "Numismatic Chronicle," new series, vol. ix., p. 352.

all probability, the correct one, I am inclined to think that the addition of two stars to his first type was not the *only* way in which Rufus sought to distinguish his money from that of his predecessor, and that the alteration in the name, above alluded to, may also, with much certainty be ascribed to one and the same period. The fact, moreover, that the new name PILLELM(VS), also occurs on the last type of William I. (Hawkins, 137), as in the case of LIOFFINE's money just cited, shows only to my mind that, pending the preparation of his own dies, Rufus coined from his father's old ones, relying in the interim merely upon the alteration in the name as a sufficient means of distinction. And, indeed, in his earlier coinages we might reasonably expect to still find the old name frequently resorted to by some of the moneyers, as one they had long been accustomed to, inadvertently and in error; hence the instances when the name PILLEMVS, in its various contractions, occurs on types 238 to 243 (Hawkins) of the Beaworth find, types that must undoubtedly have comprised his earliest coinages, if we accept Mr. Lindsay's explanation (which I cannot help thinking a remarkably feasible one), of the meaning of the letter *s*, added after the word PAX, on the reverses of Hawkins, 240, 241, and 242, which Mr. Lindsay points to as possibly indicating that the particular period of peace, which the type commemorated, was that thought so much of at the time, namely, the peace with the *Scotch* in 1091, the fourth year of Rufus's reign.

FOUR CENTURIES' ASSOCIATIONS OF AN OLD SITE IN COVENTRY.

ON the south side of Trinity Church, in the city of Coventry, is a spot, the present condition of which gives no indication whatever of the buildings which formerly occupied it, and which has probably undergone as singular changes as any other site in this old city. The earliest allusion to it, of which I have met with any notice, is in a deed bearing date 4th of December, 1499 (15th Hen. 7), in which Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, conveyed to Thomas Bowde, then vicar of this church, "a parcell of ground in Coventrye wt the housyng heruppon sette," and which is still further particularised by another deed, dated the 8th of the same month, as being "on the south side the seid church, with an entre from the hye stret, their cald the Spyker-stok * * betwixt the wall of the recession way of the seid church and the ground of John Norwood," &c. This deed has the autograph and great seal of the marquis, and is, I believe, still preserved in Trinity Church vestry. Thomas Bowde founded on this spot a hall or residence for the priests connected with Trinity Church, and gave it for the use of the church for ever, referring

thereto in his will, dated 22nd of March, 1507, as "Domum de Nomine Jhesu." He also directed that at his interment in Trinity Church, every priest having chambers in Jesus Hall shall receive 12d., and every other priest attending, 4d.; the clerk, 2d.; and the ringers, 20d.; besides 1d. each to the poor on that day. He also wills that the vicar, or his substitute, shall every Sunday pray for the soul of Master Thomas Bowde, for which he shall immediately receive from the churchwardens 12d. Other payments are also authorised to be made on the day of his obit, or anniversary. He died in 1508.

In 1510, John Boteler granted to the commoners of Jesus Hall for their fuel, all the wood growing and to grow in a certain grove and field at Exhall. These commoners also kept an obit for Joane Hudson, for which they received out of the revenues of Scots Close, Spon-end, a yearly sum of 10s.

The original structure appears to have been of considerable extent, and joined the south transept of Trinity Church. This circumstance necessitated a passage beneath the transept, the floor of which was raised to admit of it, and this transept evidently formed one of the chantry chapels connected with the church, most probably the Jesus Chapel.

Numerous references are made in the church books to this vault or arched passage beneath the transept. The right of way through it appears to have been occasionally a matter of litigation. "Keping clean the vault," is a regular item in the sexton's charge, repairing the "turnabout" also occurs; in 1724 an order for a lamp for the vault was made: in 1819 the footpath was newly flagged; but, in 1834, the passage was finally closed. During the restorations in 1855, the chapel floor was removed, and the area thrown into the church. Traces of the western door of the vault still exist.

After the Reformation, so extensive a house was considered unnecessarily large for the vicar's exclusive use, and we find the vestry allowing the use of the great hall for the use of some of the city guilds for their meetings, as for example:—

"1565, R'ce of the Corysers for Jesus Hall, ijs. viijd.; other payments also occur of a like nature."

In 1622 it was leased to Humphrey Burton for sixty-one years, at a rental of 26s. 8d., who, in 1658, purchased it for £52, and a yearly ground-rent of 20s., which was subsequently reduced to 5s., on payment of £15. Mr. Simon Burton, town clerk, afterwards came into possession, and he, by his will in 1693, bequeathed it to the then vicar of Trinity, and his successors for ever, subject to the annual payment of 5s.

Humphrey Wanley, the celebrated antiquary, son of Nathaniel Wanley, a former vicar of Trinity, in describing this house in 1693, says:—

"The house is, as I suppose, 300 years old, by

the work of it, and as folks say, was called Jesus Hall. One may see the word Jesus thus cut in wood yet over the gate of it in two places, *i.e.* *J.* As for the hall, I am apt to think that the present hall and dining-room, and the chamber above it, have been but one room, as is apparent by the work of it, and I believe that the old Vicaridge House, next adjoining to it, being before united, together made up one house, because one may easily perceive that they were so by the work, and what alterations have been made in some of the windows of the old Vicaridge House. I remember to have seen a branch painted with the letter *V* in the middle of it. I always thought that this was some rebus or device the person had chose to express his name by, who caused those windows to be made, but could not think of any name that it might allude to; and in one place I could read

Orate pro a'ta,

and thus other painted glass put in since; and presently—

hujus bicarii fundat;

But in the windows of my uncle's* part of this ancient house, I well remember that, about three years ago (1690), I saw the same branches and the *V* up and down in them; in one place—

**Orate pro a'ia Thome Bowde, hujus
bicarii fundatoris,**

which proved my conjecture to be true, he using a bough and a *V* to express his name by."

In 1742, it was determined to take down the old Vicarage House and Jesus Hall, a faculty having been obtained the previous year for so doing; and it appears from the entries in the church books in 1744, that the payments for building the new parsonage house amounted to £572 1s. 4d., exclusive of the faculty and sundry other expenses, amounting to £30 7s. 7d. The sum of £100 16s. 11d. being received for the old materials. A view of this new vicarage appears in a print of the date of 1810, by Mr. James Walker, of the 13th Light Dragoons, then stationed in Coventry. These prints are scarce and but little known, and exhibit a panoramic view of the two churches and neighbouring houses.

In 1824 the necessity for enlarging the adjoining city and county gaol became evident, and a special jury, summoned for the purpose, decided on the purchase of the vicarage house, garden, and appurtenances at the price of £842, to be paid out of the rates. The whole of the premises were taken down in April, 1826, and the cells, yards, and other portions extended to the boundary of the old vicarage property near Trinity Church, leaving a narrow pathway between the high wall of the goal

and the churchyard. In 1830 the enlarged building became the goal and house of correction, for the city and county of Coventry. On the 5th of August, 1848, the last execution carried into effect took place before its walls, and in 1854, on the right of holding an assize in Coventry being withdrawn, under the effect of the new boundary Act of 1842 (which annulled the old jurisdiction of the county of the City of Coventry, and incorporated it with the County of Warwick), the goal was for the most part rendered useless, except as a place of detention, and entirely so as a house of correction.

A few years ago the greater part of the old goal and its site was purchased by John Gulson, Esq., an ex-mayor, and one of the city magistrates. He has liberally given the site, and supplemented the gift by undertaking the main cost of the building (assisted by the donation of £1000 from S. Carter, Esq.), of a new Free Library. The designs have been prepared by Mr. E. Burgess, architect, adapted from the Gothic, and the building harmonises with the two noble churches with which it is in such close proximity. The north-east corner is purposely kept low so as not to obstruct the view of Trinity Church. The plan embraces a noble reading-room, very lofty, with a high pitched open roof, extending the whole depth of the building; north of this are the reference and circulating libraries, ante-room, and entrance hall: over the libraries are committee and other rooms; the ante-room being in the north-east corner, and of one story only, for the object previously alluded to.

The structure is of red brick, with Bath-stone dressings, and will cost above £4000. The contractor is Mr. James Marriott, of Coventry, and the building will be ready for occupation during the present month.

I have thus briefly glanced over the leading points of the history of one of our local sites: first a miscellaneous pile of private habitations, then a common hall of the priests of the neighbouring church, a vicarage attached to the same edifice, subsequently a goal, and now destined to serve the purpose of a public library, and we know not what other useful features may hereafter be added to this truly noble educational institution.

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WHITELOCKE'S DIARY.—The Marquis of Bute has consented to the publication, by the Camden Society, of the diary of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, the discovery of which was announced in the last report of the Historical MSS. Commission. It is a work entirely different from the well-known "Memorials."

* Simon Burton.

THE LADIES OF LLANGOLLEN.

IN the June No. of LONG AGO it was stated that Plâs Newydd, the residence of the "Ladies of Llangollen," was advertised for sale. "The Ladies of Llangollen!" It is a story of "long ago"—so long ago, that perhaps the memories of our readers will bear a little refreshing on the subject. Lady Eleanor Charlotte Butler, daughter of the sixteenth Earl of Ormond, was born in Ireland in the year 1739. Among the friends of her youth was a child some sixteen years her junior, named Sarah Ponsonby. A most close and romantic attachment grew up between the two, so that the idea of a possible separation became unendurable to both. This close attachment was viewed with great disfavour by the Ormond family, who attributed to it Lady Eleanor's peremptory rejection of five successive and eligible offers of marriage, and an attempt was made to separate them. In vain! They eloped—were tracked—overtaken—and brought back. A short time afterwards, however, they disappeared again, together with a female servant, and the place of their retreat was not discovered for some years.

The minds of the simple villagers of Llangollen, in North Wales, were much exercised nearly a hundred years ago by the sudden appearance in their midst of three mysterious female strangers. Mr. Lockhart, on authority which is open to doubt, says that Miss Ponsonby was dressed "in the garb of a smart footman, in buckskin breeches;" scandal was rife and busy, and it was many years before the unostentatious charities of the two ladies silenced the wicked tongue of slander.

Meanwhile they had purchased the estate and caused a cottage to be built after their own tastes, surrounded by gardens, pleasure-grounds, rural walks, grottoes, temples, conservatories, rustic bridges, and ornamented with wood carvings and other perhaps somewhat incongruous adornments. On the whole, it was, however, a delightful retreat, although our two heroines ceased in a few years to be recluses in the strict sense of the word. They never, it is true, slept from home, but they received and returned visits, and kept up a lively correspondence with the principal celebrities of the period. In 1820, they even travelled as far as Oswestry to see a performance of the elder Matthews, returning home, a distance of fourteen miles, after the close of the theatre at twelve o'clock. The celebrated comedian thus describes them in a letter to his wife, dated September 4th, 1820:—"As they are seated, there is not one point to distinguish them from men. The dressing and powdering of the hair; their well-starched neck-cloths; the upper part of their habits, which they always wear, even at a dinner-party, made precisely like men's coats; and regular black beaver men's hats,

they looked exactly like two respectable superannuated old clergymen." (The "black beaver men's hats," as the writer rather curiously calls them, were, it must be remembered, then and until recently the custom of the country.) Matthews accepted their pressing invitation, and paid them a visit, which he humorously describes in a letter dated October 24th. Among other visitors, they entertained Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Lockhart, Miss Seward, Madame de Genlis, and in fact all the most eminent of the tourists who in those days risked the dangers of a trip to Llangollen. Perhaps the most interesting description of the ladies and their surroundings is preserved in the "Tour of a German Prince" (Puckler Maskau, of Prussia), who visited them in 1828. Lady Eleanor was then "a short, robust woman" of eighty-three—Miss Ponsonby "a tall and imposing personage" of seventy-four. (The respective ages are thus given by the Prince, who was clearly misinformed.) "No one who is presentable," he adds, "travels in Wales without an introduction to them;" but not having provided himself with one, he determined "to storm the cottage;" but on the simple presentation of his card, the garrison surrendered at discretion, and he became a welcome guest. His description of "the ladies" in their old age calls up a strange picture before our eyes:—"Both wore their still abundant hair, combed straight back and powdered, a round man's hat" (this is as bad as Matthews' "black beaver men's hats"), "a man's cravat and waistcoat; but, in the place of inexpressibles, a short petticoat and boots—the whole covered by a coat of blue cloth, of a cut quite peculiar—a sort of middle term between a man's coat and a lady's riding-habit. Over this Lady Eleanor wore, first, the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Louis across her shoulders; secondly, the same order around her neck; thirdly, the small cross of the same to her button-hole; and, *pour comble de gloire*, a golden lily, of nearly the natural size, as a star—all, as she said, presents of the Bourbon family. So far the whole effect was somewhat ludicrous. But now you must imagine both ladies with that agreeable *aisance*—that air of the world of the *ancien régime*, courteous, and entertaining, without the slightest affectation, speaking French as well as any Englishwoman of my acquaintance; and above all with that essentially polite, unconstrained, and simply cheerful manner of the good society of that day, which, in our serious hard-working age of business, appears to be going to utter decay. I was really affected with a melancholy sort of pleasure in contemplating it in the persons of the amiable old ladies who are among the last of its living representatives, nor could I witness without lively sympathy the unremitting, natural, and affectionate attention with which the younger treated her somewhat infirmer friend, and anticipated all her wants."

* * * "Not only the venerable ladies, but their house was full of interest; indeed it contained some real treasures. There is scarcely a remarkable person of the last half century who has not sent them a portrait, or some other curiosity or antique, as a token of remembrance. The collection of these, a well-furnished library, a delightful situation, an equable, tranquil life, and perfect friendship and union—these have been their possessions; and, if we may judge by their robust old age, and their cheerful temper, they have not chosen amiss."

Death was as tender as Time had been with the good old ladies, and did not attack the happy cottage till June 2nd, 1829, when he carried off Lady Eleanor Butler at the ripe old age of ninety. Two years and a half afterwards, Miss Ponsonby, who had lived in strict seclusion after her friend's death, succumbed to the effects of grief, and died on the 9th of December, 1831, aged seventy-six. They both lie in the churchyard of Llangollen, under a stone monument bearing touching testimony to their long friendship, and also recording the long-previous death of the faithful domestic who accompanied them from Ireland, Mary Carryl, who died on the 22nd of November, 1809. On their death the cottage and estate came into the hands of the far-famed auctioneer, George Robins, for disposal by public sale. The bill and catalogue are before us, and are couched in the florid style which Robins had made his own. They are too long to reprint, but we observe as an indication that the two "recluses" were not above an appreciation of the creature comforts, that their cellar comprised old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Bucellas, Vidoria, Mareschino, Noyeau, Eau de la Reine, and other estimable Liqueurs."

The property and many of the relics were purchased by two friends of the deceased, Miss Lolly and Miss Andrew, who, to some extent, copied their mode of life; but as the shrubs grew into trees and many of the alterations and "improvements" were conceived in bad taste, and out of character, Plâs Newydd soon ceased to be the pretty retreat which it was in the days of "the ladies." It is now only a memory of Long Ago.

Stoke Newington.

A. A.

THE CHEVALIER QUIRINO BIGI has published at Correggio a very curious memoir of the famous painter, Antonio Allegri, surnamed Correggio, and which completely contradicts the previous notions concerning his career and circumstances. The information given in the memoir, has, says the *Architect*, been derived from documents found in the depositories of the little town of Correggio and the city of Parma.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS OF THE LAND OF BÉARN.

A CONTEMPORARY of Shakespeare—with the very type of whose plays his translations of ponderous chronicles are composed—bewails the birth and early life of Henry the Fourth of France, in that he had then a fate so "abject and contemptible as to be shut up in the Pyrenean dens or grottes." Yet that life in the rugged highland region fitted the *vert galant* for his after hardships.

French romancists, Dumas and Soulie, amongst the first, would have been grieved not to have had that rugged realm as a field of action for their heroes. If M. Paul Raymond, keeper of public records in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, does not furnish them with many incidents for novels, he supplies us, at least, with some interesting notes upon the manners and customs of the Béarnese in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In every one of the musty documents which his diligence has unearthed, the ramifications of the church are seen to extend. Priests of all degrees figure as often in the criminal accusations for defendants as for arbiters and witnesses. The fines of offenders, whether in money or kind, help to maintain, repair, or build sacred edifices, and pledges, oaths, and vows are made upon relics and other holy objects, which are, as a matter of course, in the hands of the religious officials.

In the papers curious names crop up, part French, part Spanish, all stamped with Basque variations, such as, among those of females, Amadine, Audine, Bibentoo, Blanquine, Domengine, Guirantine, Prosine; and among the men's—Arnautuc, Arnautuquet, Berdolet, Bernat, Guilhemolo, Goathoart, Johnænico, Monantolo, Perarnaud, Peyrolet, Sansolet—none of that sweetness which would draw a dolphin ashore, as the ancient said "Simon" had the power to do.

Gambling seems to have been the worst of the Seven Deadly Sins, in that day. The remedy speaks well for the belief in personal honour, or the impossibility of carrying on a system of deceit undiscovered in a small community. Lords and louts were alike charmed by the rattle of the Satanic "bones," or the flapping of cards. A coppersmith's 'prentice hastens to vow that during his four years' training in that noble craft, he will not gamble, unless it were in a company where much wine was drunk, and where, consequently, temptation might come upon him when he was ill-fitted to resist it. At the other end of the social ladder, the Lord of Lanegaa himself, in

consideration of some money lent him, sets his hand to a scroll, by which he is engaged to gamble neither by himself nor an agent for a good two years to come. The penalty is to give his creditor and family board and lodging in his own house.

A friend of the Lord of Claverie values his life at two hundred pence—as it would appear from his pledge—to leap into the river from off Orthez stone bridge, if he should touch cards, dice, or other implements of play throughout his life, or should be unable to pay the sum mentioned. For three golden crowns, another gamester debars himself from his own peculiar weakness for as many years. A more cautious fellow reserves to himself the right to play at bowls, so long as the stake is merely the settling of the score for meat and drink. If he goes beyond that amount, he agrees to pay four florens to the Lord of Béarn, the like to a friend, and as much towards the building of St. Mary's Cathedral at Oleron—engaging his person. This was no light gage, for servitude worse than imprisonment was to be dreaded in an age when the private secretary to the famous Gaston Phœbus, Count of Foix and Lord of Béarn, was a slave.

The petty farmers and oil-pressers were not often able to command cash for their *amendes*. In such cases, the church received even oil for its lamps in lieu of silver. The father confessors had much or all to do with the stopping of this flow of loose pence to the hostleries abounding in mares of the push-pin and tarot-card nature.

In the worst case of all, a householder had been not only led away by false friends into wasting his estate in diversions, but into becoming bail for his boon companions in their straits. The *rector* (as the priest of the parish is called in these documents) having excommunicated him, Master Goalhart was fain to appear before him and his family council (just as young Parisian prodigals are bound to do this day, under the Code Napoleon) and confess his regret. In the future, so he promises, he will take care to lend no money to anybody but relations or respectable friends. He will pay a fine every time he gambles for more than innocent matters, like a pint of wine—half of which (the priest's finger here evidently points the pen) goes to the reparation of the church at Lucq, and to the treasurer of St. Michel's. There must have been a flock of Master Goalhart's IO U's flying about, since the council cause him to repudiate all his outstanding debts. There was gnashing of teeth over a lost black-sheep in the taverns of Navarreux the day that paper was read in public.

All these engagements are in a mixture of

dog Latin and Béarnese French, but are drawn up with a priest's or lawyer's craftiness, as witness the word "day," being taken to include both day and night, and a "year" to be from one day to the end of the same day a twelvemonth distant. The *artistes* in tric-trac and backgammon can have found but few loop-holes of escape in such forms. The hail-fellow-well-met swagger with which the expectant gamesters come up before the authorities to put their marks to these parchments, reveal a tender state of feeling towards them which could not be termed harsh.

Far otherwise with the unfortunates rejected alike by church and cottage. In "The History of Races under the Ban," by Francisque Michel, the regulations will be found at length, which excluded from their fellow-man the *Cagots*, or *Chrestians*, as they were called in Béarn down to the sixteenth century. The Act discovered by our industrious compiler, is a variation from those made public. Maestre Ramon, the Cagot, his wife, son, daughter, and all others of his family, are prohibited from herding cattle or doing work as carpenters or otherwise, as had heretofore been permitted them. Thus deprived of their scanty employment—for which human nature tells us they were not overpaid in consideration of their misfortunes—they were forbidden to beg from door to door on the plea of their being Cagots, or to solicit alms anywhere else. They were also ordered not to frequent the neighbourhood of fountains or other watering places, much less to go up to them for water or to wash. To this warrant of destruction of a family of afflicted beings, for whom no proper refuge was provided by lord, priest, or farmer—the authorities of Momour set their hands on the "1111 day of August, 1471."

At this same time and in this same region, the home to our own days of these lepers, the moral canker in the priesthood was as manifest as hideous. The plentiful proofs of their misconduct are not to be quoted in these pages. What they permitted, sufficiently shows how placidly they gazed upon the world without the monastery.

"The noble baron," who steals away a vassal's wife, is compelled by his suzerain, the Count of Foix's solemn sentence, to deliver up the woman, to assure the husband from wrong in person or property, "according to the general custom of the county," and to pay the man a span of beeves. The wife must restore to her husband not only all she has had from him in the way of portion, but as much more out of her own personal property, in one payment, as a fine; until he receives which, he is to hold their house (which was hers) against everybody. The

baron and his vassal were present in the Church of Pau to hear this judgment read. Suspected persons could exonerate themselves by swearing that they were innocent upon the holy Evangelists, held in the right hand before the altar.

One Guilhem deu Cog, a contractor, who had enriched himself by building churches, signs a very pretty contract on that appropriate day, the 1st of April, 1388. He binds himself, in the event of his wife dying, to take for wife one Gualhardine, who, in return, will gladly accept him, if her husband also shall die timely. (Mr. Charles Reade's "Double Marriage" is feebleness itself to this cool proposition.) Meanwhile, Gualhardine is given board and lodging as a servant in the contractor's house. If the notary had executed this agreement in duplicate and served Madame deu Cog with a copy, the probability is that Madame Gualhardine would have led quite a slavey's life of it.

Even under such provocations, perhaps, though wives were afraid to murmur loudly when the husbands were as much lords and masters as the Camanche Indian in his lodge. One wife, in question, who had offended her stronger half, was only allowed to return home if her parents paid all the fines that her misconduct had brought upon the husband, and if she, on entering the house, fell upon her knees, and said slowly, one word after another, "I, Domengine, declare that I am a false and bad wife, and have grievously wronged my husband, like the bad woman that I am, and I pray him to forgive me."

It is a pity, to point the tale, that this forgiving Benedict was not the Pierre de Sapres, whom we find solemnly promising his wife, Bonine, not to beat her for trivial causes, either with a cudgel or otherwise, unless he can prove her really guilty. If he should thump her unwarrantably, he must pay twenty silver marks to the Count of Foix, besides four calved cows to buy a missal-cape for the abbot elect of Lucq.

This continuous enumeration of the powers of the church makes the last item in our budget the more singular. It is a certificate of just such another civil marriage as the vestry registrars record by scores in our day. In 1369, a hundred years before Luther was born, a loving couple appear before Squire Bernadon de Gederest, a notary of Gant and a gentleman of noble family, and "in face of all present, they, Bernat and Amadine, come mouth to mouth and foot to foot, and, kissing, vow to be true, good, pure, and loyal one to the other, he taking her to serve him through health and illness, for better and worse, by night and day. Which they do of their own free will and pleasure, swearing together on the four holy Evangelists."

H. L. WILLIAMS.

"ROBIN HOOD'S GARLAND."

I HAVE before me a collection of twenty-seven ballads* which, under the above heading, chiefly relate to the life and exploits of the once noted Robin Hood, the outlawed Earl of Huntington. On referring to Ritson, I find that "none of these songs, it is believed, were ever collected into a *garland* till some time after the Restoration; as the earliest that has been met with, a copy of which is preserved in the study of Anthony à Wood, was printed by W. Thackeray, a noted ballad-monger, in 1689. This, however, contains no more than *sixteen* songs, some of which, very falsely as it seems, are said to have been 'never before printed.' 'The latest edition of any worth,' according to Sir John Hawkins, 'is that of 1719.' None of the old editions of this *garland* have any sort of preface: that prefixed to the modern ones of Bow, or Aldermay Churchyard, being taken from the collection of old ballads, 1723, where it is placed at the head of *Robin Hood's birth and breeding*. The full title of the last London edition of any note is, 'Robin Hood's Garland;' being a complete history of all the notable and merry exploits performed by him and his men on many occasion: to which is added a *preface* (i.e., the one already mentioned), giving a more full and particular account of his birth, &c., than any hitherto published. (*Cut of archers shooting at a target.*)

'I'll send this arrow from my bow,
And in a wager will be bound
To hit the mark aright, although
It were for fifteen hundred pound.
Doubt not I'll make the wager good,
Or ne'er believe bold Robin Hood.'

Adorned with twenty-seven neat and curious cuts adapted to the subject of each song. London, printed and sold by R. Marshall, in Aldermay Churchyard, Bow-lane," 12mo. On the back of the title page is the following Grub-street address:—

"TO ALL GENTLEMEN ARCHERS."

"This garland has been long out of repair,
Some songs being wanting, of which we give account;
For now at last, by true industrious care,
The *sixteen* songs to twenty-seven we mount;
Which large edition needs must please, I know,
All the ingenious 'yeomen' of the bow,
To read how Robin Hood and Little John,
Brave Scarlet, Stutely, Valliant, bold and free,
Each of them bravely, fairly play'd the man,
While they did reign beneath the green-wood tree;
Bishops, friars, likewise many more,
Parted with their gold, for to increase their store,
But never would they rob or wrong the poor."†

* The property of Mr. Jesse Mitchell, of Great Horton, Bradford.

† "Robin Hood; a collection of poems, songs, and ballads, relative to that celebrated English outlaw. Edited by Joseph Ritson." Ingram's edition.

The "Garland" under notice differs from those mentioned above, although it is similar, in many respects, to the Aldermay, or Aldermanbury Churchyard copy; having the same preface, and, as we have already seen, the same number of ballads. Only thirteen of them, however, are illustrated; the wood-cuts being of a very rude character. It is of smaller size, and may, probably, be of a later date, but, as the title page is missing, I am unable to make out when, and by whom, it was printed. Can any of my readers throw a light upon the subject? JOHN EMANUEL PRESTON.

Gilstead, near Bingley, York.

CONTINENTAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

(From our German Correspondent.)

HAMBURG, June 20th.

THE Schleswig-Holstein Association for the collecting and preservation of the antiquities in those Duchies have just published their thirty-third annual report. Among other papers of archaeological interest, it contains the second series of the Pre-historic Stone Monuments in Schleswig-Holstein, illustrated by three plates with pictures of fifteen different graves and tombs cut in the rocks. At the end of the report is the startling and unexpected announcement that the Association is dissolved. It is communicated to the members in an official circular from the managing committee, dated Kiel, May 21, which runs as follows:—"The curator of this university, Baron von Scheel-Plessen, having informed the undersigned committee of management by an official missive of the 7th inst., that the so-called Museum of Northern Antiquities at Flensburg has been transferred to and become the property of the University of Kiel, the committee, by virtue of the powers vested in them, by decision of the General Meeting of members, held here on January 14 last, declares the Schleswig-Holstein Society for the Collection and Preservation of National Antiquities dissolved, and that it ceases to exist from this date." The committee at the dissolution of the Association was composed of the following gentlemen:—Herr Westedt, Judge of the Local Court at Albersdorf; Professor Klander, at Ploen; Professor Christian Jessen, at Hadersleben; Professor Handelman, Professor Groth, and Dr. H. A. Meyer, of the University of Kiel. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that the collection they had formed during the thirty-three years of their existence, will remain available to the public, having been now incorporated with the Museum of the University of Kiel.

A letter has been received here from a learned German Professor, now at Rome, complaining of a mystification to which he and other antiquarians have been exposed by spurious figures and inscrip-

tions purporting to be ancient. Numerous little misshapen figures, said to have been discovered at Giardini, near Taormina, in Sicily, close to the little promontory of Schiso, and on the site of the ancient Grecian town of Naxos, are now offered for sale to unwary travellers. Any one possessing the slightest knowledge of antiquities must see at a glance that they are not genuine, nor have they the least resemblance to those of Phœnician origin so frequently found in the islands of the Mediterranean, but put one most in mind of the celebrated attempts at drawing made by the child of a German back-woodsman in the solitary forests of North America, which the Abbé Domenech published about ten years ago as the work of an extinct tribe of native Indians. Most of these figures bear inscriptions in Greek characters, but they appear to have been made more for the sake of a hoax than the more serious desire of deliberate forgery; and it is extremely possible that they are of English origin, and were manufactured—like so many other Greek, Egyptian, and Roman coins and other *quasi* antiques—not a hundred miles from Birmingham. Thus one of them bears the imposing inscription, 'ONIZOTTKIMAAVTIENXE, which might have puzzled Mr. Pickwick as much as the stone containing the celebrated mark of Bill Stumps, but which when analysed a little, turns out simply to be the well-known motto of the Order of the Garter: *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. All this might possibly have been done for fun, but it assumes a more serious appearance from the fact that the discoverer has obtained an official certificate from the deceived authorities at Giardini that the figures were found there, printed copies of which are distributed by him as a proof of their being genuine antiques; and still more so, that the price demanded for each of the figures is no less than sixteen thousand francs. Surely this is going beyond the legitimate bounds of a joke!

At Regensburg on the Danube the foundations of the east gate of the ancient Roman *urbs quadrata* have recently been discovered. From an inscription still perfectly legible on one of the stones, it appears that the gate and its flanking towers were erected in the time Antoninus Pius, about the middle of the second century. The excavations of the Roman burial ground that was discovered near the city last year, are now being carried on with great energy and diligence; according to the last accounts some four thousand skeletons have been found in about nine hundred graves. Among the articles discovered are several convex glass mirrors as well as many metallic ones, which proves the incorrectness of the assertions made by many learned antiquarians that their being found in conjunction on the same spot has never been satisfactorily demonstrated.

Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, who for the last two years has been making excavations in the plain of

Troy at his own private expense, after spending the rainy season at Athens, returned in March to the scene of his labours and recommenced operations with a band of 158 native labourers. He has again been exceedingly fortunate, having collected quite a treasure of Greek inscriptions, antiques, and even specimens of the plastic art; and to make them available to the public as soon as possible, he has just concluded an arrangement with the well-known publishing firm of F. A. Brockhaus, at Leipzig, for their immediate publication. The work will consist of a descriptive text of his discoveries in an octavo volume, accompanied by an Atlas in quarto, containing about two hundred photographic plates representing the most important and interesting inscriptions and other objects in his valuable collection.

The Council of the Berlin Anthropological Society having recently sent in a petition to the Prussian Government praying for support in their topographic and cartographic endeavours to fix the sites of the more important pre-historical colonies, fortified places, lacustrine settlements, and other ancient remains, the Minister of State has in the most gratifying manner granted their request, and already sent instructions by circular to all administrative authorities as well as to the directors of the State Railways, in case of antiquarian discoveries of stone monuments, Pfahlbauten, cemeteries, and caverns that have served as human habitation, to give immediate notice to the nearest member of the Committee, which consists of the following gentlemen: The Professors Drs. Kiepert and Virchow, of Berlin; Dr. Ecker, of Freiburg; Dr. Sandberger, at Würzburg; Dr. Rüttimeyer, of Basle; Dr. von Wittich, at Königsberg; the Medicinal Councillor, Dr. Schaaffhausen, and the Privy Councillor, von Dechen, at Bonn; Dr. Esselen, of Hamm; Dr. Müller, of Hanover; Dr. Wibel, of Hamburg; Dr. von Hellaerald, of Augsburg; Dr. von Masch, of Ratzeburg; and Dr. Baier, of Stralsund.

About two month ago, the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* announced that the German antiquarian, Edwin Tross, had discovered at Paris the only exemplar of the first edition of Horace, printed on parchment; and now it announces another interesting discovery by the same zealous and indefatigable searcher for antiquities. It is a copy of an entirely unknown edition of "*Ciceronis epistola ad familiares*," with numerous and important variations from other editions, printed on parchment in 1470. This beautiful and perfect volume contains 179 pages of thirty-four lines each, and looks as fresh as if it had just left the press. It is printed in Italy in type similar to the "*Principes*" of Horace, by a hitherto unknown typographer, and is bound in the same original wood-binding as the above-named incunabula. On the title-page is painted in colours the coat of arms of the now extinct noble family of

Martinengo, at the sale of whose effects he became the possessor of this interesting relic.

A learned Theban, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Kiel, has had the rather eccentric idea of celebrating last week the 2,302 birthday of Plato. The particulars of the festival have not transpired, all that is known on the subject being that it was inaugurated by a modern ball, and terminated in the same manner.

The Antiquarian Society of Rhineland held their usual anniversary meeting on the 3rd inst. at Bonn. It was announced that arrangements have been made for undertaking in the course of this summer and next year a very extensive series of excavations at Bitburg, in the region of extinct volcanoes known as the Eifel, and also at Enskirchen. The special object of excavating at the last-named locality is to endeavour to discover the site of the old Roman military station of Belgica, which, according to Pentinger's map, must be on the road from Cologne to Trier, between Zulpich and Mermagen. Liberal contributions towards defraying the expenses of these operations, as well as for restoring the beautiful tessellated pavement discovered last year at Nennig, have been received from the Emperor Wilhelm, the Rhenish Railway Company, and Baron von Diergardt. S.

Divers Notes.

PETER CUNNINGHAM'S GRAVE, (vol i., p. 212.)—We have received a communication from Colonel Francis Cunningham, on a paragraph regarding his brother Peter, which appeared in our last number. He wishes "that the writer, *who dates from St. Alban's*, had taken the trouble to visit the churchyard of St. Peter's at that place, before he rushed into print, and informed the public that there is no stone to mark the spot where his brother lies. He would then have found that the pious and affectionate care of Peter Cunningham's widow," had not left others to perform a duty which, according to our correspondent's "unguarded assertion, had been shamefully neglected."

GORMANDISE, FR. GOURMAND.—I suggest as the derivation of this word, *Gormond*, a noted chieftain among the early Anglo-Saxons, whom, Langhorn says, "the Britons mention with horror." "This Gormond," writes Sharon Turner ("*Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*," vol. i., p. 327, n. 17, 12mo., 1836), "by some styled King of the Africans, by others a pirate of Norway or Iceland, is fabled to have invaded the Britons with 166,000 Africans." He lived about the close of the sixth century.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

OXNEY.—This is the name of a small island in Kent, formed by the river Rother, on the borders of Romney Marsh. I have elsewhere asked for

information as to its meaning and derivation, but without satisfactory result. There was in the vicarage garden, when I was curate of the parish, some twenty-seven years ago, an ancient stone altar, which had formerly stood in the south transept of the church. Formerly it had served as a horseblock for the village inn. This seems to mark the locality as one of more than common sacredness—a sort of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island. I ask, therefore, whether it may not have been such in times long ago, and whether *Oxney* may not be a corruption of *Odins-ey*—the isle of Odin?

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

HOCUS POCUS AND OLD NICK.—I believe with Sharon Turner ("History of the Anglo-Saxons," vol. i., p. 220, n. 13), that these well-known expressions may have their origin in *Ochus Bochus* and *Necus*, the former a "magician and demon," the latter a "malign deity" among the early Anglo-Saxons. That *Hocus pocus* has anything to do with *Hoc est corpus*, as some would have us believe, is in my judgment, as little consonant with reason as with reverence.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE JABET.—We regret to announce the death on Sunday, the 13th ultimo, of an esteemed contributor to LONG AGO, Mr. George Jabet, of Warwick. The deceased gentleman was a well-known contributor to *Notes and Queries* for many years, and had latterly given considerable attention to the ethnography of Warwickshire, but he was more popularly known as the author of "The Poet's Pleasaunce," "Notes on Noses," &c.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.—The following is an exact copy of the inscription on a sign at Easby, near Richmond, Yorkshire, which is equally curious whether taken in point of sense or execution. The lettering is in large italics:—

"AN ADVERTISEMENT TO CURE

The Kings Evle and Childs Evle infalably if taken in Hand by me and Not efectully Cured if cured By any phisition in England I will pay y^e Expence * Allso any Iron Stobed in oreven Run through either leg or armor if you are bitten by any churloss Dog will quit y^e pain immediately By me Mary * Farey *

Also Cure Sheep of Magits

Without loss of woolorfor Beating on y^e head without y^e least Dainger Salve for horses and Beas or any Cramps or Lameness and to Defend Them from flies Prepared by me Thos * Farey."

The above is transcribed from one of the manuscripts in the Stretton Collection in the Nottingham Free Library.

J. F. BRISCOE, F.R.H.S., Librarian.

THOMAS A BECKET.—I think the following extract from the *Daily News*, of the 25th June, may

interest your readers:—"If the pilgrims to Canterbury in 1873, think that there are any relics of Thomas à Becket remaining in the cathedral, they will learn from the extract sent, that Henry VIII., in 1542, removed the bones and treasure from Becket's crown and chapel:—"In 1542, Henry VIII. tried and condemned the famous Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. The sentence was no sooner passed than executed—the bones of the saint, which had been worshipped for so many years, were exhumed, and publicly burned by the common hangman, and the ashes scattered to the winds, Henry taking possession of all the treasure, ornaments, and revenues of the church dedicated to him."—"Life and Times of Paleario," vol. i., p. 251.

F. A. EDWARDS.

Clan Villa, Bath.

AN OLD INVENTION.—"The engineer, noting the curious things in bronze and in copper exhumed at Pompeii, and gathered together in the Muses Borbonico, at Naples, will linger near a small vessel for heating water, little more than a foot high, in which are combined nearly all the principles involved in the modern vertical steam boiler—fire-box, smoking-flue through the top, the fire-door at the side, all complete; and, strange to say, this little thing has a water-grate made of small tubes crossing the fire-box at the bottom, an idea that has been patented twenty times over, in one shape or another, within the period of the history of the steam-engine."—"English Mechanic and World of Science," vol. xvii., p. 361.

F. A. EDWARDS.

Bath.

AN ACT OF VANDALISM.—The opening prospectus of LONG AGO not only invited but requested early notices of any contemplated or accomplished act of the desecration of our ancient monuments. I therefore trust the following statement will be inserted. Some years ago, an ancient "clock tower," in the centre of the town of St. Alban's (totally unconnected with the Abbey), had fallen into such a state of decay that it was seriously proposed by a local paper—since happily defunct—that the shortest remedy was *to pull it down!* I believe I was one of the first to protest against the barbarous suggestion, and eventually (chiefly through the efforts of Mr. T. W. Blagg, the energetic town clerk), some £800 were collected for its restoration, which was carried out with characteristic good taste by (then Mr.) Gilbert Scott. The basement was then let to the Telegraph Company, which, seeing that it had once been a beacon tower, and was, during the fears of French invasion by Napoleon the First, utilised as a semaphore signal station, was not objectionable; but since the reconstruction of the telegraph system, it has been let out as a sadler's shop! Two unsightly boards inscribed, "T. WALKLATE, SADLER AND HARNESS MAKER," with the usual trade *addenda*, are affixed to it, and,

its venerable walls are covered with saddles, bridles, bits, collars, and harness of every description. What excuse have the corporation (who are the custodians) to offer for this desecration?

H. P. W.

HISTORICAL EPITAPHS.—In the parish church of Bolton, Lancashire, is a tombstone bearing the following epitaph, historically interesting. The copy is literal :—

" John Okey The servant of God, was borne in London, 1608, came into this towne in 1629, married Mary, daughter of James Crompton, of Breighmet, 1635, with whom he lived comfortably 20 years, and begot 4 sons and 6 daughters. Since then he lived sole till the da of his death. In his time were many great changes and terrible alterations 18 years Civil Wars in England, besides many dreadful sea fights the crown or command of England changed 8 times Episcopacy laid aside 14 years ; London burth by papists and more stately built againe Germany wasted 300 miles 200,000 protestants murdered in Ireland by the Papists ; this towne thrice stormed—once taken and plundered, He went throu many troubles and divers conditions, found rest, joy and happiness only in holiness, the faith feare and love of God in Jesus Christ He died the 29th of Ap and lieth here buried 1684. Come Lord Jesus, O come quickly Holiness is man's hapiness."

We find in the *New Ladies' Magasine*, published 1789 :—" The epitaph of Margaret Scott, who died at Dunkeld, in Scotland, February 26, 1736.

Stop passenger, until my life you read,
The living may have knowledge of the dead.
Five times five years I lived a virgin's life,
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife,
Ten times five years I lived a widow chaste,
Now tired of this mortal life I rest.
Between my cradle and my grave has been
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland, and a Queen,
Four times five years a commonwealth I saw,
Ten times the subject rose against the law,
Twice did I see old prelacy pull'd down
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
And end of Stuart's race I saw once more,
I saw my country sold for English Ore.
Such desolation in my life has been
I have the end of all perfection seen."

From an unpublished "Collection of Epitaphs" by
WILLIAM ANDREWS.

ORIGIN OF FLIRTATION.—Lord Chesterfield in *The World*, No. 101, December, 1754, has the following curious observation : "I assisted at the birth of that most significant word, FLIRTATION, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureate in one of his comedies. Some inattentive and undiscerning people have, I know, taken it to be a term synonymous with coquetry ; but I lay hold of this opportunity to undeceive them, and eventually to inform Mr. Johnson, that flirtation is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of aproximation, which subsequent coquetry may reduce to those preliminary articles, that commonly end in a definitive treaty." Johnson treated the word flirtation, as derived from flirt, "to throw anything with a quick elastic motion," and accordingly, passing over another meaning of the word, as used by Shakespeare, "a pert young hussey," Johnson gives "flirtation—a quick sprightly motion ; a cant word among women." As an illustration, he refers to Pope, who, in one of his early, undated letters, written "in the style of a lady," says, "Well now, I'll swear, child, you have put me in mind of a very pretty dress ; let me die, if I do not think a muslin flounce, made very full, would give one a very agreeable *flirtation* air." The word flirtation was, therefore, probably in use before the period referred to by Lord Chesterfield, but in a different sense ; for whilst Pope's belle could have a flirtation with her dress, even when alone ; Lord Chesterfield's belle could not have one except in the presence of a beau.

EDWARD SOLLY.

HIGHLAND SUPERSTITION.—In an interleaved copy of Horace, given by Edward Pauncefort, Esq., of Clater-park, Herefordshire,* to his brother-in-law, the Rev. Herbert Randolph, my grandfather, about the year 1780, and containing his own MS. notes, I find the following : Lib. i., vol. xxviii., l. 32, &c. "This notion still prevails among the Highlanders, who firmly believe that if a dead body should be known to lie above ground, or be disinterred by malice, or by the torrents of water, and care was not immediately taken to perform to it proper rites, then there would arise such storms and tempests as would destroy their corn, and blow away their huts ; and all sorts of other misfortunes would follow.

"About the year 1730, while the roads were making through the Highlands, under the direction of Marshal Wade, some soldiers, by vast labour, with levers, jacks, and hand-screws, removed out of the way a stone of so enormous a size that it might be matter of wonder how it could ever be removed by

* An ancestor of this family, in the time of the Conqueror, gave his name to the village of Compton Pauncefort, in the county of Somerset.

human strength and art: and upon their digging a little way into that part of the ground where the centre of its base had stood, they found a small cavity, about two feet square, which was guarded from the outward earth at the bottom, top, and sides, with square stones. This hollow contained some ashes, scraps of bones, and half-burnt ends of stalks of heath—which last were concluded to be a small remnant of a funeral pile. From its vicinity to the Roman camp, the combination of the engines that must have been employed to remove the vast piece of rock, and the improbability that it should, or ever could have been done by the natives of the country, there is great room for conjecture that it was the urn of some considerable Roman officer, and the best of this kind that could be provided in their military circumstance. The design certainly was to preserve those remains from the injuries of the weather, such as rains, and melting snows; and to prevent their being profaned by sacrilegious hands of those they called barbarians; for that reproachful name they gave to the people of all nations but their own."

"An English gentleman proceeding on his journey farther north, was a spectator of this. On his return he found an officer with his working party of soldiers not far from the stone, and asked him what was become of the urn? To this he answered that he had intended to preserve it in the condition in which he found it, till the commander-in-chief, Marshal Wade, had seen it, as a curiosity, but that it was not in his power to do so; for soon after the discovery was known to the Highlanders, they assembled themselves together in a body from distant parts, carefully gathered up the relics, and marched with them in solemn procession to a new place of burial, and there discharged their pieces over the grave, as supposing the deceased to have been a military officer." HERBERT RANDOLPH.

Ringmore, July 23, 1873.

Replies.

CUCKOO NOTES AND RHYMES (vol. i. pp. 204, 205).—In South Northamptonshire, in Somersetshire, and in Hull the wide spread popular custom prevails of turning money and wishing when the cuckoo is first heard. The children's rhyme in the first-named locality is

"Cuckoo, cuckoo, cherry tree,
Catch a penny and give it me."

("Choice Notes," pp. 14, 175, 164.)

Cornishmen take it as a good omen to hear the first cuckoo from the right; heard from the left the sound forebodes ill-luck. A child's rhyme in that county says of the bird,

"He sucks the sweet flowers
To make his voice clear,"

a variation of the verse given by your correspondent on p. 204.—Brand has several notes on the cuckoo, but most of them are familiar to students of folk-lore, and I will not take up your space with more than one extract from so well-known a work:—"Plinie reporteth that if, when you first hear the cuckoo, you mark well where your right foot standeth, and take up of that earth, the fleas will by no means breed, either in your house or chamber, where any of the same earth is thrown or scattered." T. Hill, (1650) cited in Brand, "Pop. Antiq.," ii. 198. Grimm has recorded the popular myth that the cuckoo was a baker's or miller's man transformed for his dishonesty into a bird of prey with meal-marked feathers. In another similar legend, while the transformed baker sings in the spring, from St. Tiburt's to St. John's day, the seven stars (who are his wife and daughters, also transformed) are visible in the sky. These two notes, and some others I am about to quote, I find in Mr. Kelly's "Indo-European Tradition and Folk-lore," where the folk-lore of the cuckoo is treated, chiefly from German authorities, at considerable length and with ability. It was in the shape of a cuckoo that Zeus descended into the breast of Hera, and the bird appears elsewhere in the myth of the marriage of the same two deities. He was also the messenger of Thor, the god of marriage, who granted long life and made marriage fruitful; and we find the master of ceremonies at a wedding, in a certain German district, carrying a staff surmounted by the figure of a cuckoo. In Germany, as in England, the cuckoo can foretell by the repetitions of his cry the number of years a man has to live. In the English rhyme, which your correspondent does not cite,

"Cuckoo, cherry tree,
Good bird, tell me
How many years have I to live,"

and in other rhymes which introduce the cherry tree, there may possibly be, as Kelly suspects, an allusion to the other popular belief that the cuckoo must eat three full meals of cherries before his song ceases. After St. John's day, say German countrymen, the cuckoo changes into a hawk; in Northumberland, on the other hand, "sparrow-hawks turn into cuckoos in the summer." German, English, and Irish folk-lore has much to say of the bird, called in Devonshire the *dinnick*, in Germany, I believe, the *wiedhopf*, which follows the cuckoo like a servant wherever it goes. (Kelly pp. 88-89, 97-101, 105, 128, 201-203.) In Ireland the charitable wish is sometimes heard, if two people are quarrelling, "may you never hear the cuckoo nor the little bird that follows it." It is there believed that the latter bird is ever trying to get into the cuckoo's mouth,

and if this should once happen, "the end of the world 'ould come." Such of your Irish readers as know anything of the old world traditions and simple beliefs which have such vitality among the honest country-folk in that island could, I fancy, add other notes about the popular superstitions connected with the cuckoo. Information on the point—as upon other matters connected with Celtic popular mythology and superstition—would be interesting and welcome if original—if drawn, that is, from the actual sayings of the people, and not from the various works claiming to treat of Irish folk-lore, which are most of them of slight value. And as Ireland is only one Celtic country, the folk-lore of the cuckoo might be expected to be increased by items surviving in Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, and in the Isle of Man.

DAVID FITZGERALD.

Hammersmith.

In the July number of *LONG AGO* I have read the "Cuckoo Notes and Rhymes," with some interest. The following rhyme, common in the mouths of the peasant children in this neighbourhood of Twickenham, runs somewhat like the last rhyme given in your article.

"The cuckoo comes in April,
And sings his song in May,
He tips a tune, in the middle of June,
And then he flies away."

This description is perfectly accurate, as he is in full song in April, and tips us only an occasional note in June. For quaintness of expression and probably for facility of acquisition and remembrance by children, the above rhyme probably surpasses the interesting examples published in your July number. I fancy the female bird does not call "cuckoo."

J. RUSK.

St. Margarets, Twickenham.

STEPNEY CHURCH (vol i. p. 213).—In compliance with Mr. Solly's suggestion, I have examined the surface of the stone "of Carthage wall." The part of it on which the inscription is cut, for the most part, is unbroken, and affords no evidence of alterations in any of the letters, words, or date. Between and beyond the lines of the inscription may be traced, in different characters and sizes, several initial letters, the word "Luke" and apparently the figures 78. Mr. J. Price, the parish-clerk, who succeeded to his father in that office, can well remember the stone for fifty-five years, and relates that the church underwent great repairs and alterations, between the years 1802 and 1806, when the portico on the north wall was taken away, and the stone "of Carthage wall," which until then had been on the outside of the church, subjected to the defacements of those desirous to chip off a portion of its surface, or transmit their names or initials to posterity,

was removed to the inside, and inserted in the *south* wall at the west entrance, opposite its present position; at that time it was painted, the letters blackened, but not recut. In 1847 the inside of the church was quite taken out, and the floor concreted. Among the alterations then made the stone was again taken out and inserted in the *north* wall close to the west entrance, about seven feet from the floor; its superficial measure is two feet four inches by one foot one inch. In comparing the inscription, p. 181, with the original and my MS. I find the interjection should have a superior comma, inserted, between the o and h, (*sic O'h*) and the words Wall, Pity, and Dust, have not capitals in the original.

H. W. ROLFE.

3, Punderson-place, Bethnal Green-road.

HORSE-RACING (vol. i., p. 195).—Horse-racing is mentioned as being first established in England in a crude form in the time of Queen Elizabeth. I have by me a little book, entitled "Anecdotes of Horse-racing," an interesting little pamphlet written in 1825. I extract the following from it which shows that horse-racing was practised in England at a much earlier date than that given in *LONG AGO*—"The emperor Aurelian, who began his reign in A.D. 271 and died in 276, who was yet an heathen, was extremely fond of the festivities of Mittwas, or the Sun, and particularly of horse-races; this fondness was greatly increased by his being so much amongst the Persians. Having conquered Zenobia and her sons, and taken Palmyra in A.D. 273, ("Stukeley's Palæographia," vol. iii. p. 13—"Isaacson's Chronology," p. 208) it will excite no wonder, therefore that the same festivities were continued in England, and particularly at York, where they were celebrated, and probably in his reign."—

* * * * *

"The horses being up at the line, ready for starting, the signal was given by mappa, or napkin, hung out at the Prætor's tent or chief magistrate's seat, whence the Tryers at the starting place in England have followed the same custom. Hence Juvenal (Sat. II.) calls them Megaleusian games. Megaliacæ Spectacula Mappæ—The rise of this custom was when Nero was once at dinner, and the people making a great noise, desiring that the sport might begin, the emperor immediately threw the napkin he had in his hand out of the window, as a token he had granted their request.—*Cassador, L. 5.*"

Bedford. DUDLEY CARY ELWES, F.S.A.

TRADITIONARY LEGEND OF BRADSHAW (vol. i. p. 176).—The prophetic lines attributed to Bradshaw differ slightly from the version given in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* of February, 1794, p. 115, which was communicated by one claiming con-

nection through his Mother with the Regicide family. The doggerel referred to run thus:—

"Harry shall hire his father's land,
And Tom shall be at his command;
But I, poor Jack, will do that,
That all the world shall wonder at."

It will be noticed that though the first line in each stanza are to the same effect, different words are employed, and in the second line we have in one instance a "brother Frank," and in the other a "Tom." The correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, states that the President was the youngest of three sons, but the two versions yield us four names, viz: Henry, Francis, Thomas, and John, the last being the infamous lawyer whom Walker in his "History of Independency" politely styles "the horse-leech of hell." I will just add that the late Mr. George Corner, F.S.A., possessed a curious old portrait in oil of President Bradshaw, wearing a high-crowned black hat, a representation probably of the one now preserved in the Ashmole museum at Oxford.

H. SYER CUMING.

"LONDON CONEYS" (vol. i. p. 215).—I would suggest that "Coneys" in the names of streets of old London, may have referred to a *biped*, rather than to the well-known *quadruped*: especially in connection with the locality mentioned by your correspondent—an Inn of Court. A meaning given to "Cony" in Johnson's Dictionary, is, "a Simpleton," and in Grose's "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" (1796), "Cony or Tom Cony, a silly fellow." I suspect the word was much more used in this sense in the olden time than it is now. Lowndes in his "Bibliographers Manual," in his list of the works of Robert Greene, the well-known dramatist and satirist of the sixteenth century, enumerates seven pamphlets on "Conies and Conie-Catchers,"—the cheats or swindlers who preyed on them, printed in 1591 and 1592. We may presume that "Coney-court," now Gray's Inn-square, may have been often resorted to for redress by the plundered Conies.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Wallington.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY (vol. i. p. 183).—I can add somewhat to H. W. H's reply. Parts one and two of the "Transactions," have been published, and three this month, I believe. All at Longman's, five-shillings each.

125, Blandford-square. H. W. WILKINSON.

"QUEER SIGN (vol. i., p. 215).—The "Pickled Egg," in Clerkenwell, owes the origin of its curious sign to a matter which occurred in the reign of the second Charles. Larwood and Hotten inform us, that it is stated that Charles the Second partook here of Pickled Egg, with which dish he was so pleased that the landlord

adopted it as his sign, which it retains to the present time.

J. P. BRISCOE.

EPITAPH (vol. i. p. 183).—Inquiry was made for the author of this couplet in *Notes and Queries* some months ago but without success. It is an epitaph frequently met with in our old churchyards with such variations as "stones" for "tombs." I found another version in the parish church of Yatton, Somersetshire:—

"Praises on tombs are troubles vainly spent,
A man's good name is his own monument."
Near this was another somewhat similar inscription.

"Farewell! He's gone,
In vain his name to raise,
Come mournful silence—
Meditate his praise."

I copied this remarkable epitaph from a stone in the neighbouring village church of Walton, Seamore.

"J. H.

He was ever beloved in the circle of
His acquaintance; but united
In his death the esteem of all;
Namely, by bequeathing his remains."

SPARKS HENDERSON WILLIAMS, F.R.H.S.
18, Kensington-crescent, W.

Queries.

THE TERM "YEOMAN" in the chapter on "Archery Laws" in the May number of LONG AGO, it is stated that "no person under the age of seventeen years was to shoot with any bow of yew unless his father or mother have land or tenements of the value of ten pounds," which it may be presumed meant freehold of an annual amount, whether land or tenements. Now is it not likely that the title "yeoman" arose from this, being a contraction of Yew-bow-man, a title to distinguish respectable freeholders below the Esquire. The yeoman in "Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims," is said to "have in hand a mighty bow," and the engraving, published a few years ago to illustrate the Pilgrimage, has the Yeoman armed with his bow; if it has not arisen from this I have no doubt that it would interest others as well as myself to know its origin.

SAM. RILEY.

Post Office, Oldham.

LORD BROUGHAM.—The savage critique of the Edinburgh Reviewers on the first poems of Lord Byron, and which produced "English Bards," is, I believe, generally ascribed to the late Lord Brougham. Is the authorship of the article acknowledged in his "Memoirs of his Life"? Or is it otherwise known to have been written by his lordship?

FREDK. RULE.

Ashford.

THE WONDERS OF WALES.—The *Oswestry Advertiser* has just published the following:—The “Seventh wonder of Wales.” While proceeding with the work of widening the Llangollen Bridge, the workmen have found on a stone in the arch on the south side, the figures “1131,” and also the letters “W.S.” This shows the bridge to be 742 years of age, while history states that it was built by the Bishop Trevor, of St. Asaph, in 1346, making it but 527 years old. Why Llangollen Bridge should be called the “seventh” wonder I am at a loss to say. It dates first in order of age; that is of such as are works of art, and is certainly as worthy of being the first of these as either of the others—viz: Wrexham Steeple, 1506; Gresford Bells, 1623. The rest are Snowden, St. Winefred’s well, Pistyll-Rhaiadr waterfall, and the Trees in Overton Churchyard. Touching the new discovery at Llangollen I should like to hear the opinion of antiquaries. A. R.

“HE WHO FIGHTS AND RUNS AWAY, MAY LIVE TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY.”—It is asserted by Stephen Collet, A.M. (“Relics of Literature,”) whose name, I believe, is J. S. Bryerley, that the above couplet is to be found in a small volume of miscellaneous poems (the “Musarum Deliciæ”) by Sir John Mennet, or Mennis, *edit.* 1636. The same fact is asserted by Lowndes, in his “Bibliographical Manual.” I believe the statement to be unfounded, and that literary research has failed to discover any edition containing the Hudibrastic distich.

Ashford.

FREDK. RULE.

“THE PEPPERERS.”—Was not this ancient trade somewhat identical with the more recent “Dry-salters”?

T. H. C.

PREFACES.—Whence originated the custom of writing prefaces to books? and what is the date of the earliest printed one? I shall be glad to know the date of this preface: “To all who buy Almanacks. Gentlemen; a good new-year to ye; and I believe you wish the like to us too, for that is but manners; but this is not all I have to say to ye. Do you think these sheets were printed for nothing? No: the bookseller swears that if he thought you would not have um, he would never have published um; and he swears further, that if you don’t buy um now, he will never print um again. Thus, you see, ’tis in your power either to vex or please him. Do which you will, and so farewell.” I believe the above is the preface to an almanack which is in the Harleian collection.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

TOAST.—

“Happy have we met,
Happy have we been;
Happy may we part,
Happy meet again.”

Who originated the above toast?

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

CANDLEMAS GILLS.—There is, at Horbury, in Yorkshire, still practised a curious custom called “Candlemas Gills.” To quote a local writer: “By virtue of this custom every ratepayer is entitled to a gill of ale, which may be had and drunk at the *Fleece* inn, or be sent for and consumed at home. The trustees of the town pay the expense entailed by this custom.” “Candlemas Gills” were duly served to the ratepayers in the second week of February, 1873. If any reader of LONG AGO can give the origin of this custom, I shall be obliged to him; and also if anyone can refer me to fuller particulars regarding this custom.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

SYMBOLISM OF ROSEMARY AND BAY.—Deering, describing the ceremony of the election of the mayor of Nottingham, says: “The old mayor seats himself in an elbow-chair, at a table covered with black cloth, the mace being laid in the middle of it, covered with rosemary and sprigs of bay (which they term burying the mace), then the mayor presents the person before nominated to the body,” &c. assembled. What does the rosemary and sprigs of bay symbolise? and is it still the custom on the election of mayors to bury the mace in this fashion?

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

UNMARRYING A COUPLE.—The following is from *The Monthly Mirror* for July, 1805:—A young man and woman were married at a church in the West Riding of Yorkshire, during the last week, who proved on inquiring to be brother and sister by marriage. The officiating clergyman, apprehensive that he had acted improperly in uniting this pair, attempted to *unmarry* them. This novel ceremony he performed by taking the bride’s bonnet from her head, and placing the church Bible there. But the charm proved not sufficiently powerful, the loving couple insisted on the validity of the marriage, and firmly resisted the dangerous innovation of attempting to untie the hymeneal knot. Can anyone explain the very curious action of the clergyman’s? and why he should adopt such a plan? I shall be glad to hear of any similar cases, either before or since above date.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

CEREMONY OF CORONATION.—You will greatly oblige and assist me by inserting the following query in your valuable work:—Hallam (“Europe During Middle Ages”) says “the ceremony of coronation, according to the ancient form, appears to imply the necessity of an elective monarchy.” I wish to obtain information, or hear of some work that contains it, about the “ancient form” here spoken of. The only two published works on coronation appear to be that of James II., by Sandford in 1687, and of George IV., by Naylor, (twenty-five guineas!) but there are several valuable MSS. mentioned in the Historical Commission Reports, but not full enough

in detail to be of use to me, one in particular of the Duke of Northumberland's, of "Richard the Thyrd and Queene Anne," which Mr. A. J. Horwood, designates as "a curious and minute description by an eye-witness," (third report page 114).

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

4, Roseford-gardens, Shepherd's-bush Common.

ST. CORANTYN.—The Rev. A. H. Cumming's interesting paper on the church of St. Corantyn, leads me to inquire whether this St. Corantyn is the same as St. Corentin, of Brittany, Bishop, *circa* 560, at Brest. Dr. Halléguen in his valuable "Armorique et Bretagne," vol. i., p. 230, says he was born in Armorica; if so, how comes it to pass a Cornish church is dedicated to him? Are there any other churches dedicated to the same?

AVALONENSIS.

CURSITOR-STREET.—Why was this Street so called? Harman in his "Caveat, or Warning for Common Cursitors," applies the term to tramps, vagabonds, and horse-stealers.

Z. X. Q.

OLD COTTAGES.—The rural parts of England and the Continent are dotted with very ancient picturesque and strongly-built cottages, which have breasted wind and weather for at least three or four centuries. In fact, unless identified with some historical event, it is difficult to come at their exact age. The cottage in which Titian was born, at Pieve di Cadore, in 1477, is still standing, and is said to have belonged to his grandfather. For sketching purposes, connected with a commission entrusted to me by the proprietors of LONG AGO, I should be glad to hear of any quaint old cottages whose construction can be fixed *with certainty* within the fifteenth century.

PICTOR.

Research and Discovery.

SOME repairs being made to a fountain at Narbonne, Aude, the discovery has been made of a splendid mosaic. The design consists of a medallion representing Bacchus holding the thyrsus in his hand, the whole being surrounded with vine leaves and a magnificent border. This work of art is to be transported to the museum of the town.

DISCOVERY IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—During the works connected with the restoration, several interesting discoveries have been made of ancient portions of the original cathedral, erected A.D. 604. On excavating at the spot near the present communion-tables discovery was made of a large leaden coffin, evidently of great age. It is thought probable that it contains the remains of Ithamar, one of the first Bishops of Rochester, who died in 655, and was buried in the cathedral. Another leaden coffin was discovered near this one. It is believed also to contain the remains of some person of emi-

nence. Several encaustic tiles have been discovered, containing numerous rude figures.

DISCOVERY OF A REREDOS IN WORCESTER COLLEGE HALL.—A few days ago, as some workmen were engaged removing the orchestra at the east end of the College Hall, indications presented themselves of the existence of moulding-work under the plaster, which was subsequently removed. This was a work requiring great care, as it was soon found that the workman had come upon an important discovery—no less, in fact, than the existence of an ancient reredos in good state of preservation. The central panel contains, it is believed, the figure of our Saviour. On each side of the figure there is a shaft in the late Norman style, but the capital of that on the right is gone. The figure is surrounded by a moulding in the form of a quatre-foil, the spandrels of which contain emblems of the Evangelists. On each side of this panel there are two niches with groined canopies, which are supposed to have contained the figures of the four Evangelists, but they have disappeared. Portions of the colouring and gilding are still perceptible, leaving no doubt but that at one period the work was one of great magnificence. The discovery will doubtless challenge the investigation of archæologists and historians, to whom it is necessarily of much importance.

Restorations.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.—The amount subscribed up till last week for the restoration of the Abbey is £17,067 5s. 4d., towards which the Drapers' Company have subscribed £210, the Merchant Taylors' Company £105, and the Clothworkers' Company £52 10s. This is the amount *promised*, but we believe only £15,000 have been *actually collected*, and that amount is nearly exhausted. Those of the readers of LONG AGO who remember the pleasant Abbey chimes will regret to hear that it is not contemplated to reinstate them. Thus far, the great central tower has been stripped of its unsightly plaster casing, and the Roman tile, of which it is mainly composed, has been pointed, and it has been thoroughly underpinned and substantially repaired at its base, where the hand of time, and the tools of amateur and unskilled architects, had rendered it almost dangerous. Inside the Abbey thus far the work of restoration has been mostly confined to the choir and transepts. Here windows of elaborate tracery have been restored, arches and tombs have been substantially repaired, the walls have been cleaned and strengthened, unsightly excrescences have been removed, and the lantern of the central tower has been raised so as to exhibit its fine proportions. Added to this, by opening up two arches at the south-east angle of the Abbey, close

to the tomb of "Duke Humphrey," most of the fragments of the ancient Shrine of St. Alban, doubtless of the Edwardian period, were found last year, as our readers are aware. These fragments, which make about five-sixths of the entire structure, are now replaced *in situ*, and the Shrine once more stands in the centre of the chapel, behind what once was the High Altar, and between it and the Lady Chapel, just below the side gallery from which the Shrine itself was so carefully guarded and watched night and day by the monks of the Abbey. Though the actual *feretrum* of the Saint and its canopy too are gone, yet there will be little or no difficulty in completing the substantial parts of the structure which contained and supported it; even to the minutest crocket, finial, and cusp. We are informed that, when fresh funds are forthcoming, one of the first parts which will require attention will be the outer wall of the south aisle of the nave, which is reported to be in a very insecure state, and which will probably have to be pulled down and re-built stone by stone.

BEVERLEY MINSTER.—We (*Minster Parish Magazine*) have usually in the July number of this magazine given some account of the interior restoration of the Minster. That restoration, begun nearly seven years ago, has since been in progress in one part of the building or another up to the present time, and, although very much still remains to be done in the fittings of the choir, yet, so far as the fabric itself is concerned, the work may be said to have reached a definite stage of completion in the cleansing of the whole interior stonework of the church, together with the re-polishing of the Purbeck shafts, bands, &c.; and the scaffolding, which had been left up for the decoration of the vaulting, was a short time ago taken down, revealing the last section of the work—the choir—carefully restored, as far as possible, to its original beauty. As we have before stated, the colouring of the choir vaulting is a reproduction of the ancient work: that of the retro-choir, and at the intersection of the lesser transept (the original painting being almost entirely defaced) is carried out in the spirit of the other work, the design of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, over the altar, representing in the medallions the Evangelists and four greater Prophets, being especially worthy of attention. In taking down the galleries, part of the carved work of the original altar screen (of which the present screen is a copy) was found to have been used in building a wall for their support, and the painting and illumination found upon the carvings—the old screen was very highly decorated—will serve as a guide in the reproduction of the colouring when that part of the work is carried out. One of the chief things remaining to be

done is the replacing of the oak panelling behind the stalls, which was removed when the galleries were erected; at that time also a projecting canopy or "cove" which overhung the tabernacle work above the whole length of the stalls was destroyed, and this must be replaced before they can be seen in their original completeness. It will be a work of considerable cost, but it is included in the scheme for the restoration of the choir.—*Hull Packet*, July 11, 1873.

Meetings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 19.—Dr. C. S. Perceval, V.P., in the chair. The Rev. J. G. Joyce, rector of Strathfieldsaye, read a paper describing the recent excavations on the site of the ancient Roman city at Silchester, which have been carried on at the expense of the Duke of Wellington.* Mr. Joyce explained at length, aided by many plans and drawings, the portions of the city laid open. Among the chief objects of interest, he pointed out the two large gates, one on the east, and the other on the south. The forum, he said, was of the highest interest, since it has remained to our day entirely perfect in plan, so that every chamber admits of being accurately measured. The basilica is closely connected with the forum, upon exactly the same plan as the world-famed forum of Trajan at Rome, having the basilica Ulpia by its side. A circular temple was also described by Mr. Joyce, and the circumference of the city, measured along the walls, was stated to be 2,670 yards. A number of ancient relics, found during the progress of the excavations, were exhibited to the Society. At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., bore testimony to the great value of the work which Mr. Joyce had carried on.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY met on the evening of Monday, 23rd June, 1873, J. E. Cussans, Esq., in the chair. Eight new members were admitted by ballot. Dr. Rogers read a paper "On James I. of Scotland and his Poetry." The object of the paper was to show that James I., was not only author of the "Queen's Quair," but of the two Scottish poems, "Christ's Kirk on the Green," and "Peebles to the Play," with two minor compositions entitled "Song on Absence," and a hymn on "Divine Trust." Dr. Rogers, who had evidently bestowed much care on his paper, sought to demonstrate from the style of composition the peculiar authography and the particular allusions in the various compositions, that all must have issued from the same pen. The paper was listened to with much interest, and the Chairman and all the Members present expressed their convictions that Dr. Rogers had established

* See full account of these excavations under the title of "The English Pompeii," by our contributor, Mr. J. Tom Burgess, in *LONG AGO*, pp. 197, 199.

his case. Most of our readers are aware that "Christ's Kirk on the Green" has been generally attributed to James V. A paper by John D. Prendergast, Esq., on "Sir Audley Mervyn, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons at the Restoration," was next read, and being cordially approved was remitted to the historiographer for publication in the Transactions.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—June 25.—C. Clark, Esq., in the chair. Dr. C. M. Ingleby read a paper "On the Mr. W.H., of the dedication signed T.T. of Shakspeare's Sonnets, 1609." He advocated the view that it was a misprint for W.S., the initials of Shakspeare's own name.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 26.—J. Winter Jones, Esq., V.P., in the chair. A very interesting paper was read by the Dean of Westminster, "On the Tombs of Richard II. and Henry III." He said that the grave historic doubts which rested on the subject of the fate of Richard II., justified a searching investigation into his tomb. Two sets of bones were found in this tomb, female and male. There was no doubt that the bones of the female skeleton were those of Anne of Bohemia; the only doubt was whether the other skeleton was that of King Richard. The skull which was found, being for the purpose of measurement filled with rape-seed, the number of cubic inches which it was found to contained was below the standard of English skulls. That settled the question of the size of the skull, but its quality was another thing. However, the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Richmond was that the skull would agree with the character of the King. The story of the murder of Richard by Sir Piers Exton, who went down to Pomfret with battle-axe men, is a mere legend, and there are no marks of the battle-axe on this skull. It has been suggested that it was the skull of a priest, named Mandelyn, but he was beheaded at least a month before Richard's death, and there are no marks of decapitation here. Sprigs of poplar, as a preservative against witchcraft, were found when the tomb was opened. Rushes were still there, and this proved that, although the tomb had been more or less ransacked, it had never been entered. Other things were found in the tomb, which were but rubbish cast in by passers by. With reference to the burial of Henry III., there was no question, and it was considered advisable to carry the investigations into the tomb of the latter monarch no further than the outside of his coffin, which was observed to be covered with cloth of gold in one continuous piece. The cloth has lost so much of its strength that a small blast would blow away both the dust upon it and the fabric itself. The paper was illustrated with drawings by Mr. George Scharf, and also with photographs. At the conclusion, remarks were made by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., Mr. Milman, Mr. Richmond, R.A., Mr. Sangster, and Mr. Scharf.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—July 1.—Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D., President, in the chair. Several new members were elected; and the following paper, by Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, was read:—"On the date of the Fall of Nineveh, and the beginning of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar."

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—July 4.—Lord Talbot de Malahide, President, in the chair. Sir J. Maclean reported the progress of the arrangements for the Exeter meeting, and stated that the Mayor of that city, being unable to be present that day, had desired him to assure the Institute of a hearty welcome. The Gallery of Portraits of distinguished persons promises to be an interesting feature of the Congress. The Honorary Secretary read "Notes on the Coptic Days of the Wady Natrun and of Mar Antonios in the Eastern Desert," by the Rev. Greville J. Chester. Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., gave "Some Account of the most recent excavations in Rome," exhibiting at the same time a large number of beautiful photographs. He made an urgent appeal for funds to continue the work of the English committee, which is now at a standstill. The Rev. F. Spurrell read a "Notice of the stone coffin of Ingelrica, foundress of Hatfield Peverell Priory, Essex," which had been found in the course of recent works of restoration, and which was of the early part of the twelfth century. The Honorary Secretary read a communication from Mr. Roach Smith, describing an "oppidum" on Hayling Island, Hants, called Tournabury. Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., exhibited a pedometer of the sixteenth century; a pedometer and counting machine, with calendar showing the year, month, days of month and week, the rising and setting of the sun, by N. Hager, of Arnstad, in Thuringia, date 1690; a nocturnal dial, with calendar of months and days, vane to show the quarter from which the wind blows, compass and telescope, by the same maker; also a pedometer, compass and sun-dial, by Johan Melchior Landeck, of Nuremberg, seventeenth century. Mr. John Henderson sent for exhibition a Persian vase, not very ancient, of rich perforated work, and of a kind used for decorative purposes; also, a dagger of Stamboul make, with the name of the owner and passages from the Koran in early Arabic characters, the handle being of richly carved jade. Mr. Henderson also exhibited an Indian dagger, in an elaborately enamelled sheath, with carved jade handle, presented by Hyder Ali to Sir Hector Monro. Mr. G. T. Clark exhibited the original Charter of the borough of Llantrissaint, dated the third year of Henry VI. Mrs. Bever sent an original deed relating to Stratfield Mortimer, Hants, temp. Henry III. Mr. J. James sent a collection of Mediæval Spurs, containing many rare and curious specimens. The Earl of Harrington sent a small painting of the "Madonna and Child," by Raphael, which had been presented to William,

Earl of Harrington, by Philip V. of Spain, in 1729. Mr. Nightingale exhibited a damask table-cloth, made for Queen Elizabeth. Mr. C. Golding exhibited a Common-place Book of the sixteenth century, and sketches of a rood-screen at Eye, Suffolk.

Items.

PURCHASE OF SILBURY HILL.—Archæologists will be interested, and no doubt pleased, to hear that Sir John Lubbock has just bought Silbury-hill, the grandest tumulus in Great Britain, if not in Europe.

THE OLD WALL OF LONDON.—Those interested in the antiquities of London ought to go and see a fine piece of the ancient wall at the back of some premises belonging to Messrs. Morgan and Son, of Trinity-square, in the neighbourhood of the Tower. It is some fifteen feet high, and at least thirty in length, having Roman bricks well placed, intermingled with rough flints and cement at the southern end, where it terminates abruptly by the side of a descent into Messrs. Morgan's cellars. The part of the wall near the Tower moat or ditch, had formerly a small gate, whence the name Postern-row, given to the thoroughfare leading to what are now St. Katharine's Docks, once the site of a famous religious establishment. It is, however, in the basement of some large warehouses close by, and known as Barber's Bonded Warehouses, where probably the best specimen of the London wall exists. The proprietors have had the good taste and liberality to preserve so interesting a relic, by repairing it wherever they could, and leaving large openings in the modern supporting brickwork to show the original and time-honoured work within. The wall forms a boundary of these warehouses, the cellars connected with which extend under this part of London some six or seven acres. In one part of the warehouses there is an almost perfect casement on the top of the old barrier itself. From certain peculiarities of structures this has been pronounced by competent authorities to be Norman work of the close of the twelfth century.

THE CHAUCER SOCIETY'S publications for 1875, are in the press, and are promised by the printers, Messrs. Childs, this month, two years in advance. The issue will complete the verse part of the "Canterbury Tales," and enable the index of the rhymes of the Ellesmere MS. to be completed. Above half the index is now ready in the rough.

MR. GARDNER, of Paisley, proposes to issue a reprint of Hogg's "Jacobite Relics." Copies of this collection, published by the Ettrick Shepherd in 1819-21, are now scarce.

A SUBMERGED FOREST IN THE THAMES.—On the 7th ult., a large party of members of the Geologists' Association, assembled at Cannon-street Station for an excursion to Plumstead and Crossness,

where some memorials of great interest are to be seen. It is not generally known that both at Plumstead and Dagenham, and in other parts of the Thames between Woolwich and Erith, there are visible, at low water, the remains of a submerged forest, over which the river now flows, suggesting curious questions as to the former physical geography of the country. The phenomenon was first described by Captain Perry about 150 years since, in the interesting narrative he has left of his repairs of Dagenham Breach; and in 1817 the late Dean Buckland brought it before the notice of the Geological Society of London. Still more recently the existence of this forest bed right across the valley of the Thames, and even under the river itself, has led a well-known geologist, Mr. Searles V. Wood, jun., F.G.S., to trace the former physical geography of the district, and by the correlation of other local phenomena to conclude that the present outlet to the Thames to the North Sea is of quite recent origin (speaking geologically), the waters having formerly passed southwards into the Weald, by channels which still remain. An excavation some twelve feet deep having been made in the marsh for the occasion, the forest bed, with its interesting contents, lay well exposed to view. Overlaid by some six or eight feet of marsh alluvium was seen a great bed, full of twigs, leaves, seed vessels, and stools of trees, the species of which were determined by the botanists to be chiefly yew, alder, and oak. A collection of animal remains, consisting of antlers of red deer, jaws of the long-fronted ox, and other recent species, obtained from the same forest bed during the excavations for the southern outfall sewer in 1862-3, was also exhibited, as well as a section taken across the marshes, showing the underlying forest bed to be continuous from the Thames to Abbey-wood Station. The sight having been thoroughly appreciated by the visitors, an exposition of the supposed conditions under which the forest was thrown down was given by the conductors of the excursion.

LORD RAVENSWORTH, who has translated the "Æneid" of Virgil, is about to publish (in an appendix) an estimate of the lapse of time necessary for the actions and events of the last six books of the poem.

THE MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of ancient armour, purchased by the late Emperor Napoleon III., from Prince de Soltikoff is still exhibited in the restored Chateau of Pierrefonds. Those beautiful objects were about to be offered for sale by the liquidators of the Imperial civil list, but they will now probably be purchased by the nation, as negotiations with that view have been commenced by the representatives of the State.

A COLLECTION of stone implements from Costa Rica, in Central America, has been sent to the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

ST. SWITHIN.—More than a thousand years have passed since Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, was gathered to his fathers, and astonished the monks of the old Abbey by "leaving directions that he should be buried in a vile place, under the eaves droppings on the north side of Winchester Church." Well might they wonder at a prelate, who had been in such high favour with the King, so distinguished, and endowed with such miraculous powers as to enable him to repair what in these degenerate days are the most hopeless of all fractures—broken eggs—choosing such a lowly grave, instead of a sumptuous tomb in the chancel of his own minster. Their wonder must have been enhanced when, having attempted to remove his body, perpetual rain for forty days frustrated their designs. Thus the mountain had to go to Mahomet, and as the corpse could not be carried under a roof, a roof was built over it. This legend of "the weeping St. Swithin" has been supposed to have arisen from the fact "that about his feast Præsepe and Aselli, rainy constellations, arise cosmically and commonly cause rain." Whatever the origin, however, the idea was widely spread, and almost every county in England preserves it in some local proverb. Probably it was in Hertfordshire, for instance, that the people spoke of St. Swithin christening the apples. Gay refers in his "Trivia" to the common belief that if it rain on this day—

"Twice twenty days shall cloud their fleeces drain,
And wash the pavement with incessant rain."

Other nations besides ours have had their weeping saints. France claims St. Médard; Belgium, St. Godeliève, while Germany selects as its typical day of rain that of the Seven Sleepers. The reason for the singular desire of St. Swithin is conjectured to have been intended "to put a stop to the common superstition—the prejudice against burial in that part of the churchyard." To this day, the lower classes dislikes the graves of their kindred being north of the church, for they consider it "the part appropriated for the interment of upbaptised infants, of persons excommunicated, or that have laid violent hands upon themselves." We find constant reference to this in different writers. Lord Elgin's steward in 1657 "requested to be interred in the open churchyard, on the north side (to crosse the received superstition, as he thought, of the constant choice of the south side), near the new chappel." White, in his history of Selborne, speaks of the non-use of the north side, which made the south side "such a mass of mortality that no person can be there interred without disturbing the bones of his ancestors." A Suffolk rector of 1784 wrote of his churchyard:—"When I first became rector, and observed how those sides, particularly the south, were crowded with graves, I prevailed upon a few persons to bury their friends on the north, which was entirely vacant; but the example was not followed, as I hoped it would, and they continue to bury on the south."

Whence this extraordinary prejudice arose it is now difficult to tell.—*Globe*.

WANTON DESTRUCTION.—Perhaps no act of Vandalism recently proposed or achieved can match one for which the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors' have just made themselves responsible—the destruction of the terrace at Charterhouse, a monument, we believe, unique in our own or any other country. It covered, or was supported by, the "Cloisters," well-known and dear to Carthusians, which were a part of the ancient monastery, and some of the oldest work extant in London. The Merchant Taylors' proceeding is the more to be regretted because it was certainly not inevitable.—*Globe*.

A NEW FAC-SIMILE of the 1623 Folio of Shakespeare's plays, under the direct supervision of Mr. Howard Staunton, will be shortly issued. The facsimile is a reproduction of the splendid copy in the library of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Bridgewater House.

NOTICE.

The Publisher of LONG AGO desires to call attention to the fact that the privileges of the half-penny newspaper postage are not extended to monthly publications, and that, each copy of that journal being far in excess of the weight allowed to be carried at the lowest rate by the book post, the inland postage of a Single Number of LONG AGO is

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Pamphlets Received.

THE ANCIENT CEMETERIES AT RATH CROGHAN and Elsewhere in Ireland; ON SOME EVIDENCE TOUCHING THE AGE OF RATH-CAVES; ON SOME LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF CONNECTION BETWEEN THE EARLY POPULATION OF ASIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA. (*Papers read before the Royal Irish Academy.* By Samuel Ferguson, LL.D.)

MANN; its names and their origins, by J. M. Jeffcott, Esq., High Bailiff of Castletown, Isle of Mann: J. Backwell.

To Correspondents.

(Replies, unless otherwise directed, to be addressed to the Editor of LONG AGO, 86, Fleet-street, and endorsed "Books Wanted.")

We must appeal to the forbearance of the Correspondents whose communications pour in upon us. As a general rule, if not speedily returned as *entirely inadmissible*, they may be taken to be under consideration.

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THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER VII.

AMUSEMENTS AND PASTIMES AS BY LAW
DIRECTED.

THE kings who enjoined the practice of archery upon their loving subjects generally went further—they prohibited the use of any other games or amusements which might in any way interfere with it or divide the interest of the commonality. Thus, as early as the year 1390, we find the order of labourers, and even artificers, prohibited from playing certain games; and a law passed that no servant of husbandry, nor servant, or artificer, should bear any buckler, sword, or dagger, upon forfeiture of the same, except in time of war for the defence of the realm, and such as was surveyed and allowed by the arrayers for the time being; or" (except) "when travelling by the country with their master, or in their master's message; at such shall have bows and arrows and use the same on Sundays, and leave playing at tennis, or football, or other games called coits, dice, casting of the stone, kailes, and other such importune games." (a)

a. 12 Richard II., chapter 6.

Here we find such athletic games as casting the stone, kailes (a description of skittles), &c., forbidden; it must be the bow and arrow—and only the bow and arrow!

Henry the fourth finding no punishment affixed to the infraction of this law, apportioned six days' imprisonment. (b) Yet, seventy years afterwards, it is found that the common people still prefer their old sports to archery—and worse, the soldiers discharged after the wars, had brought over with them the foreign love of gaming, and were innoculating the people with it. There were two motives, then, for the law to step in and regulate the people's sports; and it accordingly ordained that "Every person strong and able should use his bow, because that the defence of this land was much by archers," but, instead of that, the people gave themselves up to "games of dice, coits, tennis, clossh, kayle, half-bowl, hand and hand out, and quickboard." The first and last two were the new gambling games of the disbanded soldiers; the others were all athletic sports. Persons practising any of these unlawful games are, on conviction, to pay a penalty of ten pounds and be imprisoned for two years. But any person allowing them to be played in his house, tenement, garden, or other place, is to pay twenty pounds or suffer imprisonment for three years. (c) It will not fail to be observed in this law that the punishment awarded to the keepers of houses in which unlawful games were played was greater than that inflicted on the players—an indication, we take it, that houses of entertainment, in which men were seduced to play, were springing up and becoming a growing evil. In the reign of Mary, we find it expressly declared to be the case, and so great an evil, as to call for active legislation. But, before that, another attempt was made to erect archery by law paramount over all sports. Henry the Eighth in that Act, of which we have already quoted the section touching upon archery, goes on to prohibit all artificers, craftsmen of any handicraft or occupation, husbandmen, apprentices,

b. 11 Henry IV., chapter 4.

c. 17 Edward IV., chapter 3.

labourers, servants at husbandry, journeymen mariners, fishermen, watermen, or serving-men, from playing at the tables, tennis, dice, cards, bowls, cloysh, coytting, logging in the fields, or any other unlawful games out of Christmas, under a penalty of twine shillings. And even in Christmas time, they are only to play in their master's house or preserve; and no man whatever is to play at bowls out of his garden or orchard under a penalty of six shillings and eightpence.(d) This law is very severe in all its provisions, but it relaxes slightly at the end, in a way which it is amusing to read of in these days. By the twenty-second section, servants are permitted to play with their masters; and by the twenty-third, noblemen and others of a hundred pounds and above, may license their servants to play at cards, dice, tables, bowls, or tennis, in their own house or grounds. The Act, which is the earliest now in force against gambling, gives the power to justices of peace and constables on their warrant to enter suspected houses and arrest or imprison gamesters therein, a power which the law in subsequent statutes on the subject has held fast. Blackstone attributes the strong law to the inordinate love of gaming which prevailed.(e) This may have been one of the causes which called it forth, but from the sections which go before, we see a stronger reason for it, the maintaining of the omnipotent bow.

There is, no doubt, but that the fascination of gambling had by this time laid hold of all classes; and proclamation was made against it, and a commission sent into all the counties of England which seized and burnt all tables, dice, cards, and bowls which could be found.(f) The passion was, no doubt, getting also among the common people, for, not many years afterwards, in 1555, a law was passed reciting that "whereas licenses had been granted to certain houses, gardens, and places in and near London, for bowling, tennis, dicing, white and black making, and marrying," "many unlawful assemblies, conventicles, seditions, and conspiracies have and been daily secretly practised by ydle and misrused persons repairing to such places, whereof robberies and many other misdeamours have ensued." On account of which irregularities, every license, placard, or grant to such places was withdrawn and cancelled.(g)

But the immediate effect of these stringent laws is described as being that "young men fell to drinking, stealing covies, and other worse misdeamours;"(h) but notwithstanding this, tennis, bowl-

ings, and other games of mere strength and skill which the law of Henry the Eighth proscribes as strictly as dice, cards, or the tables, were not restored to the people till a few years ago, when the portion of the Act which prohibited those games was repealed.(i)

As legislation after this period chiefly follows up each separate sport or description of play in a separate statute, and, if not so comprehensive, is infinitely more minute in its details, we will follow its example, and prepare for going with it in its busiest work, the regulation of cards and dice, by first looking round and surveying the work it had to do.

The earliest mention which we find in the Statute Book of playing cards or dice is in 1463, when a law was passed prohibiting the importation among a host of other things, of "tennis balls," and "playing cards," but they are so buried in the long list of things prohibited, that it is only lately the mention of them has been remarked. Certainly the embargo sprang from no consideration of morality or apprehensions of the mischief they might occasion, but is confessedly on account of the injury which their free importation did to the home manufacturer.(j)

In 1484, Margery Paston thus writes to her husband, under date of Friday, 24th December: "Please it you to wit that I sent your eldest son John to my Lord Morley, to have knowledge of what sports were used in her house in the Christmas next following after the decease of my lord, her husband; and she said there were none disguising, nor harpings, nor luting, nor singing, nor none loud disports, but playing at the tables, and chess, and cards."(k)

In the reign of Henry the Seventh, we find among His Majesty's privy purse expenses, three several entries of money issued for His Majesty's loss at cards.(l)

In the privy purse expenses from 1536 to 1544, there are thirty entries of money delivered to the Princess Mary to play at cards with—mostly in sums of from twenty to forty shillings; the smallest amount is two shillings and twopence.(m)

Cards, then, had established a place at court; a contemporary satire declares that they had become favourites among the clergy—especially the higher order of them, the bishops:—

"To play at the cardes and dyce,
Some of theym are nothing nyce,
Both at hazard and mum-chance."

i. 8 and 9 Victoria, chapter 109.

j. 3 Edward IV., chapter 4.

k. Fenn's "Paston Letters," vol. ii., page 333.

l. Chatto's "Origin and History of Playing Cards," page 98.

m. Sir F. Madden's "Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen Mary," &c.

d. 33 Henry VIII., chapter 9, sections 16, &c.

e. "Blackstone's Commentaries on the Law," Book iv., chapter 13.

f. "Stow's Annals," page 527.

g. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, chapter 9.

h. "Sir Robert Baker's Chronicle."

But this new excitement was not confined to court or clergy; as the Statute Book has more than hinted it was taking hold of the lower order. The 'prentices of London—those riotous fellows, who appear to have become troublesome and tumultuous about this time, and to have continued so to near the end of the last century, were doubtless taken with it; and about this time the prohibition from playing at cards or dice crept into their indentures; at least it is about the middle of the sixteenth century that we find the first form of indenture which contains it.^(u)

The different games in vogue in these early times, which we find mentioned in contemporary writers, suggest a goodly variety. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, we find trumps, primero, maw, lodam, noddy, la volta, and bankerout;^(v) gleck, crimp, mount saint, knave out of doors, post and pair, ruffs,^(p) &c. Queen Elizabeth played at primero with Lord Burleigh—James the First, at maw. In 1620, Taylor, the water poet, mentions novum, mum-chance, mischance, one-and-thirty, poor and rich, ruff, slam, trump, noddy, whisk (afterwards whist), hole, sant, new cut, loadum, glecke, and tickle me quickly.^(q)

On the 26th of July, 1615, a proclamation was issued prohibiting the importation of playing cards; still purely upon economical grounds, as the art was so far perfected in the country as to render the importation of foreign cards not only unnecessary but unfair.

The unfortunate Charles the First, looking about for a peg to hang some new duty, tax, or extortion upon, saw in playing cards a luxury which would bear taxation; and accordingly his Lord Treasurer, in 1631, issued an order that the sum of five shillings should be paid to the imperial revenue for every gross of packs manufactured. This brought out a cloud of remonstrances from the one hundred card makers in London, who described themselves as "Poor men hardly able out of their small gains to maintain their families;"^(r) but it provoked also a more threatening and dangerous complaint from Parliament of the king levying money without its consent,—another of those complaints which soon afterwards resolved themselves into charges which cost the king his head. A tremendous stake was being played for now—the king shuffled and dealt, but clubs were trumps, and then his head fell into the pool.

We may now return to the Statute Book, and

n. "A Book of Precedents, by Thomas Phaer, Solicitor to the King's and Queen's Majesties." London: 1566.

o. Sir John Harrington's "Nugæ Antiquæ."

p. Mentioned in Old Plays—Dodsley's Collection, &c.

q. "Taylor's Motto, Et Habeo, et Careo, et Curo." London: 1621.

r. "Reasons humbly offered, &c., against the Duty on Playing Cards." London: 1631.

gather from it how fast the diversion of playing cards and its attendant train, gambling, betting, and cheating, was growing on the nation.

In 1664, it presents us with a law which startles us when we remember that it was the time when Charles the Second reigned.^(s) It is levelled "Against deceitful, disorderly, and excessive gaming;" and, after reciting that, "Whereas all lawful games and exercises should not be otherwise used than as innocent and moderate recreations, and not as constant trades or callings to gain a living, or make unlawful advantage thereby," declares that "all persons who shall by any fraud, shift, cozenage, circumvention, deceit, or unlawful device or ill-practice in playing at or with cards, dice, tables, tennis, bowls, kitlets ('skittles'), shovel-board, or, in or by cock-fighting, horse-racing, dog matches, foot-races, or other pastimes, game or games soever, or bearing a part in the stakes or wagers, or by betting on such, shall forfeit treble the amount won." And any person playing at any of these games otherwise than by and with ready money, or who shall bet on such, and lose more than one hundred pounds at any one time, and not pay down the money when lost, but "go on ticket or credit" (we must here pause to make a note of the origin of the vulgar term, "going on tick"), shall not be liable to any process of law or compellable to pay such; but, on the contrary, the winner shall, upon information, be amerced in three times the amount.

The Parliament of Queen Anne clinched this Act of Charles the Second, and cancelled, in future, all bonds or securities given for money won at play, or lent to be played with; and further declared that persons winning over ten pounds at one sitting, should forfeit five times the amount won, and be deemed infamous.^(t) This law has been much exaggerated and incorrectly quoted by Blackstone; there is nothing in it about corporal punishment.^(u) But it hints significantly enough that quarrels and duels were arising out of the taste for gambling; and in its eighth section it ordains that any person assaulting another on account of a dispute at cards is to forfeit all his goods and chattels, and personal estate whatsoever, and, farther, to be imprisoned for two years. This Act, although obviously directed principally against the vice of excessive card playing, has been held to apply not only to horse and foot-races, but even to cricket and other games not unlawful, provided a larger sum than ten pounds be lost.^(v) We are enabled to give a list of the principal games of cards in vogue at this time, among which the memory of many is now lost.

s. 16 Charles II., chapter 7.

t. 9 Anne, chapter 14, section 5.

u. "Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws," Book iv., chapter 13.

v. "Bacon's Abridgment of the Law," vol. iv.

They are enumerated as picket, gleck, l'ombre, "a Spanish game," cribbage, all fours, English ruff and honours, *alias* slam, whist, French ruff, five cards, "a game called costly colours," bone ace, put and the high game, wit and reason, plain dealing, Queen Nazareen, lanterloo, panniechi, bankafalet, beast or la bête, and basset.(w) A goodly crop from whence to gather a harvest of mischief.

The reign of George the Second is prolific in statutes against gaming, and the Statute Book bears striking testimony to the truth of the sermons, satires, and essays that were written on the absorbing vice. Blackstone confirms Fielding and Smollett. "It is the gaming in high life," he says, "that demands the attention of the magistrate; a passion to which every valuable consideration is made a sacrifice."(x) And the law-makers of the period did their best to arm the magistrate accordingly. At the beginning of the reign they passed an Act to strengthen the law of Henry the Eighth;(y) then another proscribing the games of ace of hearts, Pharaoh, basset, and hazard;(z) and yet another interdicting the game of passage and all other games "played with a die or dice," except backgammon and such games as are played with the backgammon table or board.(a) Five years later this Act was followed by another, by far the most important, the principal provisions are that no person is to keep any house, room, or place, for the playing of roulette, otherwise roly-poly, or at any other game with cards or dice, which is already prohibited by the laws of the realm. The eighth section farther enacts that any one who shall win or lose at play or in betting, at any one time, the sum or value of ten pounds, or, within twenty-four hours, the sum or value of twenty pounds, shall be liable to be indicted in the Court of King's Bench, or at the assizes or sessions, and shall pay a penalty of five times the value of the money lost or won. But the sixth section is suggestive of a love of play in high places: "That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent or hinder any person or persons from playing at any game whatever within any of His Majesty's royal palaces, wherein His Majesty, his heirs, and successors shall then actually reside."(b) But for this section in the Act the royal princesses might have been inconvenienced, for they were mightily fond of cards. A few years before, a "Court Gamester" had been written for their instruction; and, the court taking the lead, the fashionable world plunged headlong into the darling vice. In the preface of this royal hand-

book, we are told "Gaming has become so much the fashion among the beau-monde, that he who in company should appear ignorant of the games in vogue, would be reckoned low-bred and hardly fit for conversation."(c) This, then, being adopted as the standard and criterion of a gentleman—this the passport to good society—it is not wonderful that the public-house should have copied the palace, and indulge in put and all fours whilst the court was revelling in ombre, picket, and chess (for these three were then the courtly games according to Mr. Seymour); and we are not unprepared for the inconsistency of another Act which inflicts a fine of forty shillings upon any publican who allowed journeymen to game within his house, and on a second or subsequent conviction, a fine of ten pounds.(d)

On the 11th of February, 1818, a Bill was laid before the House of Commons for the more effectual checking of gambling by prohibiting play in any unlicensed house, punishing the keeper of a gaming-house for lending money for the purpose of play, and utterly prohibiting any tavern or hotel-keeper from allowing playing in his house without a special license. It was, in the course of a debate which ensued, estimated that there were at that time about a thousand gaming-houses in London. Objections were seen to the system of licensing, and the Bill was thrown out on the 19th of February, on its second reading.(e) But recent legislation has handled the subject, and requiring only the evidence of one witness for a conviction, punishes all persons found unlawfully gaming by a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds or imprisonment in the House of Correction, with or without hard labour, for twelve months; besides leaving them to the mercy of the old Act of Henry the Eighth, which it avoids interfering with; and farther, it declares that any one winning money by any fraud, unlawful device, or ill-practice at any game, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining it by false pretences—all contracts arising out of such practices to be null and void, and no suit to be had to recover from a stakeholder any wager or deposit.(f) Billiards are especially exempted from the statute, but the public play of them is to be restricted to specially licensed houses.

Raffles or private lotteries were looked upon by the law as games of hazard, and, in the reign of William the Third, come to be regarded by it as "public nuisances," which it endeavoured to put down by a penalty of five hundred pounds on the promoters, and twenty pounds on the ticket

w. Cotton's "Complete Gamester." London: 1709.

x. "Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws," Book iv., chapter 13.

y. 2 George II., chapter 28.

z. 2 George II., chapter 28.

a. 13 George II., chapter 19, section 9.

b. 18 George II., chapter 34.

c. Seymour's "Court Gamester," preface.

d. 30 George II., chapter 24, section 14.

e. Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates," vol. xxxvii., pages 330, 567-8.

f. 17 and 18 Victoria, chapter 38.

holders.(g) It required three more laws(h) to suppress evils on a small scale copied from the gigantic Government schemes which were sanctioned almost every year by a special Act of Parliament.

The public nuisance of street gambling was first handled in the reign of George the Second, and a law passed which visited with the punishment of a vagrant "Every person playing or betting in any open or public place at or with any table or instrument of gaming, at any game of chance." (i) This Act was mainly directed against card-playing and tricks at cards, but it was attempted to direct it against bowling, and a man was convicted under it of playing at bowls, and sentenced to imprisonment, but he appealed against the decision, and on April 3rd, 1774, the judges gave it as their opinion that bowling was not a game coming within the meaning of the statute.(j) More recently it has been necessary to strengthen this law,(k) and in the present reign, the pea and thimble, and rouge-et-noir tricks of itinerant jugglers at fairs and on race courses made it necessary farther to extend it.(l) Some curious arguments have arisen on the interpretation of these Acts; and the question has been raised whether cards could be called "instruments" of gaming within its meaning, the judges declaring that they could. And it has even been contended on the other hand, although unsuccessfully, that halfpence were instruments of gaming when used in the games of pitch and toss, shove-halfpenny, &c.

The duty upon cards, which Charles the First had levied arbitrarily and without warrant of Parliament, received legislative sanction in the reign of Queen Anne, although not without opposition. The duty fixed was sixpence per pack, and the importation of foreign cards was absolutely prohibited.(m) But the English manufacturers did not recognise in the latter protection an equivalent for the tax they were to pay, and addressed a remonstrance to Parliament, from which we learn that "nine parts in ten of the cards now made are sold from six to twenty-four shillings per gross." "If any of your honours," continue the card-makers, in their innocence, believing that moral instead of fiscal considerations are at work, "hope by this tax to suppress expensive card-playing, it is answered that the common sort who play for innocent diversion will only be hindered—the sharp gamesters, who play for money, will not be discouraged, for those who play for many pounds a game will not be

hindered by twelvepence a pack." (n) The duty was nevertheless imposed, and by subsequent Acts it was raised successively to one shilling, eighteenpence, and two shillings,(o) till, in 1802, it had got to half-a-crown, and was thus curiously distributed—eighteenpence on the ace of spades, sixpence on the wrapper in which the pack was sealed, and sixpence on the label which closed it; these two latter items being imposed to prevent one pack of cards being sold twice without repayment of the duty. A committee of the House of Commons took these duties into consideration in 1828, but without result; but the cumbrous machinery of the wrapper and label has been done away with, and the duty on the ace of spades reduced to one shilling.

Cock-fighting, dog-fighting, and bull and bear-baiting have been suppressed by the law, though it required more than one statute to put them down; and their legal extinction was only effected in the present reign. They had been getting into disrepute, however, for some years, and only lingered as pastimes among the lower order. In a case arising out of a dog-fight, "*Egerton v. Furzeman*," Chief Justice Abbott refused to have the action tried, observing, "The time of the court is not to be wasted in trying which dog or which man won a battle;" (p) and the last exhibition in England akin to the bull and bear-baiting, which once took rank among its royal sports, was received with a storm of execration from one end of the kingdom to the other. James the First was partial to lion fights, and a court spectacle of that kind which took place in 1610, is described in Seymour's "*Survey*," and another in Stow's. But when Mr. Wombwell got up a fight between his tame lion, Nero, and four dogs, at Warwick, on the 26th of July, 1825, he found the English tastes were changed since the time when a king sat on the throne who believed in sorcery and witchcraft, and patronised the cock-pit, the bull-ring, and the bear-garden. The indignant outcry of the public did not prevent his fighting a savage lion, Wallace, against the dogs, six days after; but it discouraged imitation, and no lion fights have since taken place in England. Cock-fighting always had a firmer hold of the people; it had been not only a royal but a national sport in England for centuries. Among the Greeks it was an institution, and most ancient nations seem to have practised it. We find it mentioned by Fitz-Stephen as an English sport of his days: "Annually, on the day which is called shrove-tide, the boys of the respective schools bring each a

g. 10 William III., chapter 23.

h. 9 Anne, chapter 6, 12 George II., chapter 28, and 42 George III., chapter 119.

i. 17 George II., chapter 5, section 2.

j. "*Cowper's Reports of Cases*," vol. i. report 25, "*Rex v. Clarke*."

k. 5 George IV., chapter 83, section 4.

l. 11 and 12 Victoria, chapter 43.

m. 10 Anne, chapter 19.

n. "*Considerations in relation to the imposition on Cards*, humbly submitted to the honourable the House of Commons." London, circa 1709.

o. 6 George I., chapter 21; 29 George II., chapter 13; 16 George III., chapter 34, &c.

p. "*Carrington and Payne's Reports*," vol. i., page 613.

fighting-cock to their master, and the whole of that forenoon is spent by the boys in seeing their cocks fight in the schoolroom."^g When they grew up they baited bulls and bears. "Almost on every holiday in winter, before dinner, foaming boars and huge tusked hogs, intended for bacon, fight for their lives; or fat bulls or immense boars are baited with dogs."^r

Elizabeth was as fond of bear-baiting as a queen of Spain is of a bull fight; and was royally entertained with it by Leicester. Bull runnings were also favourite sports. Tutbury, particularly, was celebrated for the manner in which these entertainments were got up. "Solemn proclamation" being made "that all manner of persons give way to the bull, none being to come near him by forty foot, any way to hinder the minstrels, but to attend to his or their own safety, every one at his peril."^s Attempts were made to check these pastimes of the people by royal proclamation in the reigns of Edward the Third and Henry the Eighth (not, we fear, on account of their brutality, for the latter monarch had a cockpit of his own at Whitehall—but lest they should cause the practice of the bow to be neglected). James the First took great delight in Henry's cockpit at Whitehall; and no attempt was made by the laws to interfere with these barbarous sports. As for cock-fighting, it was quite a rage and fashion. We have alighted upon a curious old black-letter pamphlet, written in 1607, by one George Wilson,^t in praise of the "noble," "pleasant," "honourable," "manly," and, by a score of other adjectives, belauded sport of cock-fighting, "wherein it is shown that cock-fighting was before the coming of Christ," as if its antiquity before the Christian era did not rather mark it as a game for barbarians than recommend it to Christians. The book is dedicated to the "Right Worshipfull Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Norfolk," "in regard of the good-will you bear to cock-fighting (wherein I know you take exceeding great delight)." He cites as laudations of the sport passages from Themistocles, Plutarch, Pliny, Cæsar, Mark Anthony, &c., but with an unhappy selection, quotes mere commendations of the courage and constancy of the bird instead of the delights of the sport. He alludes to Drayton as "Master Michael Drayton, an excellent poet now living in London." Speaking of Henry the Eighth's "pleasure and wonderful delight in the sport," he says that the nobility "in regard of the great valour and incomparable courage that the cockes showed in their battle, the which did influence their hearts, set to work and built cockpits in many citties, borroughes, and townes

throughout the whole realme, to which cockpits resorted dukes, earles, lordes, knights, gentlemen, and yeomen there to recreate and delight themselves with cock-fighting." Master Wilson finds so much morality in the cockpit ("wherein it is set down as an irrevocable order that no man, by cursing, banning, or swearing, shall blaspheme or take God's name in vain, but that all of them shall speak modestly," &c.) that he grows enthusiastic, and declares that he is "resolved so long as life last and God lend my limbs, abilitie, and strength to beare me, I will never abstaine from it when conveniently I may be at it, nor never consent to give over that heart-pleasing pastime." A scene from the cockpit is thus reported, with the keenest relish: "There was a cock about shrove-tide last, which, in the cocke-pit in the cittie of Norwich, fought with a strange and a stoute adversarie untill such time as both his eyes were beaten out, his head sore wounded, and shrewdly battered, and all his bodie most pitifully brused, and then, with the sudden astonishment of a sound blow, which from his cruell adversarie he received, being beaten downe and lying for dead, not stirring any whit nor seeming otherwise (to the beholders) than to be starke dead, he suddenly started up, contrary to all their expectations, and closed upon his adversary, at whom he stroke most violent blows, and never gave over untill he had most valiantly slaine him." Here our author flies off into a rhapsody, "Oh, strange action! Oh, stout heart! Oh, undaunted mind!" &c., till having thrown off a little of his excitement, he goes on to describe another combat which took place at Norwich on the 4th of May, 1602, and in which a cock, called Tarleton, ("because he always came to the fight like a drummer, making a thundering noyse with his winges"), after fighting "many battles with mightie and fierce adversaries," and being wearied, was again set up to fight, when "at the length he had his eyes both of them beaten out of his head, his spurs broken off, and his bill brused and vigorously rent from his face, so that there remained no hope of him but that he should be instantly killed, and so of necessitie loose all the wagers that he fought for; yet, behold a rare and miraculous wonder—a most admirable, seldome, or never seene accident! for all this he fought still most stoutlie with his adversarie, and would never shrink from him or give him over until he had most courageously slaine him." At this climax, Master Wilson gets very much excited, and goes off again into vociferations of "Oh, inestimable stoutness! Oh, invincible valour! Oh, miraculous magnanimitie! Oh, more than lion-hearted fowles! Who doth grunt —" the rest of the sentence is torn away, so we are unable to say to what heights the author soared.

Whilst thus royally and nobly patronised, it was not likely that legislation would be very severe upon

g. Stephanidas, "De Ludis."

r. Ibid.

s. Plot's "Staffordshire."

t. "The Commendation of Cocks and Cock-fighting." London: 1607.

cock-fighting or its kindred sports; the Act of Henry the Eighth was allowed to slumber whilst cocks were being fought and bulls baited. Once only was it put in force, and a cockpit visited with the penalty of a gaming-house—in the case of "Rex v. Howell," tried in the Court of King's Bench in the reign of Charles the Second.^(u)

But when fashion abandoned these sports, and they fell into the hands of the very lowest order only, they became invested with new features of atrocious brutality. It was a Shrove Tuesday pastime not to set cocks fighting only, but to fasten them to stakes and throw heavy sticks at them till they were beaten to death. In the middle of the last century, the magistrates of Westminster endeavoured to put down this savage practice, and to some extent succeeded, for, of Shrove Tuesday, 1750, it is recorded "few cocks were seen to be thrown at, so that it is to be hoped this barbarous custom will be left off."^(v) Yet there was still a large class who frequented cockpits, and we get a glimpse of them every now and then from the days of Hogarth to the days of Tom and Jerry. At length it was decided that the law should speak out authoritatively against the practice of these pastimes, and an Act was accordingly passed in the year 1836, which puts cockpits and similar places on the footing of gaming-houses. The recital of the Act gives a very different but more just estimate of cock-fighting than does the pamphlet of Master Wilson: "Whereas cruelties are greatly promoted and encouraged by persons keeping houses, rooms, pits, grounds, or other places for the fighting and baiting of dogs, bulls, bears, or other animals, and for fighting-cocks, and by persons aiding and assisting them; and the same are great nuisances and annoyance to the neighbourhood in which they are situate, and tend to demoralise those who frequent such places." It puts a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds on the keeper of the ground, pit, house, or room;^(w) and this proscription has been since extended to "all houses, &c., for baiting lions, bears, badgers, cocks, dogs, or other animals," and a discretion given to magistrates within the Metropolitan Police District of substituting a month's imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for the pecuniary penalty.^(x)

The game of bowls, from the play it gives the limbs and muscles, has been favourably looked upon by the judges. Once, indeed, we are told that the law dealt roughly with it in the time of Attorney-General Noy, and a case was cited during the trial of "Rex v. Howell," wherein "Noy had a writ without any presentment on the 33rd Henry

the Eighth, to amove a bowling alley in Saint Dunstan's, and it was pulled down as a common nuisance, and so was Jacob Hall's dancing house."^(y) But it has been held to be free from the penalties enjoined for unlawful games.

Other games which have been declared legal by decisions of the courts are: Whist and some other games at cards, backgammon, billiards, chess, bagatelle, draughts, and dominoes; but it has been held that the law which inflicts penalties on excessive gaming, or betting, or ill-practice, will apply to any, even lawful games, in which those courses are resorted to; and it has been specially ruled to that effect in the case of chess,^(z) bowls, skittles,^(a) and even cricket.^(b)

The drama was subjected to a more direct and despotic control than any other of the entertainments of the people. The only laws enacted for its regulation were those which included players among vagrants or rogues and vagabonds, and condemned them to the stocks or the whipping-post. There is one Act even consigning them to long imprisonment. It was passed in the year 1511, and ordains that all mummers shall be imprisoned three months, and fined at the justices' discretion; and it visits all persons selling or keeping vizors with a penalty of forty shillings and imprisonment, also at the discretion of the justices.^(c)

The next Act gave over the drama out of the pale of the law, establishing an arbitrary censorship and vesting it in the irresponsible hands of the Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household—why rather than in those of the law officers is not explained.

Permission for publicans to allow dancing and music in their house had also to be got through a license of the Lord Chamberlain. It having occurred to Parliament in the middle of the last century that "there was a multitude of places of entertainment for the lower sort of people, which was a great cause of thefts and robberies, requires houses for such entertainments within twenty miles of London to be licensed, under penalty of one hundred pounds in default thereof, for being a disorderly house."^(d) In a case, "Gregory v. Juffi," a tap-room frequented by sailors, soldiers, boys, and prostitutes, who danced to the music of a violin, was held to come within the meaning of the statute, although no money was taken for admission.

y. Keble's "Reports in the King's Bench," vol. iii., page 465.

z. "Starkie's Reports," vol. iii., page 1. "Sijebb v. Jebb."

a. "Jurist," vol. vii., page 131; 25th January, 1843. "Foot v. Baker."

b. Wilson's "Reports of Cases in the King's Court of Westminster," vol. i., page 220. "Jeffrys v. Walter," (1749), and "Carrington and Mason's Reports," vol. i., page 797, "Hudson v. Terrill."

c. 3 Henry VIII., chapter 9.

d. 25 George II., chapter 26.

u. Keble's "Reports in the Court of King's Bench," London: 1685, vol. iii., page 510.

v. *London Daily Advertiser*.

w. 5 and 6 William IV., chapter 59.

x. 2 and 3 Victoria, chapter 47, section 47.

THE TORTURES OF THE PILLORY.

THIS singular mode of punishment for crimes of various kinds, was known in this and other countries at a very remote period. The Greeks had a kind of pillar to which they fastened criminals, for exposure, and then afterwards buried them under it. The ancient Gauls used the Boia, a ring of wood or iron in which they confined the necks and hands of prisoners. Du Cange calls it the *collarium* of the Latins and later Greeks; but that was portable, and the punishment of fugitive slaves, with a brass plate suspended, of which there is one in the Florentine Museum, with "*Tene me quia fugo*"—"Stop me, because I run away." One kind was merely annexation by a chain to a stake; and this by a ring round the neck was the *collistrigium* of Suetonius; and this chaining by the neck for whole days together was very common.* This *collistrigium* was placed horizontally, so that the criminal was suspended in it by his chin and the back of his head. The pillory was in very early times erected in a cross-road by the lord of the manor as a mark of his seigniority, with his arms, and sometimes a collar as above annexed to it. One of the methods (remarks Strutt) of punishing offenders was to put them into a double, or rather split, piece of pliant wood, which was bent round them and fastened at the top. (Fig. I.) Spellman suggests that the pillory originated from *pilleur*, a piller or pilferer, because appropriated to their punishment; and transferred from the criminal to the instrument of punishment. "Than they were delayered to the hangman and fast bound, layde in a carre, and brought with trompettes to the place of execution, named y^e halles, and there set on the pillery and turned four tymes aboute in the syght of all the people." (Lord Berners' "Froissart Cronycle.") As early as 1292, Geoffrey le Warner barely escaped the pillory for taking bribes and "making false law in the Sheriffs' Courts and other courts and sokes in the City of London." William de Croton, of the county of Suffolk, suffered the pillory, 4 Ed. ii., 1310, for pretending to be a serjeant of the Sheriffs of London, and arresting Richolda, of Stratford,

Fig. I.



and Mabel, of the same place, bakeresses, who were bringing bread into the city for sale, taking from them tenpence as a fine, "Precept was given to the serjeant that he should stand near the pillory and proclaim the cause why such judgment was given against William aforesaid." Nine years later, William Sperlyng was convicted of selling putrid beef, and adjudged by the Mayor and Aldermen of London to be put in the pillory, and the beef burnt beneath him. This system of burning the criminal's goods beneath him was then a very common practice. The next year, 1320, Thomas the Smyth, of Stebenheth, was accused of selling bad meat by one Nicholas Schyngal, but the verdict being "not guilty," Thomas was acquitted, and Nicholas was taken instead and suffered similar to the first. In 1327, several bakers were accused of stealing dough, by making holes in the bakers' moulding boards. They were sentenced to stand in the pillory with the dough hung about their necks "until Vespers at St. Paul's in London should be ended." During the reign of Edward I., it was enacted that every pillory or "stretch-neck" should be made of convenient strength, so that "execution might be done upon offenders without peril of their bodies." Fabian informs us that bakers, for "lack of syze," were punished by the "tomberell," 42 Hen. III., "whereas before that time they used to be punished by the pillory." The "tomberell," says this old author, was "a kind of pillorye made foure square, and turned about" similar to that mentioned by Spellman, *ante*, as given by Stutt. The ancient place of execution, says the last-named author, was at Smithfield, (*temp.* Hen. I.), "which then was a laystow of all dong and filth." See Hollingshead, Grafton, and Stow. The tumbrel, or tomberell, as it was called, is derived from *tomber*, = fall; the original tumbrel being a truck of similar make with the one now in use, wherein the wheels, one on each side, are so placed, that when the body of the vehicle (often consisting of a mere flat table with sides) is unloaded; it turns over, shooting out at once what it carries. The vehicle in which bawds were carted, and from which they could be unceremoniously shot out from, was a tumbrel. So also were some of the kind of ducking-stools. Of its use as an engine of punishment, all the instances in Ducange are either from England or Scotland; the *pana tymboralis*, or *tumberelli*, being associated with that of the pillory.* Fabian notices it [anno 1284]: "And myllers for stelyng of corn to be chastysed by y^e tumbrell, and this to be put in execution he gave auctorytte to all mayres, baylyffes," &c.

"Or hires a Friezeand trotter, halfe-yard deep,
To drag his tumbrell through the staring Cheape."

Hall. Satire 4, b. v

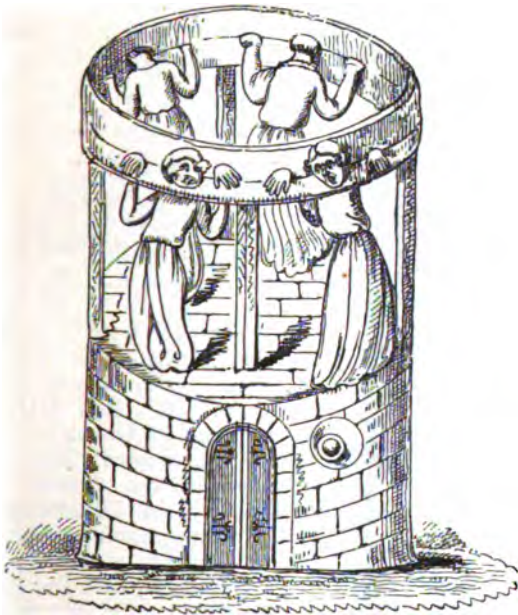
* Fosbroke's "Encycl. Antiq.," p. 345.

* Latham's "Johnson."

In early periods of English history, the right of having a pillory and tumbrel, and sometimes also *furca*, or gallows, within their jurisdiction, was claimed and insisted on as a beneficial franchise by lords of leets; in process of time, however, this privilege was converted into a burthen for the public use; and such persons were held to be bound to maintain a pillory and tumbrel as appurtenant to their criminal jurisdiction on pain of forfeiture of their franchises. See Hawkins' "Pleas of the Crown." In like manner the "Droits de Carcan et de Pillori" are mentioned in ancient French customs as belonging formerly to seigneurs haut-justiciers.* In 1330, the proprietors of the Manor of Repton claimed to be lords of the hundred, and to have within their manor a pillory, tumbrel, and gallows, for the punishment of criminals.—See "The Reliquary," vol. ii., p. 46.

Fig. II. is a copy of a splendid MS., "Les Chroniques de Saint Denis," folio 62, of the thirteenth century (Reg. 16, G. vi., Cott. MSS.)

Fig II.



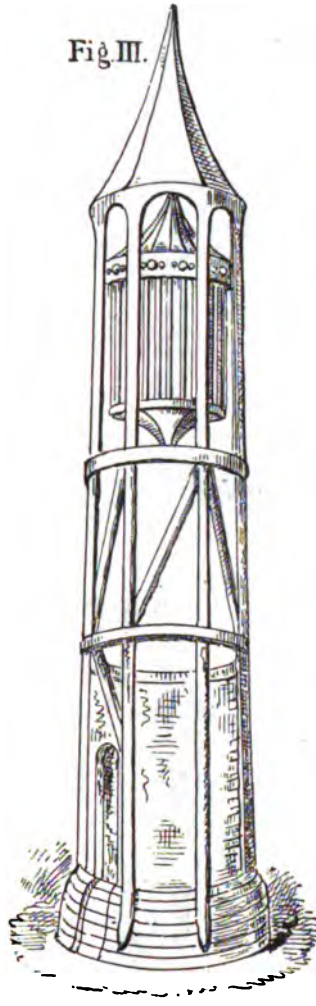
Mr. Douce has given it in his collection. Fig. III. is a century later. The holes for the head and arms are within a lofty cage, octagon shape, which turn upon a pivot. The above author informs us that a plate of it occurs in a manuscript of Froissart preserved in the same collection, *supra*. Aymerigot Mancel, one of the leaders of a band which devastated France during the English wars

* Vouglan's "Loix Criminelles de France," p. 66; and Knight's "Cyclopædia," vol. xvii.

of the fourteenth century, suffered as a traitor in a pillory of this kind. This mode of punishment was well known when the "Vision of Pier's Ploughman" was penned. Hence,

"And if ye laiche Lyar let him not askapie,
En he be put on pullorie."

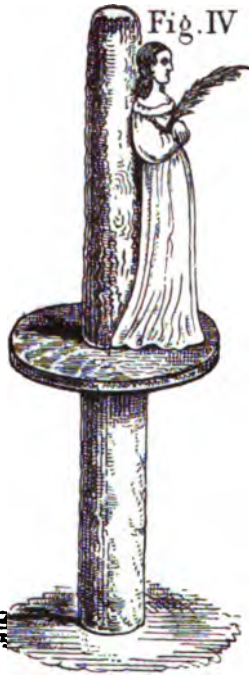
Fig III.



John Gylessonc suffered the pillory on "Cornhulle" (Cornhill) "for selling carrion" (22 Ed. III., 1348), which was taken and burnt beneath him. This pillory "upon Cornhulle" is mentioned as early as 1318. (See "Riley's Memorials of London," &c., p. 129.) Fig. IV. is given by Douce, copied from a print in "Comenius's Orbis Pictus." This furnishes a specimen of the *carcan*. The woman here shown are fastened to a pillar by an iron collar or ring. This is, no doubt, similar to the "Thewe," used for the punishment of women in the reign of the third Edward, and later. Alice, the wife of Robert Caustone, was fastened to the thewe or pillory "for thickening the bottom of a quart measure with pitch." The false measure was divided into two equal parts

and tied to the pillory "in the sight of the common people." Alice de Salesbury, a beggar, stood in the thewe for one hour, for stealing a child, in 1373; and, in 1391, Isabel Lynchelade was "put upon the thewe for women, ordained there to remain for one hour of the day." Fig. V., from the same collection, represents a sort of cleft post, used in very early times, copied from a table of the standard of ancient weights and measures in the Exchequer, and shows the mode of punishing a foretaller or regrator.

In the 38 Ed. III., John Hakford was charged with committing perjury, for which crime he was to be imprisoned one year and a day, during which term he was to be put in the pillory four times. "The said John shall come out of Newgate without hood or girdle, bare-foot and unshod, with a whetstone hung by a chain from his neck and lying on his breast, it be marked with the words, 'A false liar;' and there shall be a pair of trumpets trumpeting before him on his way to the pillory; and there the cause of his punishment shall be solemnly proclaimed." Soon after this, several charcoal dealers were summoned to Guildhall for not giving just measure, namely:—"John Smythe, of Hatfield Brodhoke, the day and year aforesaid, brought to the city by horse two sacks of charcoal for sale, which sacks were wanting by two bushels. John Goffe, of Chesthunte, brought twelve sacks by cart, deficient by two quarters. Walter Potyn, of Croydone, brought two sacks of charcoal by horse, wanting by three bushels. William Packe, of Croydone, brought three sacks of charcoal, of which one was short by one bushel and a half. William Hastere, of Croydone, brought five sacks of charcoal, one of which sacks was short by one bushel and a half. Hugh de Coupere, of Croydone, brought five sacks of charcoal, each of which was short by one bushel. And the said John, John, Walter, William, and Hugh, for the falsities found in their sacks, were put upon the pillory, and the same sacks were burnt beneath the pillory aforesaid. And for their charcoal they were duly paid."



In 1419, Johan Walter, colyer, of Chushunt, county Herts, was punished for the same crime, "in example of all other, that he shall stond here on the pillory this day an hour, and his sakkis brent under hym." Stow in his "Survey" describes the Cornhill pillory thus, "Then was the well planked over, and a strong prison made of timber, called a cage, with a pair of stocks therein set upon it; and this was for night-walkers. On the top of which cage was placed a pillory, for the punishment of bakers offending in the assize of bread; for millers stealing the corn at the mill; for bawds, scolds, and other offenders. As in the year 1468, the seventh of Edward IV., divers persons, being common jurors, such as at assizes were forsworn for rewards or favour of parties, were judged to ride from Newgate to the pillory in Cornhill, with mitres of paper on their heads, there to stand. And from the year 1509, the first of Henry VIII., Darby, Smith, and Simpson, ringleaders of false inquests in London, rode about the city with their faces to the horses' tails, and papers on their heads, and were set on the pillory in Cornhill and after brought again to Newgate, where they died for very shame saith Robert Fabian." Fig. VI. represents Robert Ockam in the pillory

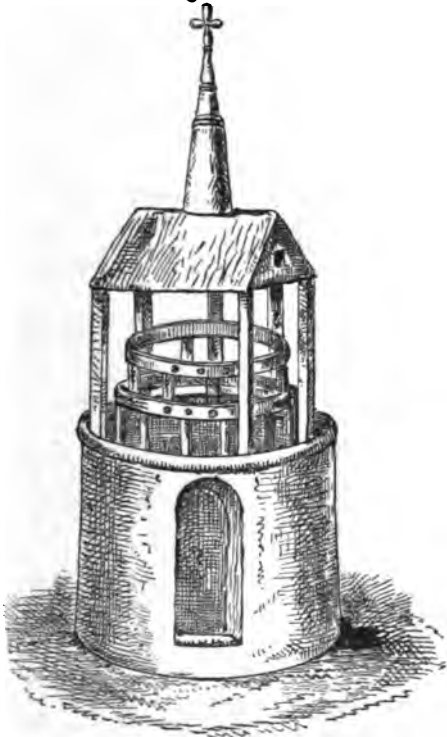
Fig. VI.



for perjury. He was made to ride, in 1543, with two other criminals, about Windsor, Newbury, and Reading on horses with papers on their heads and their faces turned to the horse-tails, and then to stand in the pillory in each of the three towns.—See "Foxe's Acts," and Mons, vol. v., p. 496. Fig. VII.—is given in Douce's Collection, copied from a view of the Castle of Paulmy, in Belleforest's "Cosmographie Universelle," 1575. This pillory formerly stood in the ancient market-place of the village of Paulmy, in Touraine. "Not long since," says the above author, "there was remaining in the Section des Halles, at Paris, an old hexangular building of stone, with open Gothic windows, through which appeared an iron circle, or *carcan*, with holes for placing the hands and necks of several persons at the same time. There is an engraving of it in Millin's "Antiquités Nationales," tom. iii., 34." There was a ladder of punishment similar to a pillory, which the criminal was obliged to mount. They were

permanent erections in most towns; for they appertained even to persons who had not right of gallows, and were, like them, marks of feudal power. Joinville mentions the exposure in the

Fig. VII.

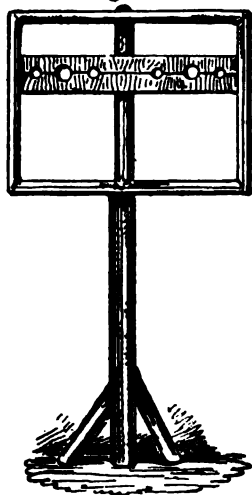


shirt and breeches. See Fosbroke, "Encycl. Antiq.," pp. 345-6. Henry Burton was "imprisoned, fined, degraded, deprived of his benefice, pillorized with Prynne and Bastwicke, lost his ears, condemned to perpetual imprisonment." Wood, "Fasti Oxon.," vol. i. Lilburne was condemned to be whipped, "pilloried," and imprisoned. While he was whipped at the cart, and stood on the pillory, he harangued the populace and declaimed violently against the tyranny of the bishops. See Hume's "History of England," c. 52. Henry Wayte, of Lynn Regis, county Norfolk, gent., was sentenced by the justice of assize, held at Norwich Castle on 8th July, 1605, to stand in the pillory in the marketplace of Lynn for one hour, "for scandalous speeches against the late queen" (Elizabeth). "Cal. Stat. Papers." It is stated in an "Act to repress the oppression of common promoters;" that . . . "any terrifying another by pretending to have process against him, shall, for the first conviction, stand on the pillory; the second, the pillory and the loss of one ear; the third,

the pillory and the loss of the other ear."—"Cal. Stat. Papers.—Domestic." (Elizabeth), vol. xx. 1571. Leonard Tucker was condemned in the Star Chamber for forging the Queen's commission to try a person charged with murder and incest, from whom Tucker had received a sum of money for that purpose. He stood in the pillory, lost both his ears, and was finally whipped through the streets of London. In "Cal. Stat. Papers" (1595), occurs the examination of Richard Edey, a porter of the Marshalsea, Henry Robinson, girdler, and Garret Saxton, shoemaker, all respecting the riot of the apprentices of Southwark.—"Edw. Flower, husbandman, of Knightsbridge, being at Robinson's shop door, said there was a great stir in London with the apprentices for the good of the commonwealth; that 1,800 of them had pulled down the pillories in Cheapside and Leadenhall and set up a gallows against the door of the Lord Mayor, whom they would hang if he dared come out, but he dared not; and that 3,000 were lying in the fields with bills and clubs to rescue the apprentices if anything were done to them." William Pocock was fined 1,000 pounds for feigning himself to be a messenger of the Star Chamber, in order to arrest Sir William Courteen (January 27, 1636-7), and a man named Yates, who suggested the plan, was ordered with Pocock to be put in the pillory at Westminster and Cheapside, "and to lose one ear at each place." In 1638, two persons were put in the pillory for a very trivial offence. On their way they were severely whipped, and after standing eleven hours were again whipped three times. "By the extremity of which execution petitioner lost his speech and almost his understanding, and Cock was carried home dead in the cart." "Cal. Stat. Papers." In 1664, Mr. Benjamin Keach, a Baptist minister, one of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon's predecessors, was preaching at Winslow in Buckinghamshire, when the troopers were sent from London to take him. He was seized and bound for publishing "The Child's Instructor, or a New and Easie Primer," and was put in gaol for a fortnight, then in the pillory on Thursday and Saturday, and his book burnt beneath him. The form of the pillory as used in England in modern times was nothing more than a wooden frame or screen raised several feet from the ground (see fig. VIII.) behind which the culprit stood, supported sometimes upon a platform, his head and arms being thrust through holes in the screen, so as to be exposed in front of it, as Robert Ockam—*ante*. The form of the judgment was "that the defendant should be set *in* and *upon* the pillory." In a case which occurred in 1759, an under Sheriff of Middlesex was fined fifty pounds and

imprisonment for two months by the Court of King's Bench, because, in executing the sentence upon Dr. Shebbeare, who had been convicted of a political libel, he had allowed him

Fig VIII.



to be attended upon the platform by a servant in livery, holding an umbrella over his head, and to stand without having his neck and arms confined in the pillory. (Burrow's "Reports," vol. ii., p. 791.) In many cases where the unpopularity of the prosecution occasioned a feeling of sympathy in the mind of the public favourable to the offender, the punishment has been considered a species of triumph rather than disgrace. In cases of political excitement, when persons were exposed in the pillory, they were received with great demonstrations of respect, the mob frequently taking off their hats and offering them refreshments, as in the case of the three men who stood on the pillory opposite Westminster Hall door, for perjury in a cause relating to the right of an estate in Leicestershire. It is said their tears and gray hair drew compassion from the people, and instead of being pelted with rotten eggs and other kindred substances, money was collected for them. Mr. Williams, who stood in the pillory for re-publishing the *North Briton*, &c., "was received with the acclamations of a prodigious concourse of people. Opposite to the pillory were erected four ladders with cords running from each other, on which were hung a jack-boot, an axe, and a Scotch bonnet. The latter, after remaining some time, was burnt, and the top of the boot chopped off. During his standing also, a purple purse, ornamented with ribbons of an orange colour, was produced by a gentleman who began a collection in favour of the culprit, by putting a guinea into it himself; after which, the purse being carried round, many contributed, to the amount on the whole, as supposed, of about two hundred guineas. Mr. Williams, on getting into the pillory, and getting out, was loudly cheered by the spectators; he held a sprig of laurel in his hand all the time."

Mr. Thomas Hood's experience of the pillory is worthy of notice here, he says, "I never was in the pillory but once, which I must ever consider a misfortune. For looking at all things, as I do, with a philosophical and inquiring eye,

and courting experience for the sake of my fellow-creatures, I cannot but lament the short and imperfect opportunity I enjoyed of filling that elevated situation, which so few men are destined to occupy. It is a sort of Egg-Premiership; a place above your fellows, but a place in which your hands are tied. You are not without the established political vice, for you are not absolved from turning. Let me give a brief description of the short irregular glimpse I had of men and things, while I was in Pillory Power. I was raised to it, as many men are to high stations, by my errors. I merely made a mistake of some sort or other in an answer in Chancery, not injurious to my interests, and lo! the Recorder of London, with a suavity of manner peculiar to himself, announced to me my intended promotion, and in due time I was installed into office!

"It was a fine day for the pillory; that is to say, it rained in torrents. Those only who have had boarding and lodging like mine, can estimate the comfort of having washing into the bargain.

"It was about noon, when I was placed, like a statue, upon my wooden pedestal; an hour probably chosen out of consideration to the innocent little urchins then let out of school, for they are a race notoriously fond of shying, pitching, jerking, pelting, flinging, slinging—in short, professors of throwing in all its branches. The public officer presented me first with a north front, and there I was—"God save the mark!"—like a cock at Shrovetide, or a lay-figure in a shooting-gallery!

"The storm commenced. Stones began to spit—mud to mizzle—cabbage-stalks thickened into a shower. Now and then came a dead kitten—sometimes a living cur; anon an egg would hit me on the eye, an offence I was obliged to wink at. There is a strange appetite in human kind for pelting a fellow-creature. A travelling Chinaman actually threw away two-pence to have a pitch at me with a pipkin; a Billingsgate huckster treated me with a few herrings, not by any means too stale to be purchased in St. Giles's; while the weekly halfpence of the school-boys went towards the support of a costermonger and his donkey, who supplied them with eggs fit for throwing, and for nothing else. I confess this last description of missiles, if missiles they might be called, that never missed, annoyed me more than all the rest; however, there was no remedy. There I was forced to stand, taking up my livery, and a vile livery it was; or, as a wag expressed it, 'being made free of the Peltmongers.' . . . I expected to be lithographed on the spot! Instinct suggested to me that the only way to

save my life was by dying; so dropping my head and hands and closing my last eye with a terrific groan, I expired for the present. The *ruse* took effect. Supposing me to be defunct, the mob refused to kill me. Shouts of 'Murder! Shame, shame! No Pillory!' burst from all quarters. The pipkin monger abused the fishwoman, who rated the school-boys; they in turn fell foul of the costermonger, who was hissing and groaning at the whole assembly; and, finally, a philanthropic constable took the whole group into custody. In the mean time I was taken down, laid with a sack over me in a cart, and driven off to a hospital, my body seeming a very pretty present to St. Bartholomew's or St. Thomas's, but my clothes fit for nothing but Guy's."

In many churches in this country were erected finger pillories. A writer in *Notes and Queries* (Oct. 25, 1851) observes one found in the Church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, under the western gallery, "fastened at its right-hand extremity into the wall, and consists of two pieces of oak; the bottom and fixed piece is three feet eight inches long; the width of the whole is four-and-a-half inches, and when close, it is five inches deep: the left hand extremity is supported by a leg of the same width as the top, and two feet six inches in length; the upper piece is joined to the lower by a hinge; and in this lower and fixed horizontal part are thirteen perpendicular holes, varying in size; the largest are towards the right hand; these holes are sufficiently deep to admit the finger to the second joint, and a slight hollow is made to receive the third one, which lies flat; there is, of course, a corresponding hollow in the top or movable part, which, when shut down, encloses the whole finger. Its use is stated to have been for the punishment of persons guilty of malpractices during divine service," &c. One of these machines of torture was preserved in Littlecote Hall, in Wiltshire, the seat of the Pophams.

W. WINTERS.

Churchyard, Waltham Abbey.

NOTICES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

OUR departed bibliographical friend, *The Book-worm*, whose loss is deplored by every ardent lover of an "old book," was entering, about the period of its demise, into a more extended field of comparison and criticism. Having given valuable notices of many of the rarer specimens of foreign presses from the library of the late Mr. Inglis, English literature was introduced, with, I have reason to know, considerable approval, and, indeed, there is a large territory in this direction not yet tilled by the patient bibliographer. Mr. J. P. Collier, whose very valuable volumes are fraught with instruction and amusement, has dwelt upon the "rarest" books

in the English language; but there are many "scarce" works equally deserving of a place in these pages, and some of them are "curious" enough to engage an ordinary reader, especially if his attention has been attracted to some forgotten book, lying upon the dusty top shelf of his own library, by a passing description or critical "note."

Everybody knows the avidity with which the true bibliomaniac seizes upon the "scriptures" of his order; how he prizes his "Dibbins," secured probably, in the present day, at terribly high prices; and how eagerly, upon his becoming possessed of a fresh "black-letter" acquisition, every "manual" is scanned for a description thereof. The compilers of catalogues know full well this taste when they hit off some special rarity, as "not in Lowndes" (they make woful mistakes sometimes), or as having "escaped the researches" of Renouard or Panzer. Such "finds" are not very frequent, still they occur sometimes, although Captain Cuttle's advice, "When found, make a note of," is but rarely followed. A few notes of this nature from personal experience will be interesting, and may possibly provoke discussion.

"The Destruction of Troy," Caxton, 1617, 4to., B.L. Of this rare edition, the only notice I have seen is in the catalogue of Mr. Capell's "Shakespeareana," quoted on p. 313 of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne's "Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge." Mr. Collier's "Bibliographical Catalogue" describes two later editions of 1636 and 1670, in which changes are introduced into the text so as in some degree to modernise the style; but the volume in question has apparently not come under his notice. My copy, obtained a few weeks since from a bookstall, is imperfect, beginning upon A2; but it has the titles to the second and third books thus:—"Here Beginneth the Seconde Booke of the Collection of the Histories of Troye, which speaketh of the Prowesse of the strong Hercules, of his marvellous deedes, wonderfull workes and of his death. London: printed by Barnard Alsop, 1617." The signatures run (chiefly in eights) to Tt 6, p. 604; after which all except the first leaf of the "Table for the third Booke of the collection of the Histories of Troy" is missing; the pagination is untrustworthy. The printer, Barnard Alsop, was one of the twenty appointed by a decree of the Star Chamber, in 1648, to print for this kingdom, and from Sir Hugh Plat's "Jewel-House of Art and Nature," 1653, it appears that he lived "in Grub-street, near the upper pump;" there is, however, no account of any of his productions in the "Typographical Antiquities" of Ames-Herbert.

The "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," was the first book printed in the English language. Herbert says it was "not printed in England, yet, being printed by Caxton, and being full of informa-

tion, Mr. Ames began with it and hoped it would be well received." A full account of this work (which was translated by our great first printer himself from the French of Raoul le Fevre), appears in the "Typographical Antiquities" cited above, and in Johnson's useful "Typographia." For the sake of comparison, I will transcribe from the edition of 1617 the passages which conclude the second and third books, premising that the French version which Caxton adopted as his original, was not founded upon Homer, but upon the narratives of Dictys Cretensis and Guido di Colonna—the preliminary matter in this copy is unfortunately wanting :—

"Thus endeth the Second Booke of the Collection of Histories of Troye. Which Bookes were late translated into French out of Latine, by the labour of the venerable person, *Raouelle Feure*, Priest as afore is said, and by mee, unfit and unworthy, translated into this rude *English*, by the commaundement of my saide redoubted Lady Duchesse of *Burgoine*. And for as much as I suppose the sayde two Bookes have not been had before this time in our *English* language; therefore I had the better will to accomplish this saide worke, which worke was begunne in *Bruges*, and continued in *Gaunt*, and finished in *Coleyne*, in the time of the troublous worlde, and of the great Divisions, being and reigning; as well in the Realms of *England* and *France*, as in all other places universally through the world, that is to wit; in the yeare of Our Lorde, a thousand four hundred and seaventy and one.

"And as for the Third Booke which treateth of the generall and last Destruction of *Troy*. It needeth not to Translate it into *English*, forasmuch as that worshipfull and religious man, *John Lidgate*, Moonke of Burie, did Translate it but late; after whose worke I feare to take upon mee (that am not worthy to beare his Penner and Ynke-horne after him), to meddle at all in that worke. But yet, for as much as I am bound to obey and please my said Ladies good Grace; and also that his worke is in rime; and as farre as I know it is not had in prose in our tongue; and also peradventure hee Translate it after some other Author than this is; and foras-much as divers men be of divers desires: Some to reade in Rime and Meeter, and some in Prose; and also, because that I have now good leysure, being in *Coleyne*, and having none other thing to doo at this time; to eschew idlenesse, mother of all vices, I have deliberated in my self for the cantemplation of my said redoubted Lady to take this labour in hand, by the sufferance and helpe of Almighty God, whom I meekely beseeche to give me the grace to accomplish it, to the pleasure of her that is cause thereof; and that shee receive it in gree, of mee her Faithfull, true, and most humble servant," &c.

It will be observed that considerable liberties are taken with Caxton's "rude English" in this edition, for which we are probably indebted to the labours of W. Fiston, who edited the work for T. Creed in 1607. The conclusion of the third book in my copy runs as follows :—

"Now thus I am come to the finishing of this present Booke which I have Translated (though rudely) out of *French* into *English*, at the commaundement and request of my Right gracious and redoubted Ladie *Margaret*, Dutchesse of *Bourgonie*, *Lothierike* and of *Brabant*, &c. And foras-much as I am weary of tedious writing, and wome in yeares, being not able to write out severall Bookes for all Gentlemen, and such others as are desirous of the same, I have caused this Booke to be Printed; that so being published the more plenteously, mens turnes may the more easily be served * * * And looke, what pleasure or commodite men reape by perusing this Booke, let them transferre the praise and thankes due therefore (next to Almighty God) unto my foresaid Right gracious Ladie, who not onely caused mee to undertake this Translation, but hath also bountifully rewarded me for my labours. To whose good liking I humbly Dedicate this worke; beseeching her Grace, and all that shall reade the same, to accept in good part my simple endeavour heerein. And I (most humbly pray unto Almighty God) that the example of these cruell warres and desolation of this Famous Cittie, may be a warning to all other Citties and People for to flye Adulterie, and all other Vices, the causes of warres and destruction; and that all true Christians may learne to live goodly and in Brotherly love and concord together, Amen."

If a comparison be made between the foregoing extract and Caxton's own endings to his chapters, the mischief of injudicious editing will be strikingly apparent.

To the student of Shakespeare this romance is exceedingly valuable, as the following will show :—

"When Troylus knew certainly that Briseyda should be sent to her father he made greatesorrow, for shee was his Sovereigne Lady of love, and in semblable wise Briseyda loved earnestly Troylus, and shee made also the greatest sorrow of the world, for to leave her Sovereigne Lord in love. There was never seen so much sorrow made between two Lovers at their departing. Who that list to heare of all their love, let him reade the booke of Troylus that Chaucer made wherein he shall find the story whole which were too long to write heere; but finally Briseyda was led vnto the Greeks, whom they receyved honourably. . . . Chaucer in his booke that he made of Troylus named her *Cresida*."

Shakespeare makes *Nestor* say of *Hector*,

"Now here he fights on *Galathe* his horse."

Troilus and Cressida, act v., scene 6.

The "Destruction of Troy," Book iii., cap. 14. has—And then encountred Hector and Achilles and with force of theyr speares they fought both two and fell both to the earth; And as Achilles was first remounted they supposed to have lead away *Galathe*, the good horse of Hector; but Hector cryed to his folke. Then they ran upon Achilles and did so much that they recovered *Galathe* and rendered him to Hector that was right glad of him.

Derby.

ALFRED WALLIS.

PEDLAR'S ACRE, LAMBETH.

"PEDLAR'S ACRE!" How suggestive are the simple words of materials wherewith to build up legend or story! A piece of marsh land in Lambeth long went by this name, and was popularly believed to have been bequeathed to the poor in some obscure time by a pedlar—a belief which was strengthened by the fact that in a window in the middle aisle of the parish church the figure of a pedlar, with his pack and dog, was delineated, the maintenance of which "for ever" was popularly said to be a condition on which the gift was made. When this painted window was first set up appears to be unknown, but it is said to have been in existence in 1608, and "a new glass pedlar" was put up in 1703, but removed in 1816. So Mr. Timbs tells us in his "Curiosities of London." But, according to the churchwardens' accounts, the piece of land said to have been bequeathed by the charitable pedlar was, in 1504, an osier ground, and in 1623 was called the "Church Osiers," and it was not until 1690 that the name of "Pedlar's Acre" appeared in the books—probably as Mr. Timbs suggests, "from its being the squatting place of pedlars, as were the New Cut-fields within memory." Moreover, in the parish church of Swaffham, in Norfolk, the *effigies* of a pedlar and his pack is set up (according to the preface to "Hearne's Caii Antiquities") "in several parts of the church, which has given rise to nearly the same tradition at Swaffham as at Lambeth." The explanation offered is "that the portrait was intended rather as a rebus upon the name of Chapman than upon his trade, for in Swaffham Church is the portrait of John Chapman, a great benefactor to that parish."

But these remarks are simply introductory to an interesting document which has been placed in our hands for publication by the Rev. Bradford Drune Hawkins, Rector of Riverhale, Witham.

Mr. Hawkins (who is one of the trustees of the Lambeth Gift) writes us: "In looking over some

old family papers, I find one, mellow with age, in the handwriting of an ancestor, Archdeacon Drune, formerly Rector of Lambeth. It relates, as you will see, to an eccentric but very benevolent man, whose charities extend far and wide over several counties of England." We gladly embrace the proposal of Mr. Hawkins to put upon record in the pages of LONG AGO, this time-worn but important document, of which the following is a literal transcript:—

"Among the estates belonging to the parish of Lambeth, is a piece of land, antiently call'd Church Hopys;* but since call'd *Pedlar's Acre*.† The Benefactor is unknown; but it appears to have been ye estate of ye Parish before ye year 1504,‡ for its Rent was then brought into the Church Account; and its Title was defended§ out of the Church Stock, agst the claim of Mr.

* Old Vestry Book, fol. 2-5.

† For what reasons it was so call'd I cannot learn, finding no historical vouchers to justify what the writer of the "New View of London" says about it in page 381; that a *Pedlar* gave this acre of land, besides ye following Benefactions in money, viz. :—

To ye Parish	£6 0 0
To ye Archbishop	100 0 0
To ye Rector	20 0 0
To ye Clerk and Sexton each...	10 0 0

for leave (as tradition reports) to bury his dog in ye church-yard. So far is true, that there is a Picture of a Pedlar and his dog in painted glass in ye window over ye Pulpit; wh suffering by the high wind was renewed at ye Parish expense in 1703 (Vestry Book, fol. 7-19). There appears to have been a like picture there in 1607 (Old Vestry Book, fol. 171-173), tho' this Land was not then call'd by ye name of *Pedlar's Acre*: nor in the lease granted February 20, 1656. The first mention of that name, as far as I can find, was in ye lease August 6, 1690. And might not this story take its rise from another Benefactor? of whom we have ye following account given by Bp. Gibson in his Edition of "Camden." "Henry Smith was once a Silver Smith in London, but he did not follow that trade long. He afterwards went a begging for many years, and was commonly called Dog Smith, because he had a dog wh always followed him—when he dyed, he left a very great estate in ye hands of Trustees upon a general acct of Charity, and more particularly for Surrey—After ye Trustees had made a considerable improvement of ye estate, and purchas'd several farms, they settled 50*l.* per annum or thereabouts upon every market-town in Surrey, or gave 100*0*l.** in money upon every Parish excepting one or two they settled a yearly revenue. Among ye rest, Lambeth has told."—"Camden," vol. i., p. 393). From this acct I should suspect ye picture of ye *Pedlar* and his dog to have been put up in memory of Mr. Smith, and to have no relation to ye Benefactor, who gave *Church Hopys*; could I acct for its being put up before his death, as it was in 1607, whereas he dyed in 1627, and was bur. at Wandsworth.—And yet such seems to have been ye Temper of ye man, yt he might do this in his own lifetime (as tradition says of the *Pedlar*), upon ye burial of his Dog in ye church-yard. He was whipt at Mitcham as a common vagrant for wh reason this parish was excluded from his Benefactions ("Aubrey's History," vol. ii., p. 142).

‡ Old Vestry Book, fol. 2-5.

§ Old Vestry Book, fol. 104, and 108-110—Mr. Easton's claim was probably from a purchase of lands, given to superstitious uses under a Statute I. Edward VI., cap. 14, section 5 (1542), wh vested such in ye crown (Gibson,

Easton in 1581. It was formerly* an osier ground and then let at small rack rents†, but being afterwards severed and inclosed as a meadow, long leases were granted of it, and probably with a view to building; the last whereof dated August 6, 1690, for a term of 61 years at the yearly rent of £4, payable quarterly."

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT EXETER.

PERHAPS no more appropriate resting-place could be found for the Royal Archæological Institute, within the realm of Britain, than the elevated plateau on the banks of the Exe, where the members found themselves on the last week in July in the present year. Within a few miles, the fabled colonization of Britain by Brutus, a thousand years before the Christian era, is said to have taken place. The hill-tops are yet surmounted by camps, entrenchments, and earthworks, dating from the time when the Roman legions invaded this western region and founded the city *Isca Damnoniorum*, which we know by the name of Exeter. Within a few miles, Titus is said to have saved the life of his father, Vespasian, and the conqueror of Jerusalem found himself hard beset on these Devonian hills. The people spoke till a late period the old language, and on the wild moorland of the Dart and the Teign there are the remains of ancient habitations, which could have belonged to no other people. When the Romans departed, the *Caer Isc*, as it came to be

called, was at once the bulwark and the pride of the west. It was slow to recognise the Saxon rule, and when it did, its ancient walls were battered by the Danes, and were repaired with "squared stones" by Athelstan. In the time of the Confessor, the small religious house at the south-eastern side of the city gave place to a new cathedral, and the bishoprics of Crediton and St. Germans were known no more. Here Leofric, the first bishop, was enthroned by Edward and his queen, and here the wife and sisters of the last Saxon king of England found a refuge after the disastrous fight at Hastings. The citizens boldly maintained their rights and independence when the Norman conqueror was thundering at their gates. When the Conqueror marched in through their east gate, in 1067, the old ways were altered, and to Baldwin de Brionis was allotted the task of defending and keeping the city and the western marches. He evidently thought it as necessary to guard as much against the bold citizens as against an outside foe, for he formed ditch and glacis on the side of the city as well as on the country side. He did not erect a puny keep, but a garrison fortress; a base of operation in case of further hostilities by these warlike men of the west. Sieges and fire had the old walls sustained before their patched, battered, and ruined remains were subjected to the gaze of the archæologists, who, under the leadership of Mr. E. A. Freeman, traced their boundaries and noted the site of the old gates of the city on the last day of the Exeter Meeting (August 5), notwithstanding the ungenial rain which fell for the first time during the congress.

Exeter was therefore a well-chosen resting place for the Archæological Institute, for if the last day was ungenial, it was the only ungenial incident of the meeting. At no trysting place has there been more members and associates assembled. At no city or town have the members met with a warmer or a more hearty welcome. From house to house and from street to street the gay bunting flew. The bells rung out merrily, heralding the not less merry welcome which awaited the members of the Institute at the Guildhall, where the Mayor (Mr. C. J. Follet), the corporation, the Earl of Devon (the Local President), Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., the Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple), together with a vast number of the county and borough celebrities assembled to do honour to the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain. Nor was their welcome confined to brave words, for, at the conclusion, the members were invited to partake of as sumptuous a luncheon as was ever served beneath the old roof of that old guildhall.

Cod. 2nd vol., p. 1256). The Court Rolls were searched and quit-rent paid for it in 1648.—Old Vestry Book, fol. 2836.

* So called in 1623 (Old Vestry Book, fol. 223-6-225-a), in 1629 (Old Vestry Book, fol. 241), and in 1654 (Vestry Book, fol. 1), but in ye lease February 6, 1656, it was severed and inclosed as a meadow, having been an osier Hoper. Thus described likewise in ye lease August 6, 1690, though it be also there called *Pedlar's Acre*, and as containing by estimation one acre more or less, tho' I never found it so call'd in ye Parish Acct Books till 1705.

† At 2s. 8d. in 1504 (Old Vestry Book, fol. 2-5), at 4s. in 1514 (fol. 9-19), at 5s. in 1554 (fol. 52-55), at 6s. 8d. in 1557 (fol. 54), at 13s. 4d. in 1565 (fol. 63), at 11d. 6s. 8d. in 1581 (fol. 106-6), and at that rent with a fine of 50d. to Hen. Price, upon a lease of 21 years in 1620 (fol. 212), but for 61 years commencing from Xmas, 1659, to Edw. Smith, by lease dated February 24, 1656 (Vestry Book, fol. 14 and lease), which lease came afterwards to Bernard Whalley, Esq., of Bickley, Warwickshire, in right of his wife Lucy, dr to ye said Edw. Smith, who surrendered it in 1690, and had 61 years added to it in a new lease granted August 6, 1690, but to commence at Xmas following, by Geo. Hooper, D.D., John Acworth, Thomas Rode, and Tho. Walker, then Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish, upon paying a fine of 50d. This lease was assigned to Tho. Wymondsgold, December 6, 1690, who paid 250d. for it to Mr. Whalley, probably in consideration of ye 30 years unexpir'd in his former lease.

The opening address by Lord Devon, delivered at the Royal Public Rooms, opened the actual business of the Meeting in an appropriate manner, and then Mr. G. Clarke, F.S.A., gave an eloquent sketch of the many worthies of whom Devon has reason to be proud. What a galaxy of bright names in England's history belongs to Devonian sphere! No less than 351 names are recorded in the local biographies as worthy of note; of these 108 were learned in the law, 84 were divines, 36 soldiers, 28 scholars, 18 statesmen, 17 naval adventurers, 13 painters, 14 founders of considerable charities, 10 physicians, 8 poets, 7 great merchants, 5 men of science, and 3 musicians. Nor were these men of small note, for they included our naval heroes Raleigh and Drake; Fortesque and Doddridge, renowned in jurisprudence; Gay and Coleridge, as poets; Hudson, Reynolds, and Eastlake, as artists; Hooker, as a divine; Newcomen, Mudd, Babbage, and Butland, as applied science. Like many other lands where the Celtic element remained, the sons of Devon were heroes rather than traders, judges rather than merchants. It was so in the past, and so it yet remains.

The excursions were as varied as the wide range of Devon could afford within a reasonable distance of Exeter. The papers and memoirs read carried us farther a-field. Some would doubtless have preferred more than a passing glimpse of the hill forts and camps by the sides of the routes taken. They had to content themselves with a visit to Dartmoor, under the skilled guidance of Mr. G. W. Omerod, F.G.S., who has made the circles, huts, and stone avenues of East Dartmoor peculiarly his own. Mr. Omerod opened the subject in the section of antiquities on Wednesday morning and continued it on Thursday, and on Friday he joined the excursion at Chagford, and gave the numerous party an opportunity of examining the remains and judging for themselves. These comprised the foundations of circular huts, pounds, triple circles, rock basons, stone avenues, mæn-hirs, or long stones, kistvaens, or stone chests, and stone circles. These objects were visited nearly in the order named, after the party had left the coaches at Teigncomb and ascended what in jocular parlance was called "Feather-bed Lane"—a wild ravine down which a mountain torrent has roared—yet was utilised as a packhorse road in the days of "tin-streaming" on the moors. There is no resisting the belief that the circular huts and pounds were intimately connected with these mining operations and are entirely distinct from the avenues, circles, and cromlechs which evidently belonged to a different period and to a different people. They have only become interesting because literally nothing positive is

known concerning them. On the other hand, as one stood on Kestor, and saw the largest rock bason on the moors, it was impossible to resist the conclusion that whatever may have been the uses to which these singular hollows may have been put in times past, their origin and formation must be ascribed to natural causes. The one on Kestor is the largest on Dartmoor, and is 96 inches by 80 inches diameter, and 21 inches deep. Every stern geologist must however admit that no theory of natural causes will suffice to account for the stone avenues through which we passed to the tall pillar stone which marks the boundary of the parishes of Gidleigh and Changford and the Manor of Dartmoor. Beyond this was formerly a cromlech, and the lines extended from here far to the north, passing a kist vaen, and terminating at a triple circle of stones, near which two tall stones (now prostrate) once marked the entrance. These remains lie to the west of Kestor. On the northern bank of the Teign is a stone circle of single stones, similar to the "grey wethers" which lie further to the south. The explanation of these remains were only vague guesses, ranging between Druidic temples and the baser uses of sheep-pens. The more probable explanation that they were the "tings," or courthouses, of the ancient chiefs, was hardly touched upon. The paper of Mr. Borlase on similar remains in Cornwall, was very interesting, but hardly more satisfactory. There is a wide field here for research and speculative theory.

It was on this excursion that Gidleigh Castle was visited. It is a small but strong border keep, with a groined basement story, and one (at least) comfortable dwelling-room above. It has no legends, no history, but it evidently was a stronghold to defend the flocks and herds of the neighbourhood from marauders, possibly from the wild tribes who made Dartmore their home. The castles and castellated mansions received a fair share of attention. On the first day, the grim gateway and rough wall which represents Exeter Castle, known as "Rougemont," was visited under the guidance of Mr. G. Clarke, who pointed out the general plan and arrangements. The tall mound had been surrounded by a boundary wall, strengthened here and there with turrets and bastions, but depending on its wide fosses and outworks for defence. Totnes was another example of these open "shell" keeps; for the solid rectangular Norman keep is not common in the west. It was here we heard the story of Brut given with such a naïve air as to disturb the equanimity of the archæologists. The Tudor fortress at Dartmouth and the castle at the entrance of the Dart, at all events, was free from these tradi-

tions. But at Okehampton, the picturesque castle was a study for artist and archæologist, and, in another sense, the same may be said of Powdenham. It was felt that Compton ought to have been visited and more time devoted to the spacious ruins of Berry Pomeroy. The local committee did not choose the routes well, or time would have been found for both these castles, which are remarkable examples of two different styles of defence.

The lover of ecclesiology had a rich treat during the meeting. The tall towers of Devon partake somewhat of what is known as the Somerset type. They are graceful, and the use of pierced stone in the tower windows gives them a peculiarly light appearance. The great *pièce de résistance* was, of course, the cathedral of the west, and the whole of Thursday afternoon was devoted to hearing the venerable Archdeacon Freeman discourse on its history and details. Exeter cathedral is noted for its Norman transeptal towers and its varied windows of the decorated period. In the interior, its long unbroken line of roof and stately arcade distinguish it from many of our larger cathedrals. It however presents a well thought out plan, which has been carried out at a later time. Except the towers, there are but little signs of Norman work or of the original cathedral, built in the twelfth century. The present cathedral dates from the latter part of the thirteenth century. It was commenced by Bishop Bronescomb, but the general plans are attributed to Bishop Peter Quivil, and seem to have been implicitly adhered to. Fortunately, the fabric rolls of the Dean and Chapter are in existence, and the archdeacon's forthcoming work on the architectural history of the cathedral, will be a valuable contribution to the history of the church-building, and also as marking the era of the different styles visible in the edifice. The curious corbels of the choir, the elegant sedilia and the superb bishop's throne; the transeptal chapels of St. Gabriel and Mary Magdalen, together with the recently-found effigies of two of the early bishops, were all worthy of study. The stained-glass windows were the theme of an address by Mr. Stuart Moore, and it is gratifying to know that the original glass of many of the windows is preserved, and the design of the others known, and can be successfully reproduced in all its silvery brightness of tone and colour. The reredos has been the subject of severe criticism in the *Athenæum*—a criticism hardly so much deserved as the desire for tidiness visible in the stalls of the choir.

Amongst the minor churches visited were St. Mary Ottery, with its restored reredos by Blore, and its stone rood screen in the Lady Chapel,

This church is a miniature edition of Exeter Cathedral, and is, it is said, the only parish church in England with two transeptal towers. It has been restored principally through the efforts of the Coleridge family. The tombs of the Grandissons, in the nave, are models for our monument designers. The most elegant stone screen which came under the notice of the Institute, was at Totnes, and it is more than satisfactory to know that the rumour of its proposed destruction is unfounded. An elegant rood screen at Collumpton is associated in the mind with St. Mary Ottery, in consequence of both churches having chantry chapels erected, just prior to the Reformation, with the "pride and glory" of English architecture—fan tracery in the roofs. There was a quaint rood screen at Gidleigh, which Mr. Omerod said was brought from Chagford, but, on reaching the latter church, this was found to be improbable, as the tracery was different to the one now existing, and the portions removed are known to have been taken away in modern times. The preservation of these beautiful rood screens is a remarkable feature in these western churches; but, amongst them all, there is not one that can compete with the church of St. Saviour at Dartmouth. Not only is the rood screen complete with its original colouring, but the carved stone pulpit, richly gilt and decorated exists beside it. The galleries here, too, seem to belong to the church, for every panel bears heraldic shields relating to the founders and donors of the church. This church owes its erection to Sir John Hawley, one of the prince merchants who lived in the stirring times of Edward III. For we are told:

"Blow the wind high, or blow it low,
It bloweth fair to Hawley's hoe."

A fine brass, representing him and his two wives, lies exposed in the chancel. A very large and fine picture, by Brockeldon, a local artist, of the "Raising of the Widow's Son," half hides the east window; but, seen from the nave, gives a wonderful effect in this quaint church in this quaint town.

The domestic buildings at Dartmouth, though hardly older than the Stuart period, are yet extremely interesting. The Butter-row, built in 1635 and added to in 1640, on ground reclaimed from the river, and in Lower-street, where Newcomen, the inventor of the steam-engine, lived, there are other red gabled houses, ornamented with rare barge boards, brackets fantastically carved with griffins, lions, or the Christian emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity. Dartmouth, like Totnes, has a thoroughly old-world look, like many of the old houses which yet exist in Exeter. The finest specimens of domestic build-

ing visited by the Institute were Bradfield, for many centuries the seat of the Walronds, and Dartington and Powderham, the seat of the Earl of Devon. At Bradfield, which has been recently restored, next to the fine hall, which had been excellently preserved with its screen, minstrels' gallery, buttery hatch, and ladies' chamber, is the fresh-looking carving in the dining-room, belonging to the Jacobean period. This and the Spanish leather hangings make a perfect picture of the home of an English gentleman in the time of the first James. The inner porch here, as at Broughton Castle and elsewhere, may be recommended to modern architects as a good lesson from long ago. The gardens at Bradfield were preserved with their ponds, and cut yews formed terraces. These and the old muni-ments of the family, dating from Henry III., were seen in the first excursion. Dartington was a splendid specimen of a feudal mansion. It was not more interesting than Forde Abbey, where Mr. Evans made the Institute welcome on its last excursion. Formed out of the scarcely finished Abbey, it has the old refectory for the great hall, part of the cloisters for a conservatory, and the chapter-house as a chapel. The dormitories and the ambulatories beneath are nearly perfect, and devoted to their original use. Inigo Jones had made the old hospitium into a saloon. The church and conservi are gone, but the more ancient refectory of the monks yet remains. The beautiful tower over the entrance still exists to attest the taste and skill of Thomas Chard, the last abbot.

The many monuments were left without an expositor, for Mr. Matt. Bloxham was absent. Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. Clarke enlightened us on the architectural features of castle, church, and abbey, and Mr. A. Freeman gave us the advantage of his historical knowledge at various points.

It is something to know that Mr. Ashworth and Mr. Townsend have preserved the memorials of many old buildings and old relics, many of which have passed away in the mad career of restoration and improvement. These drawings were not the least attractive portion of the temporary museum, in which the famous reliquary, known as the "Bodmin casket," was placed, together with the famous Truro gold torques or lunelæ, celts, flints, and other relics of *very* long ago. The gallery of Devonshire worthies was a great source of attraction, for it was the first time that such an exhibition had been attempted at a meeting of the Institute. It will not be the last. There are many pleasant memories connected with the Exeter Meeting—open hospitality and genial good-nature were met with everywhere, and this will be commemorated by

the presentation of a gold chain to the mayor in honour of this visit. It is, however, somewhat singular that only one Exeter newspaper attempted to give a complete and full account of the proceeding. It was, however, excellently done by the *Exeter Gazette* and much appreciated by the members, and received their warmest thanks.
YOUR REPORTER.

[Our report of the meeting of the British Archæological Association, at Sheffield, only arrived as we were going to press.]

Divers Notes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (vol. i., p. 4), is the following:—"One of the earliest allusions to a Parliament to be found in the Statute Book is in the year 1331." The following passage from Hallam's "England" (vol. i. p. 19, Murray's reprint) is more correct perhaps:—"15th of Edward II. (1322) declares matters to be established in Parliament by the king, and by the assent of the prelates, earls, and barons, and *the commonalty of the realm, according as had been before accustomed.*" The historian adds in a note that this statute is not even alluded to in Ruffhead, but is brought forward in the report of the "Lords' Committee on the Dignity of a Peer, 1819."

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

4, Roseford Gardens,
Shepherds' Bush-common.

AABAPON.—This was the name given to the standard which the Emperor Constantine always caused to be carried in front of his army. The origin of the name has been always a puzzle to learned men. I have sought, from other sources, for an elucidation, but without any satisfactory result. I submit it to the readers of LONG AGO, among whom there may be some who will be able to throw light upon it. It is only fair, however, to say, that I know of no data on which even to base a bare conjecture. I have met with many *attempted* explanations, but all, as far as I could see, vague and improbable.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

DAUGHTERRINES—TWIN DAUGHTERS.—In the Register of Baptisms at Warrington, Lancashire, under the date 1607, January 31, occurs the following entry:—

"C. (*christening*). Ales and Katheryn, daughters to Robert Spenser."

And on the day following:—

"B. (*burial*). Kattherin, daughter to Robert Spenser."

I presume, therefore, that the above were twins, but have never met with the same distinctive term before.
M. D.

THE PHŒNICIANS IN BRITAIN.—A very interesting question is the connection of the Phœnicians with the British Islands. There is reason to think from the great number of glass objects—chiefly beads—found in Ireland, showing extraordinary skill in the manufacture of glass, that a considerable connection existed between the Phœnicians and Ireland, and it is also very remarkable that the language spoken by the Phœnicians seems to have been the same as that spoken here. This is shown in the names used in the alphabet, which is admitted to be of Phœnician origin. There is also the singular fact that the alphabet is composed of rude hieroglyphics or representations of objects, their names being the same as given in the languages of these countries.

A. The only exception to this is the first letter, A, signifying "water." As no figure could be made to represent water, the "triangle" or symbol of water was adopted. The first mode of drinking was by going on the knees and drinking from a stream. In this case, *Aw-en*, a river; *coo*, the "back" or "rump;" and *ell*, the leg, combined, formed *aw-en-coo-ell*, or *angle*.

"B." Be is a mouth, the two loops representing the lips. That this letter has this meaning will be evident when we consider the great number of words indicating the mouth, actions performed by it, or objects resembling it in shape, such as "Bell," "Bellow," "Belch," "Bill" (of a bird), &c.

C or CK means the "cheek." The curve represents the cheek which is *chaw-ick*, i.e., what bounds or encloses the jaw, as "chin" is, in the same way, *chaw-en*, the end of the jaw.

D, "Dee," or "Deer," means the "ear," and is a representation of its shape. Its original signification is the "hid-eye," or the eye behind, and it may fairly be called the back eye.

E signifies the face. In it the two eyes, with the nose in the centre, are rudely represented (E).

F is the English "ef," that is the half face, or one eye, the profile. It represents one eye with the nose below.

G is the same as J, formerly called jaw; it represents the cheek with the jaw at the end.

I, i, is the "eye," which is indicated by the small dot.

L is the "arm," which was anciently so-called; it means any long thing, and we still speak of an *ell* measure and of elbow. The word *arm* has reference to swimming.

M is a mountain. In it are represented the three peaks. The word *um* means "to go up and down."

N is a river, its shape representing the winding of a river. There are several names

for river. Here it is *aw-en*, the end of water. It is the same as India, *end-aw*.

O is a circle. When we form a circle by the lips, the sound emitted is O.

P is a "point." It is nearly the same as B, but in it the under loop is wanting, and when we conceal the under lip by putting out the point of the tongue, the sound emitted is P.

Q is nearly the same as U. It means the "rump." Q has a little tail attached to it and is sharper in sound.

R means the "hair." The word signifies "what comes behind the ear." In the letter the round part at the top represents the ear (cf. D), and the flowing line proceeding from it represents the hair. It is not to be confounded with *hare*, the animal, signifying a thing to go after, nor with *heir*, what comes after.

S is a serpent. The shape representing the sinuous form of the animal, and the sound, its hissing.

T means a "house." It means a long thing. In this case the long thing was a pole, on the top of which was placed a piece of wood, forming the letter T, over this skins were placed, forming a rude tent.

EDWARD BENN.

Clenrivil, Ballymena.

GERMAN, says Dr. Brewer, is from the Celtic *gharmann* (a war man). Geoffrey of Monmouth says that Ebrancus, one of the mythological descendants of Brute, King of Britain, had twenty sons and thirty daughters. All the sons, except the eldest, settled in Germany, which was, therefore, called the land of the *Germans*, or brothers.

"(Ebrank.) An happy man in his first days he was,
And happy father of fair progeny;
For all so many weeks as the year has
So many children did he multiply;
Of which were twenty sons, which did apply
Their minds to praise and chivalrous desire.
These Germans did subdue all Germany,
Of whom it fight."

Spenser, "Faery Queen," ii. 10.

Ashford.

FREDK. RULE.

THE LADIES OF LLANGOLLEN (vol. i., p. 239).—"A. A." in his interesting paper on this subject assumes, as I take it, that the "black beaver men's hats" worn by "The Ladies" resemble those, "then and until recently the costume of the country." But the hats which women wore were very different head-dresses indeed to those worn by the "Ladies of Llangollen." The Welsh female costume included a very tall hat, tapering towards the summit; and the face under it was bordered by a full cap; whereas "The Ladies" wore the ordinary hats in use by English gentlemen of the period; cut and

powdered their hair; and in other ways imitated men's attire. To quote the elder Matthews' words, "As they were seated there was not one point to distinguish them from men." A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

THE TOWN CLERK OF LONDON (vol. i., p. 208).

—The name of the famous town clerk and contemporary and intimate friend of Lord Mayor Whittington is given in Weever's "Funeral Monum," p. 379, folio edition, as *Fenken* Carpenter, not "John." He was the executor of Whittington; and according to Stow, one of his public acts was to defray the expenses of translating the metres of poetry of a Dance of Death, painted about St. Innocent's Cloister, at Paris. These translations out of the French into English were done in the reign of Henry VI., probably 1429-30, by John Lydgate, a famous monk of the Benedictine Abbey of Bury, in Suffolk, for the Dance of Machabray, which was artificially and richly painted about the great cloister, on the north side of old St. Paul's, and environing a plot of ground more anciently known as Pardon-Church-yard,* whereof Thomas More, Dean of St. Paul's, was either the first builder or a great benefactor, and was buried there.

ROYLE ENTWISLE, F.R.H.S.
Farnworth, Bolton.

SEXTON'S WAGES.—In an old town's book at Croft, Lincolnshire, under the date of 1718, are entries as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
As Sexton	02	10	00
For dogs' whipping	00	07	06
Dressing the church	00	02	00
For oyle (oil)	00	02	04
For ringing the bell at eight and four	01	00	00

04 01 10

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

14, Spring Bank, Hull.

A REMARKABLE FUNERAL.—On the 4th April, 1733, died Mr. John Underwood, of Whittlesey. At his burial, when the service was over, an arch was turned over the coffin, in which was placed a small piece of white marble, with this inscription, "Non omnis moriar, 1733." Then the six gentlemen who followed him to the grave sung the last stanza of the 20th Ode of the second book of *Horace*. No bell was tolled, no one invited but the six gentlemen, and no relation followed his corpse. The coffin was painted green, and he lay in it with all his clothes on.

* This name would seem to import a right of sanctuary, treated of in the editor's fourth chapter of "The Olden Laws of England," but not specified as ever attaching to St. Paul's.

Under his head was placed Sanadon's *Horace*; at his feet, Bentley's *Milton*; in his right hand, a small Greek Testament, with an inscription in gold letters; in his left hand, a little edition of *Horace*, with the inscription *Musis Amicus*, and Bentley's *Horace* under his back. After the ceremony was over they returned to his house, where his sister had provided a cold supper. The cloth being taken away, the gentlemen sang the 31st Ode of the 1st book of *Horace*, drank a cheerful glass, and went home about eight. He left near £6,000 to his sister, on condition of her observing this, his will, ordered her to give each of the gentlemen ten guineas, and desired they would not attend in black clothes. The will ends thus: "Which done I would have them take a cheerful glass and think no more of John Underwood."—*Stamford Mercury*, July 4, 1873. The above instance of curious eccentricity is, I think, well worth recording in LONG AGO.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

PEOPLE AND STEEPLE RHYMES.—

- "Bowness-on-Windermere—
New church, old steeple,
Poor town, and proud people.
"Dronmore—
High church, low steeple,
Dirty town, and proud people.
"Near Carlisle—
Low church, high steeple,
Drunken priest and wicked people.
"Lockerbie—
Lockerbie's a dirty place,
A kirk without a steeple;
A midden-hole at ilka door,
But a canty set o' people.
"Preston—
Proud Preston, poor people,
High church, and low steeple."
The latter line is often rendered—
"Old church and new steeple."

J. P. B.

DISCOVERY OF COBBETT MANUSCRIPTS.—I cut the following from the *Globe*. Its interesting nature will readily ensure for it a home in the pages of LONG AGO. A curious discovery relating to a noted character of the last generation has just been made in the Public Record Office. During the examination of a chest containing MSS. and books, whose existence had been overlooked, numerous documents belonging to William Cobbett were turned out. Among them are piles of letters addressed to "Peter Porcupine," in 1828, from an American correspondent, a vast mass of briefs, bills of costs, &c., and the manuscript of an English dictionary, arranged for the press. The most interesting portion of the find, however, consists of two volumes, "The History of Newcastle-on-Tyne," splendidly

bound, and presented to Cobbett by "admirers of his patriotic conduct." These contain the names of the subscribers, and between the covers of the first was found an original drawing and an artist's proof by Bewick. It appears Cobbett was, in 1835, a party to a suit in chancery, and the documents, &c., were ordered by the court to be brought up by way of exhibits, and have remained in custody of the court ever since.

REFLEB.

A SQUIRE.—There are few questions more frequently asked, or more difficult to answer, than "What is a squire?" or who is entitled to be called one? Five centuries ago, when Chaucer wrote—

"With him there was his sonne a yong squire,
A lover and a lustie Bachilere."

The king created squires by the gift of a silver collar. Those who venerate old ballads, will remember the verse in the "Tanner of Tamworth"—

"A collar, a collar, our king gan cry;
Quoth the Tanner it will breed sorow;
For after a collar cometh a Halter,
I trow I shall be hang'd to-morrow,
Be not afraid, Tanner, said our king,
I tell thee so mought I thee,
So here I make thee the best esquire,
That is in the North Countreie."

In more recent times, say two centuries ago, a justice of the peace was an esquire so long as he remained in the commission of the peace, and no longer; but the high sheriff of a county was an esquire for life. At that time no shop-keeper would expect to be addressed as an esquire, and this addition to a man's name was used with due care and discrimination. We find in the list of the Royal Society for 1673 there were then six Fellows not thought worthy to be honoured with the rank of squire, amongst whom were *Mr. Isaac Newton* and *Mr. Gilbert Burnet*; though the former was already a M.A. and Professor in the University of Cambridge; and the latter was in holy orders and Professor of Divinity at Glasgow! It is interesting to observe that, in 1699, *Mr. Newton*, being then on the establishment of His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, was addressed as an esquire; it was not, however, *ISAAC NEWTON* who was recognised as an esquire, but the "gentlemen of the Duke's household," for he is mentioned by Chamberlayne as "Mathematic master to the Duke, — *Newton, Esq.*" Now every man who wears a coat considers himself an esquire; and the title, once a mark of worship and respect, has come to be applied, as it has been wittily said, to "any one who is not a gentleman."

EDWARD SOLLY.

FLY-LEAF SCRIBBLINGS.—I copy the following from the blank leaves of "Rider's (1689) British Merlin," and believe them to be in a hand-writing of the same date. They may perhaps be new to many of your readers, as they were to me:

"One gave this counsell to his Friend,
Have Communion with Few,
Be Intimate with one,
Deale Justly wth all,
Speak evill of none."

"Te veto ne pergas bello defendere Belgas,
Quæ Dracus eripuit fac restituante ad unguem,
Quæ Pater evertit Subeo te condere cellas,
Religio Papæ fac restituante ad unguem."

"Ad Græcas, Bone Rex, Fient mandata Calendas."

"Noli peccare, nam Deus videt, Angeli astant,
Diabolus accusabit, Conscientia testabit'r, Infernus cruciabit."

M. D.

THE EXECUTION OF CHARLES I. (vol. i., pp. 228-9).—It is noticeable that the elaborate speech which he made upon the scaffold was impartially reported at full length, and printed in a pamphlet published at the time with the Parliament's authority. I have a copy in my possession, entitled:—"King Charls his speech made upon the Scaffold at Whitehall-gate, immediately before his Execution, on Tuesday the 30 of Jan. 1648. With a Relation of the maner of his going to Execution. Published by special Authority." London, 1649, small 4to. On page 13, with reference to "giving his George to Doctor Juxon, saying, Remember," a marginal note says "It is thought for to give it to the Prince." This Jewel was frequently worn by Charles II. and James II., and was carefully preserved by their descendants, until the last of the Stuarts, Henry, Cardinal Duke of York, bequeathed it to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. I believe that it is now at Windsor. According to the best authorities, there was only *one* Executioner on the scaffold, Richard Brandon, (not two, as stated by Mr. Winters). In the pamphlet quoted above, one Executioner only is mentioned, on page 14, thus:—"The King stretching forth his hands, the Executioner at one blow, severed his head from his body. That when the King's head was cut off the Executioner held it up, and shewed it to the spectators. And his body was put in a coffin, covered with black velvet, for that purpose. The King's body now lies in his lodging chamber at Whitehall." It was not until February 1st that the body was removed to St. James's Palace, and on February 10th, the King was interred at Windsor. The coffin was found to be of plain lead, when it was discovered, in 1813, in the vault of Henry VIII., under St. George's Chapel. The particulars of its examination by Sir Henry Halford, at the command of the Prince Regent, may be found on page 68 of "Willis's

Current Notes" for September 1853. The story and picture of Cromwell's "Dreadful Necessity" are entirely imaginary, and the tales about the masked executioners are also Royalist fictions.

HENRY W. HENFREY, F.R.H.S., &c.

14, Park-street, Westminster.

NORTH THOMOND (vol. i., p. 229).—I have read with much interest the pleasant account given by Mr. J. Tom Burgess of the north part of the ancient *Tuait Muman*—the Thomond of to-day; but I should like, with permission, both to point out to him a few not very important inaccuracies, to be expected from one unacquainted with the native language, and to call his attention, and that of your readers, to one or two points very suggestive of ages long ago which long preceded even those Mr. Burgess dwells upon. The very territorial name in his first line, *Dal-Cais* (not *Dal-Cas*) tells of the time when the Celtic tribe-system had possession of the entire land, for it means the *deal** or share of Cormac Cas, the son of Oilioll Olum, and of his posterity. I may point out that *Manyah Rhu* would not give the sound any more than the Irish orthography of Red Mary, that name being *Muire* or *Máire* (pronounced "*múirra, maw-i-ra*") moreover, though the personage in question may, of course, be quite historical, yet looking to the account your contributor gives of her, her many husbands, her manlike energy and strong passions, the figure rises up before the Irish reader of that bold queen who led the host of the Connachta to battle against Cu-Chulaind and the Ulstermen, that Medb of whom the Celtic epic, the Táin-Bo-Cuailnge, has so much to say. Can it be that local tradition confounds *Red Medb* (O'Curry, MS. Materials for Irish Histry. p. 515), or that other amazon of Celtic romance, Macha of the Red Locks, with some historical character, just as the wise saws are attributed indifferently to the Gobán Saer and the historical Dean Swift? The name attached to the ruined castle of *Leamauagh* seems well worthy of notice, and if not otherwise accountable for, may also possibly be connected with Celtic mythology. *Liath-Macha* (pr. "lee-a-mancha,") says the Book of the Dun Cow—of which a fac-simile is now in the British Museum—was one of the two lake-born horses that drew the chariot of Cu-Chulaind. Now the name of this horse would seem to have already figured in Irish topographical nomenclature, for one of the objects at Brugh-na-

Bóinne, according to the Dindsenchus, was *Carcar-Leith-Machae*, the prison, perhaps the stall, of Liath-Macha (*Dindsenchus* apud Petrie, "Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland" p. 103†); and the name now under consideration, *Leamauagh* would very well represent the English way of writing the same two words. It would, no doubt, be curious to find a fragment of old mythology surviving in the name of one of the ruined castles of Clare, but such cases are not rare in Irish names. The neighbouring headland, the Loop Head of English speech, is in Irish *Léim-Chonculainn*, "Cu-Chulaind's Leap." I cannot therefore help suspecting that "*Leamauagh Castle*" stands for *Caisleán Leith-Macha*, or some such combination. If so, there would probably be some local legend relating to the famous steed, and a chief reason for my sending you this note is to suggest to your contributor, if he thinks the matter of sufficient interest, and if he has not done so already, the desirability of making inquiry on the point. The cistvaens of Boirinn are there, is seems, called "Bob and Joan's Beds." Such, however, is not the ordinary nor the older designation of them, but *Leapaíha Diarmata a's Grainne*, i.e., the Beds of Diarmuid and Grainne—the Lancelot and Guinevere of Irish popular tradition—the faithless friend and faithless wife of Finn mac-Cumail. A well-known Irish legend tells how they fled from the face of Finn, and how the pursuit was so hot that they had to change their abode every night, finding lodging in the old stone chambers scattered along the hills by the seashore. Corcomroe Abbey was built by Conchubar O'Brien as late as the thirteenth century, and he was buried in it in 1260. The name itself, however, is much older, and is, not a *red* or *bloody field*, as the people of the neighbourhood think now, but a corruption of *Corca-Mogaruaidh*—the children or descendants of Mogruadh. This ancestor is probably no other than the famous Druid of Munster legend, from whom some families about Fermoy in Cork county claimed descent. Of the similarly-formed name in Clare, Corca-Baiscinn. I fear Corcomroe Abbey must yield the honour of holding the bones of Saint Colum-cille. Irish tradition always maintains that he rests by the side of Patrick and Brigid in Dún-dá-leth-glas, which is Downpatrick in the tongue of the Gall; and I have myself found a Donegal man well acquainted with the English version of the old distich,

"Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in uno,
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius."

Hammersmith.

DAVID FITZGERALD.

* *Dal*. A writer in the last number of the *Quarterly Review* (p. 87) asserts that the word *dal*, found in so many Scottish place-names, signifies primarily "descendants," secondarily "land of descendants." The senses of the word in Irish, however, and the connected words *dailim*, "I give, deal out," *dailiom*, "a butler," &c., seem to show clearly that it is connected with the Anglo-Saxon *dæl*, Eng. *deal*, &c., and that its radical sense is a share, a part dealt out, its derived sense being the clan inhabiting a tract of country called after their common ancestor.

† The original MS., the Book of Ballymote, containing the passage is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and is therefore, like so many other valuable unpublished Irish MSS., only accessible to the student after a journey to Dublin: hence the second-hand reference.

Replies.

THE TERM YEOMAN (vol. i., p. 249), says Lye, is derived from *gaeman*, an inhabitant of a village. Spelman prefers *geonga*, a young man, which Smith discounts: he also (Spelman), suggests *gemen*, common; and this is adopted by Verstegan. —See quotations.

"A yeoman hadde he, and servants no mo

At that time, for him luste to ride so;

And he was cladde in cote and hode of grene."

Chaucer's prologue to "Canterbury Tales."

"I call him (says Sir T. Smith) a yeoman whom our lawes doe call *legalem hominem*, a word familer in writs and enquests, which is free man borne English, and may dispend of his own free land in yeerely reueneue to the summe of xl. s. sterling. What a yeoman is I have declared, but from whence the word is deriued it is hard to say: it cannot be thought, that yeoman shoulde be sayde a young man, for commonlie we doo not call any a yeoman till hee be married and haue chyl dren, and as it were, haue some authoritie among his neighbours." See also "Blackstone's Commentaries." Verstegan says "*Gemen* is now in the moderne Teutonicke written *gemeyn*, and it is as much to say as *common*, and as in sundry other ancient words, so in this, the letter *g* being altered into *y*, it is of *gemen*, become among us *yemen*, and varying yet farther in orthography, it is written *yeoman*. And seeing that *gemen* is all one with *common*, a *yeoman* is rightly understood a commoner." See "Restitution of Decayed Intelligences," chap. 10. The word *yongman* is used for yeoman in the Statute 33, Henry VIII. The yeomen were famous in ancient times for military valour, being particularly expert in handling the bow; whence the infantry was chiefly composed of them. The yeomanry of England are capable of holding lands of their own to a great extent, and are adjudged capable of certain offices, as constables, churchwardens, jurymen, also to serve the country as yeoman artillery and cavalry. By a statute, 2 Henry IV., it is enacted that no yeoman shall take or wear a livery of any lord upon pain of imprisonment and a fine at the king's pleasure. Some persons have termed them "the plebians of England, next in order to the gentry," or as Bacon observes, "Middle people of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers." —"Crestless yeomen."—Shakespeare, Henry VI. The title first appears in the City of London Records as "serving-men, called yomen," 20 Richard II., 1396. Mr. Riley considers it doubtful whether it is the same word as our present word yeoman, he thinks it may have been intended as an abbreviation of the words "yong-man," equivalent to *garcio* and *Valettus*. See "Memorials of London," p. 542. W. WINTERS.

Churchyard, Waltham Abbey.

This, I take it, has nothing to do either with *yeu*, or *bow*. Wedgewood, after Sir H. Spelman, traces it to Goth. *gavi*. OHG. *gewi*, *gouwi*, G. *gau*, *gai*, *ge*, Fris. *gao*, *gae*, district, country, village, &c. Fris. *gaeman*, *gaemon*, villager. The primary meaning of the word would thus be a countryman. Spelman, according to Bailly, derives it of *zemana*, Sax. company or fellowship, or *zeonzman*, Sax. youngman. He suggests also *zemone*, Sax. a shepherd. The first syllable *yeo* may be a derivative of the Greek *γῶ* which constantly in composition becomes *γῶ*. As the Ancient Laws concerning Archery were of general obligation, and confined to no particular class, there is nothing in them favourable to Mr. Riley's view. Townsmen equally with countrymen, tradesmen as well as tillers of the soil, came under the power of these laws, a most interesting paper on which was given in No. 5 of this periodical. The *status* of a *yeoman* is "the first and highest degree among the commons, or plebians of England; next in order to the gentry." They are properly "the freeholders who have land of their own."

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

OLD COTTAGES (vol. i., p. 251).—There is something extremely interesting about a thorough rustic old cot, with its block of spiral or octagon-shaped chimneys—which may have resisted the storms of centuries, its moss-grown roof of straw, broad overhanging eaves, and clay-plastered walls; but much of the interest of such habitations of the humbled poor is lost to the antiquary, because the date of erection is not unfrequently wanting, as well as historical associations. It may be easier to arrive at the age and history of many gentlemen's mansions and baronial halls, but then such buildings do not come under the designation of "Old Cottages." Those mentioned by "Pictor" are of special interest, and those ancient ones too where there is any visible sign of pargetting on the exterior walls above the ground chamber, such as is seen on the front of Sir Paul Pindar's house in Bishopsgate-street, in which house is a fine plaster ceiling with the Pindar arms. If I am not greatly mistaken, I remember seeing a fine old house at Ipswich some few years since, occupied by Mr. Haddock, bookseller, called the "Ancient House, St. Lawrence." There are several very antique houses at Feering, a little village which lies between Kelvedon and Mark's Tey; also at Buntingford, the birth-place of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, and at Walkern, six miles distant, where are two semi-detached cottages which attracted my attention when rambling that way a few weeks ago. On each of these gable-fronted cottages is a large *fleur-de-lis*, surmounted by an equally large rose, the houses are of similar build to those at Feering. A splendid old timber

house is that of the Sun Inn, Saffron Walden, the date of which I am not able to supply. John Piggot, F.S.A., has noticed in his notes on "Chimney Shafts,"* the Jew's house at Lincoln, the most celebrated of the remains of domestic architecture, which dates back to the twelfth century. A writer in the *Archæological Journal* observes that at Sutton Courtenay, near Abingdon, is a house built about the middle of the fourteenth century. See Turner's "Domestic Architecture."

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

"CURSITOR-STREET" (vol. i., p. 251).—Cursitor-street takes its name from Cursitors' Office or Inn, Chancery-lane.

"In this streete ['Newstreet,' which 'hath sithence beene called Chauncerylane'] the first faire building to bee noted on the East side, is called the Coursitors office, builded with diuers faire lodgings for Gentlemen, all of Bricke and timber, by Sir *Nicholas Bacon* late Lord Keeper of the great seale, deceased in the yeare 1578." Stow's "Survey," 1598. (first edition), "Suburbes without the walles," p. 362.

This Sir Nicholas was the father of the great Lord Bacon. The following extract from Stow's "Annales" by Howes, shows that "Cursitor" or "Corsiter" is most probably a corruption of "Chorister," and can have no connection with Thomas Harman's "Cursetors, vlgarely called Vagabones."

"Of *Bacons Inne, or Corsiters Inne*.—To y^e said clerks inne [the sixe Clearks Inne, or Kedermisters Inne] may be added the Inne of y^e *Corsiters* or rather *Coristers* * * * scituated also in *Chauncerylane*, ouer agaynst *Lincolnes Inne*, * * * I may note, that in respect that some men deriue the name of *Corister* a *Coursu* (which is as well rencountred as y^e by *P. Paxton* for his cloake, viz. *Cloake quasi Cleaue-oke*, for these gentlemen be neyther postes nor pursauants,) I like their conceit and coniecture better which deriue it from *Chorista*, and which commeth of *Chorus*, and thereof we make *Choristor*, or *Corister* in English, and corruptly *Corsiter*: and this seemeth the more probable, because aunciently all, or the most part of the officers and ministers of the chauncery or court of conscience (for so the Chauncery hath beene called) were church-men, diuines, and canonists, as for example, first y^e chiefe officer of this court was a Byshop, and was called *Cancellarius*, a *Cancellis*, because he sat *intra Cancellas*, that is to say, in Chauncels, or places lettised after the manner of Chauncels in churches, as *P. Pithæus*, a very learned man, hath well obserued. The second officer in this conscionable court is the maister of the Roules, who was wont to bee an eminent ecclesiasticall person

(to wit) eyther a Deane, or Warden, or Prouost, of some Cathedrall, or collegiate Church: for it is an office which requireth a iust, and a very carefull, and religious man. The masters of Chauncery were Doctors of Diuinitie, and of canon Law, and had prebendes and dignities in such Churches as aforesayde. The sixe Clarkes were secular Priests (as it hath beene intimated before), and as their habits and shauen crownes, yet extant vppon their monuments in the Temple Church, and els where, doe sufficiently testifie, though there were no other prooffe thereof. (These 6 clarks could not lawfully take wiues vntill it was permitted to them by an act of Parliament, made Anno 14, Henry the 8.) It is then consequently fit and proper that amongst all these church-men, & next to them shuld follow *Choristers*, being so necessary, that there is not any principall church nor any honorable Chappell, which can bee without them. And furthermore in those days y^e confessaries, or ghostly fathers were the examiners of the Chauncery, as men aptest by their function for such a charge & employment, &c. But *omnium rerum est Vicissitudo*, and that hath made all the officers nowe in chancery to be lay men, and who notwithstanding may bee as honest, and as pious as clergie men, provided that they bee men of good vnderstading, for that rule is infallible, *Ad pietatem requiritur scientia*."

John Stow's "Chronicle of England, continued by Edmund Howes," 1615, folio. (black-letter), p. 978.

SPARKS HENDERSON WILLIAMS, F.R.H.S.
18, Kensington-crescent, W.

HOCUS POCUS AND OLD NICK (vol. i., 245).—Junius derives *Hocus Pocus* from the Welsh *hoced*, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, the bag being the chief apparatus with which a juggler performs his tricks.

F. A. EDWARDS.

"It is Tillotson," says Dr. Brewer, in his "Phrase and Fable," second edition, p. 409, "who affirms *hocus pocus* to be a perversion of the words *Hoc est corpus*, said by the priest when he consecrates the elements in the Eucharist; but there seems no sufficient reason for the assertion. The Welsh *hoced puca* (a devil's trick, our hoax,) seems a more probable etymology. Danish *pokker*, a hobgoblin. Probably *hoax-poking* is not far from the mark. We still speak of 'poking fun.'"

Ashford.

FREDK. RULE.

THE PEPPERERS (vol. i., p. 250).—*Pepperer* was the original designation of the trade now known as *grocer*, pepper being the principal article in which the grocer dealt. The term *grocer* was employed to distinguish a dealer in *gross* quanti-

* "Transactions, Essex Archæological Society," vol. v., part 1.

ties, in opposition to the mere retailer; though now extended to all who deal in either way in "the mystery of grocery." The fraternity were first incorporated as grocers by a charter from Edward III., in 1345. A pepperer was still, however, not unfrequently a distinct business, and continued to be so until about the year 1559. "In that year a quantity of pepper, having been taken in a Spanish Carrack, was purchased from the queen at a good price, by certain exclusive dealers in that article. The grocers, however, endeavoured to undersell the pepperers, by making other importations of their own, which caused the latter to petition Her Majesty, that no pepper might be imported for three years, which would enable them to keep their engagement with Her Majesty; and, to induce her to do so, they promised not to raise the price of pepper above three shillings in the pound."—"London, or Interesting Memorials of its Rise, Progress, and Present State, by Sholto and Reuben Percy." (London, 1824.) Vol. i., p. 316. Bath. F. A. EDWARDS.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN (vol. i., p. 137, 181, 212).—I have recently met with another version of this old song, in "The Thrush, a collection of 626 of the most celebrated English and Scotch songs," London, 1749, which appears to suggest the idea that it might have been written in the time of Charles the Second:—

"Here's a health to the king and a lasting Peace,
May Faction be dumb, and Discord cease;
Come let us drink it while we've breath,
For there's no drinking after Death;
And he that won't with this comply,
Down among the dead Men,
Down among the dead Men,
Down, down, down, down,
Down among the dead Men let him lie.

"Now a health to the Queen, and may she long
B'our first fair Toast to grace our song;
Off w' your Hats, w' your knee on the ground,
Take off your Bumpers all around;
And he that will not drink his dry,
Down among, &c.

"Let charming Beauty's Health go round,
In whom celestial joys are found;
And may Confusion still pursue
The senseless Woman-hating Crew;
And he that will this health deny,
Down among, &c.

"Here's thriving to Trade, and the common weal,
And Patriots to their Country Leil,
But who for Bribes gives Satan his Soul,
May he neer laugh o'er a flowing Bowl,
And all that with such Rogues comply,
Down among, &c.

"In smiling Bacchus's Joys I'll roll,
Deny no Pleasure to my Soul;
Let Bacchus' Health round swiftly move,
For Bacchus is a Friend to Love,
And he that does this Health deny,
Down among, &c."

The song in this form would either have been sung in the time of Charles the Second, 1662-84, or George the Second, 1727-37. Some of the words, such as "Faction," seem to refer to the days of Walpole—but on the other hand, this was a Shakesperian expression, and used by Charles the First. The term "Woman-hating crew," reminds one of Beaumont, Fletcher, and Davenant; and the reference to bribing might apply to the days of Danby, as well as to those of Walpole. EDWARD SOLLY.

PREFACES (vol. i., p. 250).—Mr. Ratcliffe will find an interesting and amusing article in "Curiosities of Literature," vol. i., p. 71, ed. '67. Disraeli remarks that "Cicero tells his friend Atticus, that he had a volume of prefaces or introductions always ready by him, to be used as circumstances required." I may add, as a further note on this subject, the following from "Steuart's Second Essay on Sallust," p. 296, vol. i., ed. 1806. "These among the ancients were not always in relation to the original matter. Sallust's do not bear any relation to his history; and Socrates in his 'Encomium on Hellen,' commences on topics which are wholly foreign and remote, and this is sanctioned by Cicero and Aristotle. So little does Cicero consider a strict congruity essential, that we find him giving the same introduction to his treatise, 'De Gloria,' and to his third book of the 'Academic Philosophy.' We learn this anecdote from one of the last letters he wrote to Atticus." The letter proceeds to narrate the above-mentioned mistake of the same preface for two works, and finishes with these rather characteristic words, "I directly sat down and wrote another præmium, which I likewise dispatched to you, and which will equally well answer the purpose. Please, therefore, to take away this old one, and affix the new præmium to the *proper* picce." I have for some time been collecting facts for an essay on prefaces, perhaps Mr. Ratcliffe may be doing the same, I have found much help from Sir W. Scott's novels. G. LAURENCE GOMME.

4, Roseford Gardens,
Shepherds'-bush Common.

ST. CORANTYN (vol. i., p. 251).—There were two Saints of this name, one being the first Bishop of Guimper, in Brittany. Of the other, Alban Butler says that he is "now called Cury, and was honoured in Devonshire and Cornwall. He came

from Little Britain, and lived a hermit at the foot of Mount Menchent, which Parker, Drake, &c., take for Menchout, in Devonshire. He preached to the inhabitants of the country with great fruit, and died in that place in 401." His day is the same as his namesake's, December 13.

MIDDLETON.

ST. SHELAH'S DAY (vol. i., p. 147).—In answer to the query of "B.V.W.," anent St. Shelah's Day, the 18th March, the day after St. Patrick's Day, is known amongst the Irish peasantry under that name as being the day upon which the women hold festival in the Saint's honour. *Shelah* means *wife* or *women*.

REGINALD W. CORLASS.

Spring-street, Hull.

CUCKOO NOTES AND RHYMES (vol. i., pp. 204, 205, 247).—The following cuckoo rhymes is prevalent in South Nottinghamshire :—

"In April, May, and June,
The cuckoo sings a merry tune;
But in August and July,
Having sung away does fly."

The children's rhyme—

"Cuckoo, cherry tree,
Catch a penny and give it to me,"

is very commonly used in the neighbourhood of Bolton, Lancashire. J. P. BRISCOE.
Nottingham.

Queries.

"HE WHO FIGHTS AND RUNS AWAY, MAY LIVE TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY" (vol. i., p. 250).—Dr. Brewer in "Phrase and Fable," p. 297, quotes—

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he that is in battle slain,
Can never rise to fight again."

James Smith. "Musarum Deliciæ" (1656).

I think Dr. Brewer is generally correct. Perhaps one of the correspondents of LONG AGO can settle the matter. Apropos of this, the following may not come amiss:—"Apology for the Men who deserted General Braddock, when surprised by the Ambuscade, in America":—

"Ah! Braddock, why did you persuade,
To stand and fight each recreant blade,
That left thee in the wood?
They knew that those who ran away,
Might live to fight another day,
But all must die who stood."

I do not know the writer, but take the lines from the *Liverpool Mercury*, of February 3, 1837.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

"DEATH RIDES A HORSE OF RAPID SPEED."—From whence is the above idea taken? And where is the line to be found, if it is a quotation? It occurs in an epitaph on a tombstone in Blyth Churchyard, North Notts :—

"When in the bloom
Of Life, my home
Was chang'd, on sudden, for a tomb,
Watch ye that read
Pure lives to lead,
Death rides a horse of rapid speed!"

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

QUOTATION.—

"Some drill and bore
The solid earth, and from the strata there
Extract a register, by which they learn,
That he who made it, and reveal'd its date
To Moses, was mistaken in its age."

Where can I find the above?

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

BLACK BOWL.—Why and wherefore was a "black-bowl" used, long ago, at the election of the Sheriff of York? THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

YORKSHIRE PROVERBS.—I shall be pleased to hear the origin of "As queer as Dicks's hat-band, that went nine times round and would not tie?" The meaning of a "Scarborough warning," and the proverbial words used in this saying. The meaning of "As true steel as Ripon rowels?" YORKSHIREMAN.

LANCASHIRE SONGS.—Whittle in his "History of Bolton," on p. 339, alludes to a "Song of Bolton Fair;" and "The Merry Swains of Kester's Fold" (a ditty of 1688). As a native of Bolton, I should be obliged if some correspondent could furnish me with a copy of the words of these songs. J. P. B.

Nottingham Free Library.

COMMONWEALTH MARRIAGES.—During the month of March, 1655-56, an extraordinary increase is found in the register of marriages at Warrington, and an equally sudden diminution. Has a similar circumstance been observed elsewhere, and, if so, what reason is assigned for its general occurrence? M. D.

SYMNEL BREAD.—In "The Assye of Bread (imprynted by Robert Wyer," circa 1540), this is called Symnel. The next in quality is called Wastell. What was this Wastell and what was the Symnel? VERTIGO.

THE CELEBRATED ARCHÆOLOGIST, Signor Fiorelli, has received the medal of honour in the section of Instruction, at the Vienna Exhibition, for his monograph on the ancient city of Pompeii.

Research and Discovery.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.—The Damascus correspondent of the *Levant Herald* gives an account of the work done by Lieutenant Conder, R.E., and his party, who are engaged in carrying out the objects of the Palestine Exploration Fund. They have not, he says, been "digging up Moabite stones or other sensational objects," but have done some good solid work. Of the 6,600 squares miles to be surveyed, 1,800 are now completed, or 3-11ths of the whole area. The following are a few of their most recent discoveries:—1. Site of an unknown Jewish town. 2. Identification (probable) of Ecbatana. 3. Three groups of finely-finished tombs, superior to the tomb of the Kings at Jerusalem; one of them has a kind of enamel and fresco inside. 4. Five fourth century convents, hitherto unknown, with walls still standing. 5. Four other convents, in a less perfect state of preservation. The following places have also been recently visited and surveyed:—Athlit has been carefully surveyed and drawings made of its buildings for the first time. Cæsarea has been carefully explored, plans made of all its buildings, and the aqueduct traced and examined for six miles. The temple has also been identified. Jimmath-Serah, the birthplace of Joshua, has been identified as Tibney. Plans have been made of Joshua's tomb, which was shown in the days of Jerome. Modin has been mapped and sketched, and plans made of the tombs of the Macabess. Full details of all ruins are noted on the spot, such as the size of stone, character of mortar, and the architecture receives special attention, careful measurement being always made. Drawings are always made of the capitals and cornices. In this exhaustive manner every ruin in the country is treated, and already over 500 towns have been so noted.

ANTIQUÉ VASES.—A curious communication, we learn from *Galignani*, was made to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, at a recent sitting, by M. de Whitte, one of the best archæologists of Europe, on two amphoræ quite recently dug up at Corneto, in Tuscany. They pertain to the sort which used to be given as prizes to the victors at the Panathenaic games. Many of these relics are preserved both in public and private museums, and highly prized on account of the paintings with which they are adorned, and of the chronological indications they offer, since they are generally marked with the name of the archon under whose administration they were awarded. One of these Panathenaic amphoræ bears a painting representing Pallas standing and turned towards the left in a fighting attitude, with the lance in her right hand and the shield on her left arm. The face is in profile, but the lines setting off the folds of the garment are extremely well drawn, pointing to an advanced

state of art. To the goddess's left, on the top of a column, is Triptolemus on a winged chariot; to the right there is another pillar, surmounted by a figure of Victory holding a branch of laurel. Along this column there is the usual inscription, "Τὴν Αἰθηνῆθεν Ἀθλὸν" (the prize given at Athens); and on the other, "Πυθόδελος ἀρχὼν." We know from other sources that this magistrate governed in the 111th Olympiad, and more exactly in the year 336 before our era, that is, the very one when Philip II., King of Macedonia, died. On the opposite side of the amphoræ there are four beardless warriors, armed with helmets and shields, in the act of running for the prize. The second amphora presents much the same subjects, with some variations in the details; thus, for instance, the group of runners is replaced by one of boxers. These two vases are particularly valuable, as they show Grecian art just before its decline, for other specimens three years later, under the archontate of Nikokrates, are much inferior to them.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN THE CITY.—For some time past workmen have been engaged removing the building known as the New Inn, Old Bailey, and in carrying out extensive excavating operations, preparatory to the erection of new buildings on the site, in connection with the works of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. While digging at a depth of about twelve feet below the surface, the men came upon a stone coffin, which, on a portion of the lid being removed, was found to contain human remains. A great many archæologists have pronounced the coffin to be Roman, and that it must have been buried there nearly 2,000 years. The dimensions of the coffin are, 7 ft. 9 in. long, 4 ft. 2½ in. wide, 3 ft. deep. It has been formed out of a solid block. The coffin and remains have been removed to the Museum at Guildhall for further investigation. Another discovery of historical importance has also been made, in the shape of a considerable portion of the old Roman wall, which formerly surrounded the city. Numerous other relics, comprising coins, pottery, domestic articles, &c., have also been discovered.—*City Press*.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS IN PALESTINE.—Recent advices from Lieutenant Steever, commanding the Palestine Exploring Expedition, says the *New York World*, give an outline of the work done this season in Moab. They have selected and satisfactorily measured a base line near Herban, five miles in length; they have established suitable trigonometrical stations, and actually triangulated 400 square miles, besides having almost completed the detail of the same, including the hill shading. The elevation above the Dead and Mediterranean Seas has been well obtained. The height of all important points and elevations within the triangu-

ation has been determined, and meteorological observations regularly taken and noted. This alone is deemed an invaluable acquisition to geographical knowledge. Every day's work has revealed ruins unknown and unmentioned by any traveller. The Bedouins tell of ruins of cities a few days' journey to the south and east, which it is impossible at this season to visit. In the department of archæology and biblical research the expedition has not been less successful. Professor Paine has prepared a voluminous report indentifying Nebo and Pisgah. The expedition would soon go into summer quarters. Lieutenant Steever advises resumption of the work in the autumn rather than wait the coming spring. All were in good health and spirits.

Restorations.

THE ONLY PERFECT SAXON CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, makes a modest appeal on behalf of the Saxon Church in his parish, alluded to by William of Malmesbury at the beginning of the twelfth century, and believed by him to have been built by St. Aldhelm, Abbot of Malmesbury (A.D. 670-705) and first Bishop of Sherborne (A.D. 705-709). The reverend gentleman says:—We have succeeded, after waiting for well nigh seventeen years, and after many negotiations with the owners of the different portions of the church—for the nave belonged to one proprietor and the chancel to another—in securing the whole building. This unique Saxon church is now safe from desecration or destruction for the time to come. The liabilities incurred for purchase, conveyance, inclosure, and a few absolutely necessary repairs have amounted to £560. The subscriptions have reached £515. The small deficiency of some £45 we hope may soon be supplied. At all events, half our work may be regarded as accomplished. We now need some £500 more for the "repair and conservation" of this little church. The work, it is hoped, will be under the direction of one who has been acquainted with the building for some years, and will certainly do it lovingly and well. Nothing will be done but what is absolutely necessary, and certainly nothing which will interfere with the integrity of the building. We shall also, in the event of such an arrangement, have the generously tendered advice, if needed, of one of our most eminent architects, whose name would be a sufficient guarantee for a faithful reparation of this unique Saxon church. We ask, then, from our friends in various parts of England, or elsewhere—for this "Ecclesiola" has, as the "only surviving perfect Saxon church in the land," an interest extending far beyond the county in which it stands—for necessary funds for carrying on our work. We are now at a standstill, for our treasury is rather more than exhausted by the expenses of purchase, &c.

Items.

YORK HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.—In addition to the other historic houses condemned to pass under the auctioneer's hammer is York House, Twickenham, lately the residence of the Comte de Paris, and fifty years ago the home of the well-known sculptress, the Hon. Mrs. Damer. From Cobbett's "Memorials of Twickenham" it appears that the house was, originally, given by the Crown to Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, on the public announcement of his daughter's marriage with James II., then Duke of York, after whom it was named. Ironside infers from the name of the house, and from the fact that his two daughters, Mary and Anne, were successively housed in it, that the Duke of York originally resided here, and that he gave it up to his father-in-law on account of its proximity to Hampton-court and to the Duke of Lauderdale's mansion at Ham. However, be this as it may, Clarendon resided here during the zenith of his popularity, at all events during the summer months; and he himself tells us that when he attended the King at Hampton-court, he came home every night to his house at Twickenham. It was his "literary villa," and Mr. Cobbett thinks that, probably, he received the visits of Ben Jonson, Isaac Walton, Edmund Waller, Sir Kenelm Digby, Chillingworth, and other distinguished men of letters. During the Great Fire of London, the furniture of Dundirk House was removed hither. It is certainly the tradition that Queen Anne was born here, and one large apartment on the first floor on the north side has ever since been called "Queen Anne's room." Lysons tells us that the house subsequently became the property of the Chancellor's second son, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester. Having passed through some intermediate hands, it came into those of the Prince de Strahremberg, Minister Plenipotentiary from Vienna, who made it a scene of gaiety and fitted up in it a theatre for amateur performances. It was advertised as the residence and property of the Prince, in the *Times* of July 3rd, 1817. The purchaser on this occasion was Mrs. Damer, who had succeeded by Horace Walpole's bequest to Strawberry-hill, but who had recently given up that house to the Waldegraves. She added to the east-end of the mansion a room which she used as a studio for her sculpture, but which now is converted into a conservatory: and here she frequently entertained Queen Caroline as a guest. She left the house to her niece, Lady Johnstone; and it was from the Misses Johnstone that it was purchased a few years ago by his Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale for his nephew, the Comte de Paris, who vacated it in 1871 on his return to France. Since then it has been unoccupied. The grounds, which adjoin the Parish Church of Twickenham, embrace an area of about seven acres of lawn and garden, and "Eel Pie Island" in the

Thames forms part of the estate. The house itself is a large redbrick structure, with a high-pitched roof, rather after the style of Kensington Palace, and has, probably, been extensively altered since the reign of Charles II.

ORIENTAL RECORDS.—Mr. Frederick Ayrton, the distinguished Arabic scholar, who died in London a few weeks ago, left by will the whole of his library of caligraphic writings in Persian, Arabic, and Turkish to the trustees of the British Museum. It was a spendid bequest, with one simple condition—that his Arabic Secretary, Asaad Effendi Mazher, should be engaged for three years at a salary of £100 per annum to prepare the manuscripts for the public. The collection was the fruit of fourteen years' research in the East. It would have been cheap at £5,000; but it was bequeathed free, even the cost of preparing the descriptive catalogue being provided for in part by a special legacy. There was nothing for the trustees to do but to accept the manuscripts, and be thankful for an arrangement which would save all trouble and a great deal of expense in the exhibition of them. Yet such is the incomprehensible folly of the Museum trustees that they absolutely refuse the splendid gift solely on account of the expense of employing the deceased connoisseur's friend—the Arabic scribe. Nobler and more generous counsels, we are happy to believe, prevail at the India Office than at the British Museum, and we do not doubt that the India Council, if made aware of the decision of the British Museum trustees, would seize with avidity the opportunity to enrich the India Office Museum, and make suitable arrangements for the collection.—*Homeward Mail.*

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Special attention is directed just now to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is only natural that people should ask questions as to the nature of that office, which, owing to the obscurity in which it is clouded, are not always easy to answer. Perhaps the best information that can be obtained on the subject is to be found in Thomas's *Notes of the Rolls Office*, from which it appears that the Lord Chancellor in ancient times performed part of his duties in the Exchequer, and acted with the chief justiciar in matters of revenue. The Chancery is supposed to have been separated from the Exchequer about the close of Richard I.'s reign, or the beginning of the reign of John, and the appointment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have taken place soon afterwards. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is often mentioned in the reign of Henry III. Ralf de Leycestre surrendered the office 32 Henry III., and the King committed the Exchequer seal to Edward de Westminster. Henry III. also by his writ commanded Albric de Fiscamp to execute the office, and he gave leave to Geoffrey Giffard, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appoint a fit person

to act for him as often as his affairs should render his absence necessary. His Majesty also by his writ had the custody of the Exchequer seal delivered to Roger de la Leye, to be kept by him *durante bene placito*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's office has on emergencies been held by the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Thus Sir John Pratt was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1721, Sir William Lee in 1754, Lord Mansfield in 1757 and 1767, Lord Ellenborough in 1806, and Lord Denman in 1834, from the 2nd to the 10th of December. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was also entitled to sit, as well as the Lord Treasurer, with the Barons of the Exchequer when they sat in the Exchequer Chamber as a Court of Equity. Sir Robert Walpole sat as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the case of "Naish v. the East India Company," when the Judges were equally divided in opinion, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave his decision after three days' hearing. The office has often been held in conjunction with that of First Commissioner of the Treasury. It was thus held by Lord Godolphin in 1694, by Mr. Charles Montagu in 1697, and subsequently by Sir Robert Walpole, Stanhope, Pelham, Grenville, Lord North, Pitt, Addington, Perceval, Canning, and in later days by Sir Robert Peel.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TRANSLATIONS OF important Assyrian and Egyptian texts in the collections of England and the Continent are to be published under the auspices of the Society of Biblical Archæology. Nearly all the principal translators have offered their services, and while each author will be alone responsible for his own portion of the work, the general arrangement of the materials will rest with the President of the society.

ROMAN LONDON.—An interesting tessellated pavement has just been discovered in the City of London. It lies seven feet only below the street level, on the site of some old buildings recently pulled down on the north side of Bishopsgate-street. Within. The portion exposed comprises the redbrick bordering—a *guilloche* pattern, with conventional trefoils in red, white, and black, carefully worked in small tesserae, in the usual mortar of pounded brick and lime. It originally formed part of an elegant and large design, and it is impossible to say how far it may still extend beneath the roadway. Its proximity to the surface would indicate a period late in the Roman occupation, the average depth of such remains in this locality having been about twelve or thirteen feet. It has been seen by several members of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and a record of its existence will thus be preserved; but in consequence of the rapid progress of the works it has had to be covered in.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE PLAYHOUSES.—One of the mysteries of Shakespeare's life is at length solved.

Some time ago we mentioned that Mr. J. O. Halliwell had had the good fortune to discover a remarkable and unique series of documents respecting the two theatres with which the poet was connected. They included even lists of the original proprietors and sharers. Shakespeare's name does not occur in those lists. Mr. Halliwell has now furnished us with the texts of those passages in which the great dramatist is expressly mentioned, notices far more interesting than anything of the kind yet brought to light. The sons of James Burbage are speaking in an affidavit. They tell us that, after relinquishing their theatrical speculations in Shoreditch, they "built the Globe with summes of money taken up at interest, which lay heavy on us many yeeres, and to ourselves wee joyned those deserving men, Shakespeare, Hemings, Condall, Phillips, and others, partners in the profittes of that they call the House." As to the Blackfriars, they say, "our father purchased it at extreame rates, and made it into a playhouse with great charge and troble, which after was leased out to one Evans that first sett up the boyes commonly called the Queenes Majesties Children of the Chappell. In processe of time, the boyes growing up to bee men, it was considered that house would be as fitt for ourselves, and soe purchased the lease remaining from Evans with our money, and placed men players, which were Hemings, Condall, Shakespeare, and Richard Burbage." These important evidences contradict all recent theories and opinions respecting Shakespeare's business connection with the theatres.—*Athenæum*.

A MUSEUM FOR THE GUN-TRADE. — The *Birmingham Post* says it is in contemplation to form a museum of arms in connection with the Birmingham gun-trade. Numerous examples of modern rifles, &c., belonging to the trade, are now deposited in the museum of the Midland Institute, and to these is now added a magnificent collection of fire-arms, dating from the earliest period, and including specimens—chronologically arranged—of almost every kind and every country. This collection, which numbers nearly 500 specimens—some of them of exquisite workmanship, and many rare and curious pieces—has been purchased from Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, who occupied several years in the formation of it, and spared no cost or labour to make it complete.

SOME WORKMEN in making a trench for a branch-communication to a sewer lately, in the Montagne Sainte-Geneviève, came on twelve coffins in plaster and one in stone, at a depth of about sixty feet. They are all of the Mérovingian period.

ONE of the principal features at the sale of Sir F. Madden's library was an extraordinary collection of 27,500 halfpenny songs, printed during the eighteenth and nineteenth century for street singers, which realised £443.

ANCIENT IRONWORKS.—An English gentleman has recently discovered near the Wells of Moses, by the Red Sea, the remains of ironworks so vast that they must have employed thousands of workmen. Near the works are to be found the ruins of a temple, and of a barracks for the soldiers protecting or keeping the workmen in order. These works are supposed to be at least three thousand years old.

NOTICE.

The Publisher of LONG AGO desires to call attention to the fact that the privileges of the half-penny newspaper postage are not extended to monthly publications, and that, each copy of that journal being far in excess of the weight allowed to be carried at the lowest rate by the book post, the inland postage of a Single Number of LONG AGO is

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The paper is registered at the Post Office "FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD," and all copies posted for places out of the kingdom are therefore on the same footing as other newspapers.

Pamphlets Received.

COVENTRY AND ITS ANTIQUITIES, a paper read by Mr. W. G. Fretton, in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, before the members of the Archaeological Societies of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, of Leicestershire, and of Warwickshire, July 22, 1873.—THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE Streets, Lanes and other localities in Coventry. By W. G. Fretton, Coventry, G. G. Pegg.

We have also to acknowledge an elegantly got up and beautifully illustrated volume, entitled ROYSTON WINTER RECREATIONS IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE, translated by Rev. W. W. Harvey, B.D., from a contemporary Latin poem, with Notes by the Royston Publisher. Royston, John Warren.

To Correspondents.

We are requested by Mr. J. H. Greenstreet, the author of the article on the "Pennies of William I. and II." in our last, to correct the following errors:—

Page 286, second column, line 80, "an" should be and.

Page 285, second column, line 86, "derivation" should be deterioration.

Page 285, second column, line 44, "necessative" should be successive.

Page 286, first column, line 88, "then" should be there.

Page 286, second column, line 16, "sta" should be stan.

Page 286, second column, line 19, "older" should be elder.

Page 286, second column, line 23, "Hawk, 288" should be Hawk, 286.

Page 287, first column, line 80, "when" should be where.

REV. HERBERT RANDOLPH requests us to make the following correction—page 246, line 6, for "Lib. I., vol. xxviii," read Lib. I., Ode xxviii.

GENERAL NOTICE.—In a work of this description, we naturally rely much upon the spirit of literary reciprocity, and it is particularly essential that all articles, notes, &c., should be authenticated by the name and address of the writers—privately, if they prefer it—but we need scarcely remind them that permission to print their names greatly enhances the value of their communications. WE CANNOT PRINT ANY ARTICLES SENT ANONYMOUSLY, but shall strictly adhere to the principle—*Sine nomine, homo non est*; and though satisfied if the *women* is entrusted to our private keeping, shall always be better pleased if allowed to print it.

* * * Whilst taking every care of Manuscripts, we cannot be answerable for their loss or injury in transmission. The Editor particularly requests that no communications, replies, &c., be sent to the private addresses of contributors unless specially solicited by the writers.

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THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GAME LAWS.

AMONG other evils and oppressions which "came over with the Conqueror," were the old Forest Laws. In the Saxon times every man might start, chase, and kill all game but the king's deer; but William the First brought with him the law as it existed on the Continent, which vested the sole property of all the game in England in the king alone, and although this exotic monster has long since fallen to the ground, the Game Laws have sprung up in hardy luxuriance from its roots. As compared, then, with the old Forest Laws, the Game Laws are of modern origin, although there were laws against poaching five hundred years ago. "Forasmuch as divers artificers, labourers, servants, and yeomen keep greyhounds and other dogs, and, on the holidays, when good Christian people be at church, hearing divine service, go hunting," it is made unlawful for any manner of artificer, labourer, or any other layman who has not lands

or tenements to the value of ten pounds a-year, or any priest or any other clerk not advanced to ten pounds, to keep any greyhound, hound, or other dog, to hunt; nor use ferrets, heys, &c., to destroy game; under pain of imprisonment for twelve months. (a)

In 1485, hunting in the night, or in disguise of masks or vizors, was made felony. (b)

In 1494, a law was passed prohibiting any person from killing or snaring "Fisants" (pheasants) and partridges on the land of any man without his permission, under a penalty of ten pounds; and also prohibiting any person whatever from taking the eggs of falcons, goshawks, lavers, and swans out of nests, under pain of imprisonment of a year and a day, and a fine at the king's will; "nor kill nor draw from the covers where they lay any ayur, falcon, goshawk, tayel, laver, or leveret," under a penalty of ten pounds. (c)

Poaching was still unchecked. In 1522, another Act was found necessary "in consequence of poachers, &c., killing hares by ten, twelve, or sixteen a day, whereby game is almost utterly destroyed;" so a penalty of six shillings and eightpence is put upon any person whatever, "tracing, destroying, or killing, any hare in the snow with any dog, bitch, bow, or otherwise." (d)

The next legislation we meet with does not refer to game strictly so called, but was passed for the protection of wild fowl:—

"In consequence of the decay of wild ducks, widgeon, mallards, teals, wild geese, and other description of wild fowl, it is prohibited for any but those who have forty shillings in freehold to hunt or to take such wild fowl, and they only with spaniel and long bow; but with no other engine or net," and not between the last day of May and the last day of August. (e)

a. 13 Richard II., chapter 13.

b. 1 Henry VII., chapter 7.

c. 11 Henry VII., chapter 17.

d. 14 and 15 Henry VIII., chapter 10.

e. 25 Henry VIII., chapter 11.

But the first complete set of game laws was passed in the reign of James the First. By this Act, persons not possessing ten pounds a-year in freehold, or two hundred pounds in goods and chattels, were prohibited from keeping a greyhound, setter, or coursing dog (unless they be the sons of knights or members of Parliament, or sons and heirs of an esquire), under pain of imprisonment. Section the fourth forbids any person selling, or buying to sell again, any "Dear" under a penalty of forty shillings; pheasants, under a penalty of twenty shillings; hares or partridges, under a penalty of ten shillings. Section the seventh allows persons, on giving bond, and getting licenses from the king, to shoot at "crows, choughs, pyes, rookes, ring-doves, jayes, and smaller birds," for meat for their hawks *only*, but not within six hundred paces of any hernery or pigeon-house.^(f) This Act was twice confirmed and continued in the reign of Charles the First."^(g)

In the year 1692, a still more rigorous law was passed, giving power of search by warrants in houses for game, and if found therein, and the owner of the house cannot give good account of the same, he is to pay a penalty of not less than five shillings, or not more than twenty shillings, or in default thereof, to be imprisoned with hard labour for not less than ten days nor more than one month, and whipped. The tenth section prohibits "inferior tradesmen, apprentices, and other dissolute persons" from hunting, hawking, fishing, or fowling.^(h)

In 1706, further enactment was made to suppress poaching; who were the framers of this new law we are not informed, but Burn asserts that "there is false grammar in no fewer than six places, besides other mistakes."⁽ⁱ⁾ It is declared unlawful for any higgler, carrier, chapman, innkeeper, victualler or alehouse-keeper, to have in his custody or possession any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor-Heath Game, or Grouse, (unless, in the case of carriers, it be sent by persons qualified to kill), nor shall buy, sell, or offer to sell, any such game, under a penalty of five pounds. Destroyers of game and poachers are by the third section of this Act, encouraged to give information against offenders, and, on giving information "so as any one is convicted of such offence," are promised the informer's reward and a pardon.^(j)

Four years later this Act was made perpetual,^(k) and a clause added to it explaining that, if any

game be found in the house or possession of any person not qualified to shoot, &c., or obtained from some person who was so qualified, it shall be construed and considered an exposure for sale for the purposes of the Act.^(l)

These Acts were further confirmed and continued twice in the early parts of the next reign, and soon afterwards a remarkable event aroused the vengeance of the law and brought it down, halter in hand, upon the poachers. A confederacy had been formed among the poachers, or more properly it would seem, among the deer-stealers, who, associating themselves together in large numbers, set the laws at defiance, and indulged their taste for vension without let or hindrance. So daring did their incursions into gentlemen's parks and royal forests grow, that a special Act was passed to bring them within the severest handling of the law, by making it felony to "appear armed and disguised in a forest."^(m)

A proclamation issued by the King on the 2nd of February, 1723, thus explains the proceedings of these marauders and the occasion for this Act:—

"Whereas, by an Act of Parliament made in the first year of the reign of our Royal Predecessor, King Henry VII., (Entitled an Act for showing the penalty for hunting in the Night, or with Disguising), reciting that 'Forasmuch as before that Time Divers Ordinances and Statutes had been made in Divers Parliaments, for the punishment of inordinate and unlawful huntings in forests, parks, and warrens, within this realm; notwithstanding which Statutes and Ordinances, divers persons, in great numbers, some with painted faces, some with vizors, and otherwise disguis'd, to the intent they should not be known, riotously and in manner of war array'd, had oftentimes then of late, hunted as well by Night as by Day, in divers forests, parks, and warrens in divers places in this realm; by color whereof had enjo'd great and heinous rebellions, insurrections, riots, robberies, murders, and other inconveniences; which offences in certain cases in the said Act specify'd, are thereby declared to be felony; and that if any person or persons should thereafter be convict of such huntings, with painted faces, vizors, or otherwise disguis'd, to the intent they should not be known, or of unlawful hunting in the time of night; that then the same person or persons so convict should have like punishment, as he or they should have if they were convict of felony. And, whereas we have receiv'd information upon oath, that in defiance of the Act before recited, and of several

f. 1 James I., chapter 27.

g. 3 Charles I., chapter 4; and 16 Charles I., chapter 4.

h. 4 and 5 William and Mary, chapter 23.

i. "Burn's Justices." Title, "Game."

j. 5 Anne, chapter 14.

k. 9 Anne, chapter 25.

l. 3 George I., chapter 11; 8 George I., chapter 20.

m. 9 George I., chapter 22.

other statutes, and the laws of this realm which provide severe punishment for such offenders, great numbers of disorderly and ill-designing persons, having of late associated themselves under the name of *Blacks*, and being arm'd with sword, fire-arms, and other offensive weapons, to the great terror of our subjects within the counties of Berks and Southampton, and other places, several of them in disguis'd habits with their faces blacked, have enter'd into our forests, broke into the parks and inclos'd grounds of several of our good subjects, and kill'd and carry'd away deer, some belonging to ourselves and several to our said subjects; that some of the said persons have rescu'd by open force, offenders from the constables into whose hands they have been committed by Justices of the Peace, and have frequently sent menacing letters to gentlemen, owners of parks, and to their keepers, demanding venison and money to be sent them in certain places therein appointed, and threatening in case of failure of performance of their illegal demands, to murder the persons to whom they sent such letters, or to burn their houses, barns, and hay-stacks; and that some of them have actually assaulted some persons with the utmost violence, shot at them in their houses, maim'd their horses and cattle, broke down their gates and fences, and cut down plantations, avenues, and heads of fish ponds, and robb'd them of their fish. To the intent therefore, that a speedy and effectual stop may be put to all such outrageous practices"⁽ⁿ⁾—the steps characteristic of the time are enjoined upon all constables, head boroughs, &c., &c. The hint was taken—the orders obeyed—and the result is thus told under date of December 4th, in the same year:—

"Seven of the persons commonly call'd Waltham Blacks, viz., Henry Marshall, Edward Elliot, Robert Kingcot, James Ansell, Richard Parvin, John Pink, and Edward Pink, having been convicted of Felony upon their Tryals at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster, on the 19th of November, and having receiv'd Sentence of Death, were Executed at Tyburn pursuant to a rule of the said court."^(o)

From this "adventure," as it is called, the ninth of George the First, cap. 22, was afterwards known as "The Waltham Black Act."

The reign of George the Third produced several additions to the Game Laws. The first one prohibiting any unauthorised person from coursing, hunting, shooting at, or otherwise attempting to kill, wound, or destroy any red or fallow-deer in any forest, chase, purlieu, or

ancient walk, or in any inclosed park, paddock, wood, or other ground where deer are usually kept, under penalty of twenty pounds; or "for every deer actually killed, wounded, destroyed, taken in any toyl or snare, or carried away, the sum of thirty pounds, or double those sums in case the offender be a keeper; and upon a second offence, whether of the same or a different species, shall be guilty of felony and transported for seven years."^(p)

Then came an Act visiting with the penalty of transportation for seven years all persons stealing or taking fish in any water within a park, paddock, garden, orchard, or yard—with the same punishment, or whipping, fine or imprisonment, all persons taking or killing conies by night in open warrens—with a penalty of five pounds, all persons destroying or attempting to destroy any fish in any river or other water within any enclosed ground, being private property.^(q)

A third Act^(r) and a fourth^(s) followed, but it is not necessary to trace the progress of legislation further on this subject; our purpose is answered in showing how careful the Parliament has always been to maintain the usurped right of property in birds of the air and beasts of the forest.

The sovereign formerly claimed the exclusive right of shooting over tracts of country where he might now walk on till the crack of doom without having any occasion to fire off a barrel. Henry the Eighth, on the 7th of July, 1535, issued a proclamation reciting his great desire to preserve "the partridges, pheasants, and herons from his Palace at Westminster to St. Gyles's in the Fields, from thence to Islington, Hamsted, Highgate, and Hornsey Park;" and that "if any Person of any Rank or Quality presumed to Kill any of these Birds," they were to be imprisoned, "and also to suffer such other Punishment as to his Highness should seem meet."^(t)

A similar proclamation was issued in 1549, signed by the Duke of Somerset; and in the fourth of Philip and Mary another proclamation for preserving the "partridges, pheasants and mallards" in the neighbourhood of Greenwich.^(u)

The times when each description of game may be considered in season, or rather when it may be lawfully taken, are carefully defined by Acts of Parliament. The old popular delusion that

p. 16 George III., chapter 30.

q. 25 George III., chapter 14.

r. 42 George III., chapter 107.

s. 51 George III., chapter 120.

t. "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," vol. i., page 210. Collection of Proclamations.

u. Ibid., vol. ii., page 156. The same Collection.

n. "The Historical Register," No. 29. "Printed at the expense of the Sun Fire Office," pages 97, 99.

o. Ibid., "Chronological Diary," page 55.

hares go mad in the month of March was not shared by our law-makers, for it was lawful to take them at any time of the year, but only in day-time. The seasons for taking other game were, however, limited as follows:—

Grouse or Red Game.—The season begins on the 12th of August and ends on the 10th of December, and the penalty for taking them at any other time is twenty pounds for the first offence, and thirty pounds for every subsequent offence.(v)

Heath Fowl or Black Game.—Season begins 20th of August, ends 10th of December.(w) Except in the New Forest, Hampshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, where it begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 10th of December.(x) The penalty for taking them out of season to be twenty pounds for the first offence, and thirty pounds for each subsequent offence.

Partridges.—Season begins 1st of September and ends 1st of February. Penalty for shooting them at other seasons, five pounds.(y)

Bustards.—Season begins 1st of September and ends 1st of March. Penalty at other seasons, twenty pounds for the first offence, and thirty pounds for each following one.(z)

Pheasants.—Season begins 1st of October and ends on the 1st of February. Penalty at other seasons, five pounds.(a)

Wild Fowl.—For taking wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other water-fowl, the season begins on the 1st of October and ends on the 1st of June. Penalty at other seasons, five pounds.(b)

We have not met with any old laws regulating the season for fox hunting, and are not aware that the accepted limits—namely, from the 1st of October for cubs, and the 1st of November for foxes, till the 1st of May—has ever been fixed by Act of Parliament. The term “hunting” is used by us in a very wide sense, and expresses indifferently shooting, hawking, and coursing, as well as the mere chase of foxes, to which it is now principally confined; and by the old law already quoted, “inferior tradesmen” were as much prohibited from the taking of wild fowl or the pursuit of game as of foxes. Who was to be considered an inferior tradesman, it has puzzled the judges to decide.

In a case tried in the 8th of William the Third, “Bennete *versus* Talboys,” it was decided that the defendant, “being an inferior tradesman, namely a clothier, had hunted contrary to

the statute;”(c) and in the case of “Shadow *versus* Painter,” the defendant, an iron manufacturer, was cast in seven shillings penalty and costs for illegal hunting, he being “artifices inferiori.”(d) But in the case “Buxton *versus* Murray,” the judges were equally divided on the question, whether a surgeon and apothecary came within this description.(e)

When hawking was the chief sport of the monarch and the nobility, rigid laws were enacted for the protection of the hawks, although David Barrington says, “The falcons of this country were never in very great repute; the more northern the latitude, the better the hawks, and those of Iceland are particularly famous.” The earliest of these laws was passed in the reign of Edward the Third, and makes it felony to steal the king’s hawks or to take or destroy their eggs;(f) and this, with only a brief intermission, continued to be the law till the reign of Queen Mary.

Swans were committed to the charge of the law in the time of Edward the Fourth. But there had been an old custom for their protection, which is thus described by Sir Edward Coke: “And it hath been said of old time that he who steals a swan in an open and common river, lawfully marked, the same swan (if it may be), or another swan should be hung in a house by the beak, and he who stole it shall in recompense thereof be obliged to give the owners so much wheat that may cover all the swan, by putting and turning the wheat on the head of the swan until the head of the swan be covered with the wheat.”(g)

In 1482, an Act was passed(h) “in consequence of swans getting into hands of yeomen and husbandmen, and other persons of little reputation,” to the effect that no person was henceforward to have a mark or game of swans unless he possessed freehold lands and tenements of the yearly value of five marks, and all persons having swans without possessing that qualification were at once to sell or otherwise get rid of them, or any one in possession of the qualification may seize them, giving one moiety to the informer and retaining the other moiety himself.

It was ruled in the case of “Regina *versus* Young and Saunger,” in the thirty-fourth of Elizabeth, that “A Swan is a royal fowl, and all

v. 13 George III., chapter 55.

w. Ibid.

x. 43 George III., chapter 112; 50 George III., chapter 67.

y. 2 George III., chapter 19; 39 George III., chapter 34.

z. 13 George III., chapter 55.

a. 2 George III., chapter 19; 39 George III., chapter 34.

b. 9 Anne, chapter 25; 10 George II., chapter 32.

c. “Carthew’s Reports,” page 382-3.

d. Ibid., page 424.

e. “Wilson’s Reports,” vol. ii., page 70.

f. 25 Edward III., chapter 19, confirmed by 31 Henry VIII., chapter 12, repealed by 1 Edward VI., chapter 12, revived for three years by 3 and 4 Edward VI., chapter 17, continued by 7 Edward VI., chapter 11, and finally repealed by 1 Mary, section 1.

g. “Coke’s Reports,” book vii., page 18.

h. 27 Edward IV., chapter 6.

those the property whereof is not known, do belong to the king by his prerogative." And farther that "All white swans not marked, which having gained their natural liberty and are swimming in an open and common river," might be seized "to the king's use of his prerogative."(*i*)

It is delightful to observe the simplicity with which these hard old lawyers adopt the poet's fancy of the song of the Dying Swan:—

"The Cock Swan holdeth himself to one female only, and for this cause nature hath conferred on him a gift beyond all others, that is, to die so joyfully that he sings sweetly when he dies, upon which the poet sayeth:—

'Dulcia defecta modulatur carmina lingua
Cantator cygnus faveris ipsi sui,' &c.(*j*)

A curious decision is recorded relative to the right of keeping doves, although, as far as we can trace, there is nothing in the Statute Law of England to justify it, nor is it very clear how or for what purpose such a construction could have been put upon any part of our common laws. It is stated in a cause tried in the Court of Common Pleas, in the thirty-ninth and fortieth of Queen Elizabeth, it was ruled that "None may now erect a Dovecote but the Lord of the Manor."(*k*)

STATE OATHS.

II.—GENERAL OATHS (*Continued*).

THE next oath of any importance is that of Abjuration of the Stuarts, enforced by the Rump Parliament, and called by our indignant historian a "hellish product" and "most signal Piece of Villainy." It runs thus:—"I, *A. B.*, do hereby declare, That I renounce the pretended Title of CHARLES STUART, and the whole line of the late King JAMES and of every other person, as a single person pretending to the Government of these nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging. And I will, by the grace and assistance of Almighty God, be true, faithful, and constant to this Commonwealth against any king, single person, and House of Peers, and every of them, and hereunto I subscribe my name."

After the Restoration, amongst other minor oaths the following were enjoined. One, the Corporation Oath, for all those connected in any way with Corporations, was thus:—"I, *A. B.*, do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatever to take arms against the king, and that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by

his authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him. *So help me God.*" There was a declaration also appointed to be made by all ministers, pastors, and vicars: "I, &c., do here declare my unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the Book, entitled 'The Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church according to the use of the Church of England, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, printed as they are to be sung or said in Churches, and the form or manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.'" In the thirtieth year of Charles the Second's reign, it was enacted that no person should sit in either House of Parliament without subscribing the following declaration called "the Test," which was also to be done by the king's and queen's servants, eighteen only belonging to the latter being exempted:—

"I, &c., do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body of Christ at or after the consecration thereof, by any person whatever. 2. And that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. 3. And I do solemnly in the presence of God profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or may be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, altho' the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it is null and void from the beginning."

In the first year of the joint reigns of King William and Mary (1689), the oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance previously in use were abolished, and others appointed in their stead. "I, *A. B.*, do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to their majesties King William and Queen Mary. *So help me God.*"

"I, *A. B.*, do swear, That I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine and position, that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or

i. "Coke's Reports," book vii., page 16.

j. *Ibid.*, page 20.

k. *Ibid.*, vol. v., page 104.

murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare, That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate hath, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm."

In Queen Anne's reign, the Oath of Abjuration, at first administered only to those holding public employment, but in the following reign, to all, was appointed against the family of Stuart. It ran thus:—"I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare in my conscience before God and the world, That our Sovereign Lord King George is lawful and rightful king of this realm, and of all others his majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging; and I do solemnly and sincerely declare, That I do believe in my conscience that the person pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James, and since his decease pretending to be, and taking upon him the style and title of King of England by the name of James III., hath not any right or title to the crown of this Realm, or any other the dominions thereunto belonging. And I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him. And I do swear, that I will bear faith and true allegiance to his Majesty King George, and will him defend to the uttermost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his majesty and his successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any of them. And I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to support, maintain, and defend the limitation and succession of the crown against him, the said James, and all other persons whatsoever as the same. By an Act entitled, 'An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian. *So help me God.*"

Thus far does our author take us in the history of State Oaths, and to pursue it any further would only be at the sacrifice of any interest or historical importance which the subject may legitimately claim to possess.

REGINALD W. CORLASS.

VESTIGES OF OLD PROVINCIALISMS.

IN a recent number of the *Athenæum*, we are told that the North Country word for a spider, "Etterkop," or "Atterkop," refers to the cob or web which the insect spins—a statement from which we beg leave to differ—the word being merely the Danish "Edderkop," i.e., "poisonous head," given to the spider, no doubt on account of its venom. The Welsh "Adarkop" is nearly the same as the Danish and the Cambrian word. It seems curious to find a Scandinavian word for a common insect in a Keltic speech; but it would be an interesting study to trace how far the invasion of the Northmen modified Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic, as they have done Anglo-Saxon. The Irish has certainly one word, at least, which is Scandinavian, "gossoon," (a boy), is like the Swedish "gosse," in the definite form, gossen, though perhaps both may be akin to the French, garçon. Names of places, both in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, show a strong Scandinavian element; the Isle of Skye, for instance, signifies both in Swedish and Danish, "the isle of clouds," and a most appropriate name it is. It is a proof of the rainy atmosphere of northern Europe, that a word signifying in two of the Teutonic languages a cloud, should, in another, come to signify the whole firmament.

In the North of England "to want" signifies, not to require, but to be without. An old woman residing in a very chilly locality, uttered what in other parts of the country would have been a great paradox, by saying "The place is so cold, I don't want a fire all the year round!"

In Essex the old Saxon plural in *en* has not quite died out. In spring, children bring you what they call "Primrosen." In Dorsetshire the word "few" used to imply a small measure of anything, as well as a limited number of individuals, as "a few beer," "a few broth," instead of a little, as we should say. "A goodish few" is the equivalent to a "a good many" in the South-Western Counties.

In Devonshire, the verb "to fall" is equivalent to commence. A mother wishing a child to begin to get up, tells him "to fall a rising." In the Isle of Man, highly educated persons employ the adjective, "dreadful," much as the schoolboy does "awful," viz., as an intensification of *very*—"dreadfully sweet—dreadfully ripe," &c., merely signifying extremely so.

In Warwickshire the goldfinch is denominated "Proud Tailor," and also by a less pleasing appellation, "Devil's Bird." Perhaps the pride ascribed to the gaily-attired little bird in the former name, may account for the latter.

The Dartmoor peasantry have quite a different nomenclature for wild flowers from that employed in the home counties, "Snapdragon," they term "Snakesflower," "Ragged Robin," "Robin Red-

breast;" "Foxglove" (*Digitalis*), "Cow Flop;" and "Herb Robert" (*Geranium Robertianum*), "King's Evil." The last-named appellation is, doubtless, from the supposed efficacy of the plant in curing diseases. Dr. Prior imagines its ordinary name to have been bestowed in honour of Robert, Duke of Normandy, for whom the celebrated medical work of the middle ages, "*Ortus Sanitatis*" was written.

In Wiltshire it is considered disrespectful to address any one as "thee" or "thou." An old woman in that county, having just lost her husband, described the amiability of the deceased by saying, "He never bate me, and never thee'd me but once."

In Guernsey local nomenclature we have an instance of a name entirely warped out of its original meaning. At the eastern corner of La Petite Porte, at St. Martin, a rock bearing the form of an old man's face, has, from time immemorial, bore the name of "Le Bon Homme Andrie," or "Anderlo." Almost down to our own time, this old man has been so much revered by the sailor population, that no mariner considered it safe to undertake a long voyage without making him a votive offering of old clothes, which were thrown into the sea in his honour. But the rock did not derive its appellation from any individual bearing the name of "Andrew," or any similar one. "Andrie" is simply the corruption of the Keltic, "An drion"—the druid. It seems to be the genius of all rude languages to substitute *b* for *r*, just as the negroes say "berry" for very. The Basque peasants say "bous" for "vous," "botre" for "votre," &c. In like manner the lower classes of Romans said "Nobus" for "Novus," of which we have undoubted testimony in the catacombs, the ruder epitaphs in which contain words spelt in that manner. J. Y.

DR. LEITNER'S DISCOVERIES IN INDIA.

WE had hoped this month to have presented to our readers an article from the pen of Dr. Leitner himself, descriptive of his valuable discoveries in India; but he writes to us from Vienna that the state of his health will not admit of his undertaking any literary work at present. He, however, has kindly furnished us with the following particulars of the collection he has brought to Europe, the greater portion of which he has displayed in the Vienna Exhibition.

This collection consists of 1,000 coins (Bactrian, Parthian, Arsacian, Kashmiri, Indo-Muhammadan, Kufic and others coins) in gold, silver and copper, and (secondly) of 184 sculptures representing religious, social, and historical scenes, architectural forms, statues of Buddha and his

disciples and of the protectors of his religion, &c., &c., and fall under the following heads:—

1. Graeco-Buddhistic, which shows the influence of, presumably, Greek Art on the representation of early and pure Buddhism.

2. Indo-Bactrian (closely connected with the above) which shows the relations of the Bactrian Satraps with either Buddhist or other North Indian princes.

3. Indo-Scythian.

4. Ancient Hindu (such as the Sati figure, representing the poetical conception of the burning of widows).

5. Indo-Buddhistic, as showing the gradual corruption of Buddhism by re-assorption into Brahminical forms.

6. Barbaric.

Heads 1 and 2 were chiefly found at Takht-i-Bahai in Yusufzai, on the frontier of Afghanistan, by Dr. Leitner in 1870—in various parts of the Panjab Northern Districts (Taxila, Rawalpindi, &c.—and in Swat by Dr. Leitner's Swati retainer.

Heads 3 and 4 were chiefly found in the Central Provinces of India many years ago.

Head 5, chiefly collected about the Jhelum District in the Panjab.

Head 6, found in the Central Provinces.

The sculptures elucidate a period of from 300 B.C. to 800 A.D. The study, especially of the thinly-cut groups, will throw much light not only on ancient Indian History, but also on the history of art and religion and on Universal History, whilst the variety of types found on the Graeco-Buddhistic carvings possesses great ethnological importance.

The material of which the sculptures are made is various, but consists chiefly of slate, mortar, lime and red sandstone.

The following brief description will follow the order of the photographs.

Photograph 1 shows sculptures, Nos. 1 to 24, surmounted by a brass jug on which the most important scenes of the Ramayana, the incarnations of Vishnu, Shivaic emblems, &c., are shown. We find, first, an almost purely Grecian face and hair dress, then a female face, surmounted by a diadem, of a pleasing, though ironical, expression, and lastly a fragment representing a festive scene in which goats are led out by dancing men. On the second ledge from the top rests a large niche fragment representing several rows of figures of which the central one is Buddha, surrounded by princely as well as other worshippers; another shows the king (Kanishka?) and his brothers seated on a throne (in the un-Indian position of which a separate specimen has also been discovered) whilst representatives of a lower type and dragon-men and women, drawn without the exaggeration so

characteristic of Indian sculpture, complete the surroundings of this remarkable group. We have also an Indo-Bactrian head, then a pure Buddhist, characterised by the simple top-knot, and similar heads, including a Scythian one. We have also Buddha meeting the hermit previous to selecting a religious life, then a Hindu idol made in imitation of Buddha, evidently conceived by the Brahmins to "take the wind out of the sails" of the hostile creed. We have a horse and rider borne by men of the low aboriginal type. We also find a beautifully executed fragment, possessing the Buddhist railing and giving some idea of their places of worship.

Photo 2 represents five Buddhas in nearly the same favourite attitude of holding the arms and seated cross-legged (*à l'Indienne*). They all wear their hair in a simple top-knot and rest their heads against a halo. The drapery is varied and artistic in this group and the bas-reliefs have to be studied, not only for the types of the worshippers, but because their attitudes are sometimes un-Indian (some falling on one knee) whilst in some it is doubtful whether a fire altar or a lingam (phallos) is worshipped.

Photo 3. We have never hitherto had this figure either of Kanishka or of a Bactrian protector (though not worshipper) of Buddhism (reasons for which second view will be alleged elsewhere) seated in this European way on a throne, instead of the cross-legged way of the Indians. The fellow to this statue is a splendid specimen presented to the Belvedere of Vienna by Dr. Leitner.

Photo 4 is the most complete specimen of the ordinary Buddhist worship of the purest type. The bas-reliefs show him surrounded by female as well as male worshippers, resting rather than falling on one knee.

Photo 5. (10 figures.) Not only have we here worshippers in several attitudes, but also Buddha in a group, standing and teaching. One hand is uplifted to receive blessings from above, the other is turned down to give it. We also see a group of Scythians, wearing kilts, bent on an expedition, whilst in another a king turns away his face from a Buddha.

Photo 6. Lion heads uphold a seated Buddha, who is tinted red. The worshippers in the bas-reliefs stand, instead of kneel. The stone below is an inscription, a votive slab of King Gondafares, who is mentioned in the Golden Legends. This and the huge idol at the side have not reached Vienna.

Photo 7. Here three princes sit in the attitude of Buddha, whilst two Indo-Bactrian heads are at the sides. A fire-altar (?) is below one of the statues.

Photo 8. The North Indian Raja, with his thin

moustache, the "tikka" mark on his forehead is here represented with a Greek diadem and head-dress. The face shows dignity and resolution, and is altogether the finest specimen of the kind in the collection.

Photo 9 contains six figures. Beginning from the left-hand group at the top, we find in it representatives of three races—the quasi Tibetan face of Buddha and the two attendants (angels?) above him—the protecting attitude of the two Bactrian warriors at the sides of Buddha must not be confounded with worship—at the bottom worship or serve two men, apparently belonging to the low aboriginal type shown in the right-hand group of three boys at the top (whose thick lips, curly and short hair, want of any head-dress, scanty drapery, and association with the dog, seem to show them as belonging to a low race of aborigines). Below are niches in which Buddha and possibly two of his disciples are represented in a *wandering* attitude. At the side, between two ornamental pillars, is Buddha on his travels, whilst in another sculpture of the same kind he is seated, holding up his hand (a similar one has been sent by Dr. Leitner to the Belvedere).

Photo 10. This beautiful collection, of which casts have been sent both to the Belvedere and the Vienna Exhibition, consists of ten sculptures which seem to represent almost a continuous tale. In one the mother of Buddha (?) stands in a jubilant attitude at the expectation of the coming event (in a sculpture in the possession of Prince F. A. of S.H., she is reposing on a couch, whilst a sunbeam falls on her bosom, and her son is born). In another he is born at her side, she standing as jubilant as ever, whilst ladies of high birth receive the infant. In a third, the young prince is led by an attendant, holding an umbrella (the sign of authority), to an idol, to which he appears to refuse worship, beyond which and a solitary pillar (a lingam) ugly dwarfs are seated. In a fourth, the one at the bottom on the right, a boy (the rightful prince?) is led forward on to a block, in front of a stern-looking king, to be killed, whilst one of the group of attendants seems to keep back his brother or perhaps a pretender—whilst at the side niche the boy is already on the sacrificial altar, his mother (that of Buddha?) vehemently interceding for his life before the same stern ruler. On the third row, Buddha riding an ass, with his attendants, arrives at the gate of a town where they meet a writer with a tablet (at a place in the Kyang plain (in Middle Tibet) about 16,000 feet high, a similar carving is seen where Buddha is represented riding on a ass and preceded and followed by men wearing branches of the palm tree, which is, of course, unknown in that region). The fragments which are profusely scattered about the photo have also

much historical interest. One shows messengers riding the Bactrian camel, which has two humps (the Indian only having one), a proof of the invasion from, or at any rate the relations with, the countries lying to the north of the Panjab. Here, probably, the messengers came to congratulate a Buddhist prince or Buddha himself. The top group probably represents Buddha already enthroned as a teacher. Elsewhere we have emblems of fire and lingam worship, but the worshippers seem to turn their backs to the lingam and adore the fire. The topmost fragment shows a cow, milched by a calf, fed in a trough held by an attendant under a palm tree. There is also a pretty piece of sculpture, representing a beautiful female holding a serpent. This, as well as most of the casts were smashed in transit, but fortunately the originals, which are now at the Lahore Museum, are safe.

In connection with this group may be mentioned a very remarkable carving showing Indians at Olympian games, which, both in cast and original, is at the Vienna Exhibition. The most remarkable feature about the collection is the minuteness of the carving on the stone or slate and the variety and completeness of historical and religious representation, which will require much study before the above conjectures are either confirmed or rejected, and in either direction our knowledge of an obscure period of history is enlarged.

Photo 11 consists of two central groups again representing the three types of Buddhist, Bactrian and servant, and repeats the wandering and seated Buddha referred to elsewhere.

Photo 12 consists chiefly of architectural fragments, in which the "Buddhist railings," the device of serpent ornamentation, (elsewhere seen in this collection in connection with men holding up a long coil of serpents)—a lingam (?) is in the middle, and should be compared with a curious phallos brought from Tibet and a Hindu emblem of the same kind, which is placed in Dr. Leitner's Hindu group of architecture. Curious are the two specimens of figures in mortar (gypsum) resting on a thick base and also representing Buddha and two worshippers. The Graeco-Buddhists evidently knew how to cast moulds in mortar, and the art of casting moulds in mud is still faintly preserved at Lahore (some excellent specimens of this have been brought over to Vienna by Dr. Leitner). Elsewhere, but not yet photographed are cornices, capitals, &c., of which the highest school of architecture need not be ashamed.

The figure of the Buddhist hermit, who has just breathed his last, is a marvellous success of artistic representation. The sunken eyes and the lines in the cheeks and the mouth show

thought and privations. This carving has received a red daub on the forehead by some Hindu who wanted to worship it. This brings us back to what is seen on most of the statues, to whatever type they may belong; viz., they wear the "tikka" on their foreheads. Very few (in fact only two) of the faces are bearded, and those that are so belong either to a Muhammadan cast of countenance or to the kilted invaders (Scythians?) to whom we have already referred. (In a group at the Lahore Museum bearded men perform the rites at cremation.) Generally, the Buddhist type has no hair on his face (that of his head being rolled up in a simple top-knot) whilst the warriors have only a thin moustache.

A stone representing Egyptian deities and hieroglyphics has also been brought by Dr. Leitner, which need not be described here, but which, with a Roman and corrupt Byzantine head, procured in Asia Minor, will not only serve for purposes of comparison, but also prove that if ancient and Buddhist and Indian art has been effected at all by foreign elements, it could only have been by the Greek at and a few centuries after the invasion of Alexander the Great. On the frontier of the Panjab, Greek art is strongest in India.

As we go south, this influence grows weaker. Bizarre and grotesque imitations of Greek tradition, and want of knowledge of proportion, characterise the productions of each successive century. The simple halo becomes converted into the seven-headed serpent (*vide* the large stone figure and the brass Buddha in Dr. Leitner's Indian collection); serpents become hideous dragons; arms, eyes and feet multiply on the human body. Drapery cedes to ornament, and, except in the richness and arrangement of colours as well as in the minuteness of elaborate carving and tracing (re-invigorated by Muhammadan influences) a period of degeneracy in art is foreseen, which, unfortunately, the present state only too completely fulfils.

1. Hindu deity, apparently modelled after Buddha (the Brahmins wisely made Buddha an incarnation of Vishnu) obtained from a nun at Ketás (the ancient Sinhapura, now a sacred tank and shrine in the Jhelam district of the Panjab), in whose family it is said to have been for 800 years.

2. Lingam and urn (male and female emblems). A pebble does here for the phallos.

3. Casts showing fire-worship, the public games at the time of the Graeco-Buddhists, Bactrian camels as proof of northern invasion, Indo-Scythian king, face of Indo-Bactrian king.

8. Very ancient brass jug, elaborately carved, showing various scenes out of the Ramayana, &c., &c. In the first row, the Hunt and Rape of

Sita; in the second, a Sanscrit invocation; in the third, various scenes in the conquest of Ceylon; in the fourth, various incarnations of Vishnu, culminating in that of Buddha; in the fifth, Shivaic emblems. This jug is almost a *resumé* of Indian mythology.

9. Indo-Scythian king, still showing traces of the head-dress of the Graeco-Bactrians and corruptions of Greek art, under seven-headed serpents.

10. Head of Barbarian.

11. Mythological groups.—Krishna sporting with Radha; goddess suckling a swan (the Indian version of the history of Leda), &c., &c.

12. Barbarian king wearing a corrupt Graeco-Buddhist head-dress.

13. A Sati group.—The widow who has burnt herself with her husband, holds his hand and wanders with him to the next world. This sculpture is very ancient, but its coarse imitations in clay or marble are often found on Sati monuments in India.

14. Brass Buddha, already referred to, reposing under a dragon.

15 and 16. Photos of Buddhist temple and idol.

17. Ancient Rajput with raised thin arm and Hindu ornaments on body.

18. Portion of body of a Rajput (?) in red sandstone.

LAPIDARIUM SEPTENTRIONALE,

OR A DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENTS OF ROMAN
RULE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Parts I., II., & III.

THE recent publication of the third *fasciculus* of this important work seems a fitting opportunity for noticing that portion of it now before the public. It was originally intended that it should consist of three *fasciculi*; but, owing apparently to the smallness of the first of these, a fourth is necessary for its completion. In the great bulk of the inscriptions which have been published, Dr. Bruce, who has acted as editor, has rendered great service to the archæological world by the admirable illustrations of the various altars, slabs, &c., from which the lapidary evidence of the Roman period is derived. His own great experience in these matters has been aided by that of Professors Hübner, of Berlin, and Henzen, of Rome, and by Dr. McCaul, of Toronto. The result is a dissipation of many false theories previously held with regard to some of the inscriptions, and of much light being thrown on the constitution of the Roman forces which occupied the Northumbrian barrier. Nevertheless

there are some serious errors regarding a few of the inscriptions, which, in the interests of archæology, it is necessary should be at once corrected. No. 503 is the celebrated inscription found at Risingham, first noticed by Camden, and from the end of the fourth and commencement of the fifth lines of which that great antiquary, and subsequently Horsley, conjectured the Roman name of the place to be *Habitanicum*. The reading which they gave of the above-named portions of lines was—

“ HABITA
NCI.”

This was the reading adopted without comment, and without any engraving of the stone by Dr. Bruce, in the first and second editions of his “Roman Wall.” But in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xii., p. 217, and in the third edition of his “Roman Wall,” p. 332, he gives engravings of the altar, in which the letters are plainly—

“ HABITA
NCCI.”

Thus adding a second c, which totally alters the sense of the inscription. Upon seeing this alteration Dr. McCaul, of Toronto (who had previously shown the fallacy of reading the word as the name of a town, *i.e.*, *Habitanicum*), at once expanded the letter as *Habita n(omine) duenarii*. But now, in the *Lapidarium*, Dr. Bruce reverts to the original engraving of the altar, omitting the second c, and still holding the name of the place to be *Habitanicum*, though evidently with less firmness. He disposes of Dr. McCaul's views in these words:—“Dr. McCaul, in the Britanno-Roman inscriptions, and in the *Canadian Journal*, proposes interpretations different from any of the preceding, for which the reader is referred to the works themselves.”

Dr. Bruce thus ignores the fact that but for himself Dr. McCaul could not have given the reading he does. Notwithstanding this, however, there is little doubt that the latter is correct; for an inspection of the stone distinctly shows that the two c's exist, the first and largest containing in its embrace the second and smaller one, as they had been produced in Dr. Bruce's earlier engravings. Why Dr. Bruce should thus suppress the second c, except to maintain a pet theory now proved to be untenable, it is difficult to surmise.

But it is in the inscription No. 514, p. 260, that Dr. Bruce perhaps reaches a climax of error. He reproduces the woodcut of that inscription from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1749, p. 367, and adds: “The Bishop of Cloyne passes over it in the *Magna Britannia* with the remark, ‘It is evidently so ill-copied that we have not ventured to insert it.’” This is an astounding statement.

A distinct negative must at once be given to it. In the first place, the inscription is *inserted* in the *Magna Britannia*, as No. 101, p. clviii., thus:—

"ALATVN . . RPO
S . CENSORINVS
SALVTE SVA
.. ESET POS ;"

and at p. clxxxii. it is thus described:—"No. 101 is a very imperfect inscription, probably copied inaccurately, which we believe is only to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1749, where it is said to have been in a small portable altar at Burgh-on-the-Sands."

In the second place, the [Bishop of Cloyne never wrote a word on this or any other inscription in the *Magna Britannia*. He confined himself to the Roman roads and stations, and in the volume now under notice (for Cumberland) his remarks commence at p. cxxix., and end at p. cxlviii. (being signed at their close "W. C.") before any mention is made of the inscriptions which are treated of by the Messrs. Lysons. (Dr. Bruce frequently says in the course of the work, regarding many of the inscriptions, "Dr. Bennett says," &c.; "The Bishop of Cloyne says," &c. All these remarks require expunging, for the reason we have just named).

It is quite true that the Messrs. Lysons at p. clxviii. refer to another small altar found at Burgh-on-the-Sands, and dedicated to Belatucader, which they have not ventured to insert, on account of having been so ill-copied, and they erroneously give the vol. and page above named of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for their authority. Dr. Bruce may possibly consider these altars to be one and the same, and this may partially account for his statement.

Again, in the inscription numbered 565, Dr. Bruce reads the end of the second line as coh. 1. DA, and refers it to the first cohort of the Dalmatians. It is strange, knowing that the cohort 1 FIDA. VARDVLLORVM. had been quartered so long at the station where it was found (High Rochester) that he could not recognise the ligature form preceding DA as FI, thus completing the word FIDA, which it evidently is, and refers to the cohort above named. In all inscriptions found in England referring to the Dalmatians, the word *Delmatarum* is used, never *Dalmatarum*; but Dr. Bruce does not appear to have recollected this.

In the case of another fragmentary inscription, No. 579, Dr. Bruce says, "Some of the characters in the second line cannot be satisfactorily deciphered." They are plainly TI. TRIB. MIL. AVG, but, owing to the loss of the other portions of the stone, it is impossible to gather the sense of the inscription. Dr. Bruce's expansion of the last

half of the line as *Mater Augustorum* is, to say the least of it, contrary to evidence.

At p. 5, in his text of the Sydenham *tabula*, Dr. Bruce inserts the 1st cohort of the Spaniards, but in the plate which he subsequently gives, the numeral before *Hispanorum* is entirely obliterated. It must thus be on the ground of inscriptions by the 1st cohort having been found in Britain (as well as its being named elsewhere) that Dr. Bruce introduces the numeral. But Mr. Lysons, who saw the *tabula* soon after its discovery, and in a far more perfect state than it is at present, gave the numeral as x. in the engraving of the inscription in the *Reliquiæ Britannicæ Romanæ*, where it seems very distinct; and on one (at least) of the Roman leaden seals found at Brough-under-Stanemore, x. HISP. occurs. There seems, therefore, to be no reason for departing from the numeral as given by Mr. Lysons.

The inscription No. 31, p. 33, supposed by Dr. Bruce to have come from Benwell, is, without doubt, the one he subsequently gives as No. 382 from Bridoswald, and which he reports as being lost.

In other respects the work is a most admirable addition to English archæology, and one that cannot fail to be used by every student of that branch of scientific literature.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

MR. P. L. SIMMONDS, in the midst of his multifarious literary and scientific engagements, finds time to send us the following cuttings, which are taken from sources not likely, he thinks, to come under the observation of the readers of LONG AGO:—

"THE LOST INDIANS OF PANAMA.—Every relic of the lost Indian races that inhabited the Isthmus of Panama, turned up from beneath the soil they inhabited, brings with it a degree of melancholy interest. There is every evidence that here as well as elsewhere, the Spaniards displaced a numerous race of Indians whose places have been scantily supplied by succeeding *Christianos*. We find the evidence of their simple and industrious habits everywhere. On mountains, in the valleys, along the margin of the streams, and on the islands of the coast, the signs of their last resting places peep up above the ground, pointing to where their bones, their warlike and domestic utensils have been consigned to the keeping of that universal mother earth. Our esteemed citizen, Mr. Diego Briggs, lately got shipwrecked on a small island near Coyba called *Hicaron*. Looking over the island which is scarcely more than a detached rock, he found signs of Indian graves. A large earthenware jar had been buried in the surface soil, leaving just the rim exposed. On being dug up it contained fragments of

bones among the earthy contents. Beneath it he found various jars of pottery of a different shape and less finished make from what is met with in Peru. He also found some gold leaf as thin as paper, some stone hatchets, and a curious shell-like substance, highly polished, which is supposed to be a joint of the tail of some fossil fish or trilobite which the Indian wore round his or her neck as a amulet. Mr. Briggs had only time to examine one of the several graves he saw there. It is to be hoped he will be enabled to continue his antiquarian researches on the island and be able to preserve a skull, which he did at first, but lost it by the carelessness of an ignorant boy who regarded it with superstitious fear and threw it away. A great deal of light can thus be thrown on the industry and habits of the extinct aborigines of the Sovereign State of the Isthmus of Panama."

"ANCIENT AMERICAN CITIES.—The story told by Col. W. T. Roberts, and printed December 19, in the *Denver News*, is substantially the same as that told by several explorers before. The reports concur in declaring that in remote parts of Arizona there exist well preserved and extensive ruins, which are assumed to be those of once populous cities. Col. Roberts' city covers about three square miles. It is surrounded by a wall of sandstone, 'neatly quarried and dressed,' ten or twelve feet thick, and originally—judging from the talus—fifteen or twenty feet high. Within are the walls of houses, temples, and markets, all of solid stone, and showing excellent masonry. These walls bear numerous hieroglyphics, cut deep into the stone. The whole of the ruins, like most of those of the Orient, and more especially those of Arabia and Assyria, are more or less buried in sand. According to account, this city is some ninety miles from the boundary between Utah and Arizona, and an equal distance from the western Colorado line. Its situation can therefore be precisely determined on the maps. By these it proves to be close to the desert, and, in truth, environed by extensive sandy plains."*

"SUPPOSED EVIDENCE OF MAN IN THE MIOCENE.—Mr. Frank Calvert, an eminent archaeologist communicates an interesting discovery, which he has recently made in beds regarded as Miocene Territory, bones of animals having etchings upon them of the figures of other animals. If there is no mistake about the character of the deposit, this discovery would carry back the existence of man upon the earth, to a period immensely more remote than has yet been ascertained by scientific research—to a much earlier date, even, than can be ascribed to the human remains reported to have been found in the deep gravel mines of California—under Table Mountain, &c. The earliest reference of the latter

are only to the pliocene, and it is considered doubtful if they can be referred back even as far as that. The evidence of geological investigation seems to establish the fact that man has existed on the earth for a period infinitely longer than has generally been assigned to him in past centuries.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE TREASURY OF TROY.

THE Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a letter from the indefatigable Dr. H. Schliemann, who, for the last three years, has been prosecuting with more or less success his excavations at Troy, announcing the startling fact of his having discovered the treasure of King Priam, and succeeded in securing it and placing it in safety. He says that in excavating near the northern gate of the city early in the morning, he came upon a large copper vessel of a very peculiar form and shape, in which some article of gold was visible. Not to excite the cupidity of his workpeople, he immediately gave the signal for refreshment and rest, and, whilst the men were at breakfast, proceeded alone to remove the object discovered, which he effected with infinite labour and some danger, as the wall of the city, which they had undermined, was in a very tottering condition and threatened to fall in at any moment. He says he should not have succeeded in securing the treasure in such a secret manner as to escape the observation of the people, but for the assistance of his wife, who contrived to carry the pieces under her shawl and place them in the boxes they had in their hut. He then gives a description of the various objects he has thus obtained. The first was a large flat copper tray (*δίσκος διφρασειδής*) with a rim round it 4 centim. high. He takes it to have been a shield; at all events it reminds one vividly of Homer's *δωρίδες διφραδεσσαί*. The second was a copper kettle with two horizontal handles, which must have been one of Homer's *λέβης*; it is 42 centim. in diameter and 14 high. The third was a plate of copper, 44 centim. long, at one end of which is an axletree with two immovable wheels. It is bent in two places, which he ascribes to the action of excessive heat, probably from the conflagration; he is the more inclined to this belief, as a small silver vase of 12 centim. in height is soldered to it, but in such a manner as to show that it was rather the effect of accident than design. The fourth object was a copper vase 14 centim. high and 11 do. in diameter.

Then came a bottle of pure gold in the form of a ball; it weighs 403 grammes and is 15 centim. in diameter, exhibiting the commence-

* A very full account of Colonel Roberts' discoveries will be found in No. 1, of LONG AGO.—EDITOR.]

ment of a zig-zag pattern ornamentation, but which was left in an unfinished state. A drinking cup also of the purest gold and weighing 226 grammes, and another of the same pure metal in the form of a ship and weighing 600 grammes; it has two handles, between which are two lips to drink from, the one being 7 centimeter, and the other 3 centi. in width. This, without doubt, was one of Homer's *δένας ἀμφικύπελλα*. The treasure contains further a goblet weighing 70 grammes of gold containing 25 per cent. of silver, with so small a foot—and out of the horizontal line too—that it is impossible to make it stand upright, and it must have been used to pass from hand to hand. It is interesting for the goldsmith's art to know that the goblet was cast in a form and the handles are soldered on, whilst, on the other hand, the gold bottle bears evident marks of the hammer. There are also six pieces of a mixture of gold and silver hammered out into the shape of large blades, rounded at one end and cut out in the hape of a half-moon at the other. They are of different dimensions, the two largest being 21½ centi. long and 50 do. wide, weighing each 184 grammes. The two next largest are 18½ centim. long, and weigh each 173 grammes; whilst the smallest are 17½ centim., and weigh 171 gr. These are probably Homer's *τέλαιντα*, which must have been small, and such as he mentions in the "Iliad" (xxiii., 269), where Achilles gives four prizes: a woman, a horse, a kettle, and two golden talents. Amongst other things, the Doctor found three silver vases of 21, 17½, and 18 centim. in height, on the foot of one of which is a slab of copper, which must have become annealed to it by the melting of some vase of that metal that was contiguous during the great conflagration. The feet of all three are hemispherical, and can not be made to stand upright without some support to lean on. There is also a silver salver of 14 centim. in diameter, and two smaller ones. Among these were lying thirteen perforated lance-heads of copper of various lengths, and in some of the holes were still the nails that fixed them to the wooden shaft. This proves that the Trojan lances were different from those of the Greeks and Romans. He further found fourteen specimens of a peculiar weapon of copper, common enough at Troy, but found nowhere else; he considers they must have been used as battle-axes. They are from 16 to 31 centims. in length and the heaviest weighs 1,365 gr. He also found seven double-edged copper poniards more or less perfect, but all showing unmistakable signs of the fire. Of single-edged knives there was only one, and also one blade of a copper sword. All these objects lying close together in the outer wall, induces

the Doctor to believe that they were packed in a wooden box, such as those that are mentioned ("Iliad" xxiv., 228,) as being kept in Priam's palace; the more so, as he found lying quite close to the other things a copper key, 10½ cent. long, with wards of 5 centim., bearing the greatest resemblance to the key of a modern safe. He gives his reasons for believing that the things were packed and put away in a great hurry, without having time even to extract the key; and further that the vases contained a number of gold ornaments, among which are three beautifully worked head-dresses (*κρήδεμνα*), 56 ear-rings of different patterns and shapes, and thousands of little rings, buttons, and cubes, as well as six armlets and two small gold goblets. Among these lesser articles were several double-buttons of gold, exactly similar to our modern shirt-studs. All the little miscellaneous articles are pierced, and must have been worn originally strung on leather or string. Whoever packed the box, in his endeavour to save the treasure, must have had the presence of mind to place the large silver vase with its heterogeneous contents in an upright position, as not a single article had fallen out. In the hope of making further discoveries, the Doctor had a length of 17½ metres of the city wall removed, and brought to light several objects of antiquarian interest; among other things, he laid bare several walls and a whole room of the original palace of Priam, in which he picked up a fragment of beautifully ornamented red slate, on which is engraved on inscription, but in what language is not yet ascertained, and several articles of terra cotta, one of which is a vessel for holding water, perfectly resembling in shape our modern casks. The learned Doctor promises to give a detailed account of these discoveries in an appendix to his description of his previous proceedings and excavations at Troy, now in the press, that will be published by F. A. Brockhaus, of Leipzig, and the atlas to illustrate the work will be augmented by no less than 216 additional photographic plates.

These discoveries of Dr. Schliemann have made a wonderful impression in Germany, quite equal, we understand, to the finding of the silver treasure of Varus, near Hildesheim, in the Harz Mountains, when he was compelled to retreat after being beaten by Arminius, and is supposed to have buried his plate both as a useless impediment on this march and to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The intrinsic value of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Troy are estimated to be worth 25,000 thalers, whilst in an antiquarian point of view no adequate sum can be named. It is said to be the intention of the Doctor to make a present of the whole trea-

sure to the Museum of Athens, provided the Greek Government will grant him permission to make excavations at Olympia, Sparta, Mycena, and some of the Greek Islands.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE thirtieth congress of the British Archæological Association has been held in the murky regions of Sheffield. The proceedings commenced on Monday, the 18th of August, with an address from the Mayor of Sheffield to the Duke of Norfolk, as president, and closed on Saturday evening with a few parting words from the veteran politician, Mr. J. A. Roebuck, who made some appropriate remarks on the value of archæological research, and the influence it ought to have on the lives, destinies, and pursuits of a people whose minds were bound up with the iron bands of present exigencies. The lessons of the dead past ought to regulate and guide the living present, or else history and experience have existed in vain. The parting words ought to have preceded the meeting in the natural order of things.

Taking the results of the meeting in their chronological order, the more ancient remains—the footprints of the primeval tribes were barely touched upon. The great earthworks at Bradfield were not visited (though on the programme for Saturday), but Mr. Gordon Hills gave a brief description of them in Ecclesfield Church, and ascribed the mounds, lows, holes, motes, tumuli, or whatever name they may be called, to the period of the Roman survey of this country. He thought they were geometric points of observation, though subsequently used for the purposes of sepulture, and occasionally fortified in later times. This view, which is not an original one, has gained but few believers, because these mounds are found in many localities so close together as to forbid the notion. They are found along certain lines of defence, and appear in many cases to have been originally signal mounds in connection with some great central oppidum, like Castle Hill, near Huddersfield, which the association visited on Thursday, the 21st, under the skilled guidance of Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A. Almondbury Castle Hill is situated in the centre of a group of hills to the south of the town of Huddersfield. The summit is about 900 feet above the level of the valley, and is entered on the eastern side, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the village of Almondbury. The general outline of the entrenchments is that of an elongated ellipsis, but the extreme western portion, consisting of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, is separated from the entrenchments proper by a deep fosse, and on the outer verge of the hill is acutely escarped below the outer vallum. The plateau, which is of $9\frac{1}{4}$ acres extent, is divided into

two unequal portions, or baileys, by an intersecting rampart. The smaller bailey, containing about four acres, lies to the west of the entrance and nearest to what may be called the citadel. It seems probable that this hill was held during the troublous times of Stephen, and hence may have taken that form and arrangement so common in Norman castles. Cambodunum, known now as Slack, lies on the road between Eboracum and Mancunium, some miles to the north of Castle-hill, which was long thought to be Cambodunum itself. A selection of the Roman remains found at Slack consisting of a ridged sepulchre, some hypocaust tiles, and the usual *débris* of a Roman station, were exhibited at Mr. Brooke's, at Armitage Bridge, where the Association were bountifully entertained. The only other earthworks visited were those to the east of the Church of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, which consisted of a fortified tumulus of a type common in Warwickshire and other places, near which Edwin, Earl of Mercia, had a residence in Saxon days, and here lived Wolfric Spot, the minister of Ethelred the Unready. The church is remarkable for an arched doorway of unmistakable Saxon work, and a most elegant spire; one of the arcades of Norman work has been raised to make the piers of the same height as the perpendicular piers on the other side. A view of the Saxon doorway appears in Rickman's "Gothic Architecture." The most interesting early fragment seen was an ancient cross, found in restoring Kirk Burton chancel. It has a representation of the crucifixion of a very early type, and the lower part of the shaft is ornamented with interlaced work so familiar in Irish crosses. The tenon at the head seemed to indicate that the cross was either morticed in an open window, or was probably surrounded by a circle like its prototypes in Ireland. This cross has not yet been engraved. In Conisboro' Church were some sarcophagi of Norman and early English work, popularly ascribed to Saxon times. Indeed, throughout, there was an atmosphere of Saxon ideas over all the excursions in consequence of the glamour of Sir Walter Scott's romance of "Ivanhoe" over the scenes visited. In one woodland glade we might expect to see Gurth and Wamba, for devious ways were plentiful and swine not less so. Conisboro' was the assumed home of Athelstane the Unready, and in the little Norman chapel in the castle keep he is said to have lain in state. Tickhill Castle is thought to have been only another name for Torquillstone, but, on examination, these popular ideas melted away. Conisboro' Castle itself only dated from 1167-80, and the tomb of Hengist, which is represented by a mound between the castle outworks and the village is very mythical. The keep of Conisboro' is a small circular structure, with four large buttresses. The entrance is up a narrow flight of stone steps, which lead to a staircase within the

thickness of the wall. An opening in the lower chamber, now railed in, forms the entrance to the so-called dungeon or storehouse, within which is the well. The fire-places on the various floors and the little chapel are fine examples of twelfth century work. This castle was well described by Mr. Edward Roberts, who, however, did not direct attention to the singular groining of the walls of the ballium, nor to the heavy mural towers which supported it opposite the barbican and drawbridge. A castle of such a small extent might have afforded an opportunity for a monograph on military architecture in relation to mediæval fortresses. The neighbouring church was of the same date as the castle buildings. Its Norman arcade and chancel arch were fair specimens of ordinary Norman work. At Tickhill Castle a portion of the outer walls and gateway alone remained, save the old mound on which the citadel or keep once stood. The castle was demolished, or "sleighted," in the time of the Civil Wars, and a very interesting memoir of both castle and church was prepared by the Rev. J. Stacey. The west front of the church was peculiarly fine in its proportions. The nave, though somewhat short, was noble and handsome. The monuments and tombs, as at Exeter, were passed by without a word of explanation or comment, unless we except the Shrewsbury monuments in Sheffield parish church from the category, but even here the explanation was only satisfactory in the sense of regret that no better description was to be had. The fine bronze effigies of George, the Fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, and his two wives, deserved better treatment, even if the exquisite details of the armour of Gilbert, the sixth earl, was passed over with a remark on the worldly-minded inscription on this large mural tomb.

The first visit on Tuesday morning was paid to the poor remains of Beauchief Abbey, a house belonging to the Premonstratensian canons, an order never popular in England. The remains were not interesting, save as illustrating the arrangement of monastic buildings in relation to the water supply and drainage. Beauchief was the hereditary seat of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, the well-known antiquary, and is now in the possession of his descendants, the Pegge Burnells. Worksop Priory amply repaid the association for any disappointment at Beauchief. There were some exquisite decorative remains to be found at the gate house of the priory, the wooden ribs of the gateway, and the carved figures were really worth a long study. The nave of the old church is yet standing, and though "restored," seems to have been satisfactorily done. The nave presents some fine points. The triforium and clerestory windows are peculiarly arranged, and the carving is well done. Greater care might, however, be taken of the two or three alabaster effigies of the earlier Lords of Shrewsbury, which are piled

together in the north aisle. In the ruins of the elegant pointed chapel, close to the south transept, a discussion ensued between Mr. George Godwin and Mr. Crichton, a local artist relative to "mason's marks." This is a subject not generally understood, and at the evening meeting Mr. Godwin was requested to prepare at an early date a paper on the subject.

The picturesque ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Roche were visited on Wednesday during a heavy shower of rain, but as the foundations of the buildings are buried beneath the mud of Capability Brown's ornamental waters, Roche Abbey is not so fine an example of conventual buildings as either Kirstall or Fountain Abbeys. The grey, gaunt walls of the transept alone testify to the ancient grandeur of the structure, which was begun and finished in the latter part of the twelfth century, under Abbot Osmund. The gatehouse, which was built later than the other buildings, remains in a better state of preservation. Amongst the other monastic buildings visited was a small priory at Ecclesfield, near the church—a churchyard to be remembered, as it contains all that is mortal of the pains-taking antiquary, Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire, whose mantle has descended on the present vicar, the Rev. Alfred Gatty. This gentleman and the Rev. J. Stacey rendered great service to the congress.

Amongst the most interesting churches visited was the little Norman gem at Streetley, which it is hoped will be at least roofed in at once. Thorpe Salvin had also some interesting Norman work. At Rotherham the association had not only the opportunity of inspecting the very fine large cruciform church there, but also an interesting wayside chapel on the bridge, dedicated to "Our Ladye." It is slightly smaller than the one at Wakefield, and has been subjected to as many vicissitudes. It was once a gaol, and is now a tobacconist's shop. At Rotherham, Mr. Guest was at once the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the excursionists. The late perpendicular church of Almondbury was only remarkable for a rhyming inscription round the roof of the nave, and Sheffield Church itself has been recased and altered until we can only admire the fine flowing tracery of the windows, which may or may not be copies of the originals.

The domestic buildings visited, were the remains of Sheffield Manor, where Wolsey was detained for a few days ere he set out on his last journey, which ended fatally at Leicester Abbey. Here the party were shown a tower which Mary Queen of Scots occasionally occupied during her long captivity at Sheffield, under the care of the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury. The restoration of this tower will mark the visit of the association to Sheffield. The ruins of the manor house also might be cleared of the huts and styes which now disfigure them. Mr. R. N.

Philipps, gave an interesting account of timbered houses in connection with the gable of his house at Broomhall, which was said to date from the time of Richard III. The old seat of the Kayes, at Woodsome, ought to be noted for its peculiar ballusters, the old timber work in the quadrangle, the mouldings in the disused rooms, and the peculiar arrangement of the great hall. Here the minstrel gallery runs along the side opposite the windows. Near the large window is a large and massive fire-place over which is inscribed in large ornamental capitals, "Arthur and Beatrix Kay." The house presents the usual features of a domestic residence of the time of James I., though many of the details are much older. Some curious legends surround the portrait of one of the Kayes, but these have been printed in Hunter's work. On Saturday, Wentworth Park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, was visited, but this fine palace was remarkable more for its fine gallery of paintings and of sculpture than for any archaeological features. One of the few reputed portraits of Shakespeare (said to have belonged to Dryden), is preserved within its walls. After a brief sojourn, the party drove to Wharnccliffe Chase, where they were hospitably entertained by Lord Wharnccliffe. Here they inspected the Dragon's Den, the inscription on the rock telling how Sir Thomas Wortley erected a lodge there in order that he might hear the "hart's bell." Here, too, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, M.P., showed a war bow, said to have belonged to Little John. It is seven feet high, and is said to have required a force of 160lbs. to pull it when strung. It bears an inscription, stating that it was strung by Colonel Naylor in 1715, who then shot a fat buck with it. It was long preserved in Hathersedge Church, near which Little John is said to have been interred. Many years ago it was removed to Callon Hall, Barnsley, for safety.

On Saturday, a fine collection of manuscripts, missals, and early specimens of the bookbinder's art were exhibited at the Cutler's Hall, and Mr. W. De Gray Birch, of the British Museum, gave an account of them in relation to Paleography generally. The discovery on the fly-leaf of one of them of some original verses by Skelton, gave increased interest to the proceedings. Amongst the principal papers read, was one by the Rev. Dr. Gatty, on "Sheffield and its Church." One by Mr. T. Morgan, on "The Earliest Tribes of Yorkshire." "The early Lords of Holderness," by Mr. J. R. Planché, *Somerset Herald*. "The Life and Times of Earl Waltheof," by Mr. E. Leven, F.S.A. The courteous and pains-taking officials of the association did all they could to make the Congress a successful one. The local committee were too sanguine and too anxious. On Friday an accident happened to one of the carriages near Doncaster, when eight of the passengers were more or less injured, in sight of

YOUR REPORTER.

Divers Notes.

WEATHER SIGNS.—In this month of September the learned in weather signs begin to observe and forecast the kind of winter we are to have. They take note of the crop of hips and haws—"Cankers" we call the first in Derbyshire—"bullasins" and "slaws"—the bullace and sloe, crabs and crab-apples, holly-berries, acorns, hazel-nuts, and chestnuts; then from the quantity and quality of these various kinds predict, with tolerable faithfulness and much satisfaction to their learned selves, the coming "hard" or "soft" winter. If "the devil casts his club over the blackberries" in September, beware of a bad winter. The proper time for "the devil to cast his club over the blackberries," is on, or a day or two before, the 10th of October; so if this happens in September, it is considered a very bad omen of the winter which is coming. If on the 19th of September there is a storm from the south, a mild winter may be expected. Old Derbyshire people say—"Should the wind blow from an open quarter on the 18th of September, and continue in the same quarter to the 27th, the winter will be an unusually mild one." Nottinghamshire people pin their faith to the adage:—

"If there's ice in November that'll bear a duck,
There'll be nothing after but sludge and muck."

And of my own observation I can endorse this rhyme in several instances. The early or late flight of our migratory birds is taken note of, and the weather for the next few months ruled thereby. A few nights ago I was out listening to the sounds of night birds, when a whistling and a twittering overhead, something like the twittering of swallows, drew my attention. I inquired of a man who was passing the meaning of the (to me) very unusual sound. "Them's cur-lows," he said, "some folks caws 'em cur-lues, their a-hoverin' about, an' it falls to be that we'll ha' some slushy weather when they hover soo low at nights." I shall be glad to see further notes in LONG AGO on weather signs, especially those of the months from September to December.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

VALENTINES.—When King Charles I. was at Edinburgh in 1641, it was proposed to him that the Lord Chancellor should be chosen as they do valentines, and the king consented. The old mode of making valentines is now quite out of fashion. Brand in his "Popular Antiquities" says, "The names of a select number of one sex are by an equal number of the other put into some vessel; and after that, every one draws a name, which for the present is called their valentine, and is looked upon as a good omen of their being man and wife afterwards." The following extract from a letter from Sir Patrick Wemyss to the Earl of Ormonde, given by Carte in his collection of

letters, 1739, is an interesting illustration of the customs of the time, and perhaps worth extracting. "They are this day about the nomination of the Lord Chancellor; but what time that will take up, God knows. But first it was moved amongst them that every man should give his voice, after the question was stated, in a piece of paper, and put them, like *Valentines*, in the clerk's hat; and so to be numbered. This His Majesty yielded to in the forenoon; but in the afternoon came to the House and told them he had forgot himself, and entreated them to let that alone. But their hearts are hardened, and till that be granted they will hearken to no other business." This plan of electing a Lord Chancellor, like a valentine, by converting the clerk's hat into a ballot box, was not carried out; for in a subsequent letter dated the — October, 1641, Sir Patrick says, "Upon Friday last my Lord London was chosen Chancellor in great state, being nominated by the king, and approved of by the Parliament." EDWARD SOLLY.

OLD CLAIMS REVIVED.—The following, cut from the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, may probably be worth a corner in LONG AGO:—"The inhabitants of Doncaster are raising the question whether their borough does not possess the right of sending members to Parliament. During the reign of Edward III. Doncaster was represented in Parliament by two members. At a subsequent date, but still in the time of the third Edward, the inhabitants abandoned their privilege owing to the great expense of sending representatives. Pontefract did the same, but Pontefract, unlike Doncaster, petitioned at a still later period to have its privileges renewed, and renewed they were. Doncaster from that time to this, however, has never availed itself of its rights—if rights they are—but there is this fact in its favour. Neither by the Reform Act of 1832 nor by that passed at a more recent date has it ever been disfranchised. The question, therefore, arises whether through the indifference of former inhabitants it has lost its ancient rights, or whether they still remain intact. The Town Council have decided to take counsel's opinion on the subject." In connection with the above, the following from Oldfield's "Representative History of Great Britain" (vol. i., p. 87), will be read with interest:—"In the 21 James I., Mr. Hakewell, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, discovered amongst the ancient Parliamentary Writs in the Tower, the returns for the three boroughs of Wendover, Great Marlow, and Agmondesham. Petitions were preferred to the House of Commons, May 18, 1621, and May 4, 1624, praying they might be restored to their ancient right. Notice of these petitions was given to the king, who opposed it, declaring that he was troubled with too great a number of burgesses already, but the House of Commons

understanding the king's inclination, used their utmost endeavour to cross it. So irresistible did the justice of these claims appear, that if such neglect were suffered in one borough it might be in more, and consequently in all the boroughs in England, and then it might follow that for want of burgesses there might be no Parliament. It appearing, therefore, that the three boroughs never had a charter, and were ancient Parliamentary boroughs by prescription, and the committee reporting they had proved their right, the House ordered writs to be issued. The precedent ought to justify the city of Ely and the ninety-four other boroughs who sent to Parliament in former reigns in now demanding to have their ancient rights restored." The three Buckinghamshire boroughs thus restored to the franchise, had ceased sending representatives to Parliament since the reign of Edward III. Should the resolution of the House of Commons in this instance be held good now, it is to be assumed that Doncaster will have little difficulty in proving its right. W. D. PINK.

King-street, Leigh, Lancashire.

WELSH NAMES.—A mild joke after it has done its service becomes a serious fact. The *Daily News* correspondent is told at the Mold Eisteddfod by a Welsh friend that there is a village near Menai Bridge called "Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrbwlltysiliogogoch," whereupon he telegraphs the fact to his paper. On the strength of this the *Court Journal* says, "At the Eisteddfod at Mold, Mr. Gladstone's allusion to the beauties of Ll— (here follows the name), rather puzzled most men of letters. The meaning of this wonderful collocation of letters is now said to be 'The Church of St. Mary by the foot of the White Hazels, near the whirlpool of St. Tysilio the Red.'" Of course Mr. Gladstone made no such allusion—unless he was the friend of the *Daily News* correspondent alluded to! The name "Llanfair" is as common in Wales as that of "Weston" is in the West of England, and so has to be distinguished by something descriptive after it; thus Llanfair-Dyfryn-Clwyd usually written "Llanfair D. C.," and "Llanfair-pwll-gwyngyll" known, for short, as "Llanfair P. G." This is the Llanfair referred to by the *Daily News* and the *Court Journal*. The extra letters, and the combination of the whole in a single word, are inventions unknown to Welshmen. "The name of the parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its distinguishing adjunct from its position nearly opposite to a formidable whirlpool in the Menai Straits, which rages with impetuous violence, and of which the term "Pwll-gwyngyll" is emphatically descriptive." (See Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary.") A. R. Croeswylan, Oswestry.

PEOPLE AND STEEPLE RHYMES (vol. i., p. 277).—
 "Pious parson, pious people,
 Sold the bells to build a steeple.
 A very fine trick of the Newington people,
 To sell the bells to build a steeple,
 Sure the devil will have all the Newington people,
 The rector, and church without any steeple."

This scurrilous *jeu d'esprit* was scribbled on the wall of the Church of St. Mary Newington, in the year 1793, after the re-erection of the sacred edifice *without* the proposed steeple. The Rev. Samuel Horsley, the then rector of the parish, had no more to do with the sale of the bells than he had with the authorship of the doggerel verse in which the event is recorded.

H. SYER CUMING.

CLIPPINGS FROM ANGLO-SAXON LEECH BOOKS (vol. i., p. 225).—It is to be regretted that "Mr. R. G." does not give "Chapter and Verse" for the quotations in his interesting paper. For example, I should have been delighted had it been stated where "Mereswine," as a name for the porpoise, is to be found; as it has an important bearing on a subject recently under discussion in *Notes and Queries*.

WM. PENGELLY.

Torquay.

Replies.

YORKSHIRE PROVERBS (vol. i., p. 283).—The first of them I never heard in its *integrity*. Dr. Brewer, in his "Phrase and Fable," 226, gives the following, which seem to be of the same family as that of your correspondent's Dick's HATBAND:—

(1). *As tight as Dick's hatband*.—The hatband of Richard Cromwell was the crown, which was too tight for him to wear with safety.

(2). *Dick's hatband was made of sand*.—His regal honours were a rope of sand.

(3). *As queer as Dick's hatband*.—Few things have been more ridiculous than the exaltation and abdication of the Pretender's son.

A *Scarborough Warning* is ("P. & F.," 793) no warning at all. In Scarborough robbers used to be dealt with in a very summary manner, by a sort of Halifax gibbet-law, Lynch-law, or an *à la lanterne*.

"This term, 'Scarborough warning,' grew, some say,

By hasty hanging for rank robbery there;
 Who that was met, but suspect in that way,
 Straight he was trust up, whatever he were."

J. HEYWOOD.

Another origin is given of this phrase: it is said that Thomas Stafford, in the reign of Queen Mary, seized the Castle of Scarborough, not only

without warning, but even before the townfolk knew he was afoot (1557).

"*True as Ripon steel*" (or rowels) ("P. & F.," 751). Ripon used to be famous for its steel spurs, which were the best in the world. The spikes of the Ripon spur would strike through a shilling-piece without turning the points.

Ashford.

FREDK. RULE.

"*A Scarborough Warning*."—Fuller gives this proverb in his "Worthies," with these remarks:—

"A *Scarborough warning*, That is, *none at all*, but a *sudden surprise*, when a mischief is *felt* before it be *suspected*. This Proverbe is but of 104 years standing, taking its Originall from Thomas Stafford, who in the Raigh of Queen Mary, anno 1557, with a small company, seized on *Scarborough Castle* (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the Towns-men had the least notice of his *approach*. (Godwin, in his *Annals of Queen Mary*.) However, within *six* days, by the industry of the Earl of Westmerland, he was taken, brought to London, and beheaded; so that since the Proverb accepteth a *secondary* (but no *genuine*) sense; and a *Scarborough warning* may be a Caveat to any, how he undertaketh a *treacherous design*. But, if any conceive this Proverbe of more antient original, fetching it from the custome of *Scarborough Castle* in former times, with which, it was not a *word and a blow*, but a *blow before and without a word*; as using to shoot Ships which passed by and strook not sail, and so warning and harming them both together; I can retain mine own, without opposing their opinion." Nichols' "Fuller's Worthies." 1811. Vol. II., p. 494.

Heywood, however writes:—

"This term *Scarborough warning* grew, some say,
 By hasty hanging for rank robbery there;

Who that was met, but suspect in that way,
 Straight he was trust up, whatever he were."

This refers to a law similar to "Halifax law," whereby "thieves taken *εναυτοφάρε*, in the very act of stealing cloth, were instantly beheaded with an engine, [the "Halifax gibbet," a kind of guillotine] without any further legal proceedings." (Ray.)

"At Halifax the law so sharpe doth deale,
 That whosomore than thirteen pence doth steale,
 They have a jyn that wondrous quick and well
 Sends thieves all headless into heaven or hell."

(John Taylor, the Water Poet.)

"As true steel as Ripon rowels."—I take the following, which answers your correspondent's query, from Nichols' "Fuller's Worthies," ii., 494:—
 "As true Steel as *Rippon Rowels*. It is said of trusty persons, *men of metall*, faithfull in their employments. *Spurs* are a principal part of

Knightly Hatchments; yea, a Poet observes, (Mr. Drayton, in his *Poly-olbion*, Song ii., p. 71):

'The Lands that over Ouze to Barwick forth doe bear,

Have for their Blazon had the Snaffle, Spur, and Spear.'

Indeed, the best *Spurs* of England are made at Rippon, a famous Town in this County, whose *Rowels* may be inforced to strike through a *Shilling*, and will *break* sooner then *bow*. However, the Horses in this County are generally so good, they *prevent* the *Spurs*, or *answer unto them*, a good sign of *thrifty metall* for continuance."

SPARKS HENDERSON WILLIAMS, F.R.H.S.

18, Kensington Crescent, W.

QUOTATION (vol. i., p. 283).—The lines quoted by Mr. T. Ratcliffe, commencing with "Some drill and bore," occur in Cowper's "The Garden." For "they" in the third line, as quoted, read "we."

WM. PENGELLY.

Torquay.

DEATH RIDES A HORSE OF RAPID SPEED (vol. i., 283).—I do not seem to doubt that this is a *direct* allusion to Rev. vi. 8: "And I looked, and behold a pale horse; and his name that sat on him was Death." For although no mention is made of *speed*, the description so naturally implies and suggests it, that it seems barely possible to separate in our minds the one from the other. It would be perhaps too much to say that the "idea" in this epitaph is positively taken from the following lines in Phineas Fletcher's "Elisa" (stanza 31), but it certainly, I think, has a resemblance, that is to those which I have put into italics:—

"Yet had not hasty death prevented me,

I would repay my life and somewhat give thee:
My Sonnes for that I leave; and so I leave thee:

Thus Heav'n commands; the lord outrides the page,

And is arriv'd before: Death hath prevented age."

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

SYMNEL BREAD (vol. i., p. 283).—Simnel Bread has been discussed already (see p. 141 of this periodical). According to Du Cange, *Wastell* appears to be a kind of bread very similar. He says of it:—"WASTELLUS, VASTELLUS, GASTELLUS, Panis delectator, vel placentæ species, nostris *Gasteau*. Ita forte dictus à Saxonico PITEL, tegulum, tegmen; est enim *wastellus*, panis in cinere tectus, coctus. Picardi etiamum *Watel* ejusmodi panes vocant." That is, *Wastell* is a more delicate kind of bread, or that kind of cake which by us (the French) is named *Gasteau* = *Gâteau*. Probably so called from the Saxon PITEL, a tile or covering; for *Wastell* is bread baked under a covering of (hot) ashes. In

Picardy they call this sort of bread *Wattel*. This *Wastell* bread seemed to have been much in use in the monasteries (the monks of those times never chose the worst of anything); for among the institutions of the Abbey of Evesham ("Monast. Anglican." vol. i., 149) we find: "Debent habere monachi in eisdem festivitatibus singulos fiffuls de frumento ad wastellos de granario." On the same festivals the monks should have each one *fifful* of flour from the storekeeper to make *Wastells*. The bread eaten on ordinary days was called *panes monachiles*, common monk-bread. It is not improbable that this is the derivation of *Wassel*, or *Wassel-bowl*, which I believe was a bowl of wine or some other liquor, with a *sippet* of bread floating on the top. I remember, on festive occasions, to have seen such a *wassel-bowl* in my early days—*Consule Planco*—and, if remembering rightly, in my own father's house. A passage of Matthew Paris, in his "Lives of the Abbots of St. Albans," seems to give colour to this notion. It is "Abbas solus prandebat supremus in refectoris habens *vastellum*." "The Lord Abbot supped alone in the refectory, having the *Wastell*." I am aware that the more common derivation is *was-heal*, the Saxon form of drinking healths. Having done what I can to answer the query, I may be allowed to conclude by putting another. Can anyone tell me the meaning of the word *fiffuls*, which occurs in the quotation from the Monastic? Du Cange only says, "Mensuræ frumentariæ apud Anglos species,"—a kind of corn-measure used by the English.

EDMUND TEW, M.A., F.R.H.S.

I have the book before me, similar to the one referred to by "Vertigo," the title of which runs thus:—"The ASSIZE of BREAD, together with sundrie good and needfull ordinances for Bakers, Brewers, Inholders, Victuallers, Vintners, and Butchers. And also other Assizes in Weights and Measures, which by the laws of this Realme are commanded to be observed, and kept by all manner of Persons, as well within Liberties as without," &c. London: 1621. (B. L. Illustrated.) I have seen an earlier edition than the above (Illustrated). "Here begynneth the boke named the Assyse of Breade," &c., "Imprynted by me Robert Wyer." (B. L.) There is an old Shropshire tradition respecting Simnel cakes, *i.e.* "A happy couple, having a domestic dispute as to whether a pie or pudding should form part of their day's dinner, wisely determined to compromise the matter by first boiling and afterwards baking their pieces of confectionery. This double act of cookery produced the Shrewsbury Simnel; and the cake received its cognomen from the names of the couple whose tastes and differences caused its discovery, and who respec-

tively bore the names of Simon and Nell." This account must be taken for what it is worth. Dr. Cowel derives Simnell (*Lat. Siminellus*) from *Simila*, the finest part of flour: "panis similageneus, *Simnel bread*, still in use, especially in Lent." The Book of Battle Abbey gives *simnel* as the purest white bread. "Panem regiæ mensæ aptum qui *simnel* vulgo vocatur." According to Dr. Cowel it was sometimes called *simnellus*, as in the Annals of the Church of Winchester under the year 1042:—"Rex Edwardus instituit et carta confirmavit, ut quoties ipse vel aliquis Successorum suorum Regum Angliæ diadema portaret Wintoniæ vel Wigorniae vel Westmonasterii Precentor loci recipiet de fisco ipsa die dimidiam marcam, et Conventus centum *Simnellos* et unum modicum vini." The statute, 51 Henry III., 1266-67, enacts that "bread made into *simnel* shall weigh two shillings less than *Wastell-bread*." *Notes and Queries*, 2nd s. v., 442, mentions an old manuscript entitled "Consuetud. domus de Farendon," which mentions both kinds of bread:—"Quando quaterium frumenti venditur pro xii denariis, tunc panes quadrantes de *wastello* ponderabunt vi. libras et xvi. sol. . . . Panis de *Symenel* ponderabit minus *wastello* ii. sols." See "Law Dictionary on Interpreter," fol. 1727. Spelman confirms Dr. Cowel's statement that *Simnel* is a purer kind of bread, so named, because made à *simila*, that is, the purer part of meal. Herrick sang—

"I'll to thee a *simnell* bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering;
So that when she blesseth thee,
Half that blessing thou'lt give me."

Wastel Bread; perhaps (Spelman) from Dutch *vasten*, to fast. Skinner prefers the French *Gasteau*, a cake; and Mr. Tyrwhit assents to Skinner. In Picardy, *Gasteau* is called *Ouastel*; and the French etymologists consider the name to be given to a kind of bread from the size (a *vastitate*) baked in one mass.

"For you hast no good by good faith to
Bygge ye with a *wastell*."

"Pier's Ploughman," p. 104.

"The shilling, too, seems originally to have been the denomination of a weight. When wheat is at twelve shillings the quarter, says an ancient statute of Henry III., then *Wastel-bread* of a farthing shall weigh eleven shillings and fourpence." Smith's "Wealth of Nations," vol. i., c. 4.

"Of small houndes hadde she, that she fedde
With rosted flesh and milk, and *wastel bread*."

"Chaucer," Prol. v., 147.

The word *wastel* (*Wastelli*), says Dr. Rees, has puzzled Bishop of Lowth in his life of "Wykeham." It appears by *Consuetudines Glastonienses* apud William Malmesbury, to have been a kind of fine bread or rolls which were served up in our ancient

communities when the use of the Wassail-bowl was allowed. Jamieson calls *Wastell* a thin cake of oatmeal baked with yeast.

W. WINTERS.

Churchyard, Waltham Abbey.

S. CORANTYN (vol. i., pp. 251, 282).—It is only now that I have seen the query of "*Avolonensis*" in your August number, and I willingly send for general information all that I can gather in answer to his question.

It is peculiarly interesting that there are several saints whose names are preserved in connection with churches on both sides of the Channel—patron saints equally well known in this tongue of land, the *Lizard* or *Mentage* district, and on the opposite coast of Brittany. Leaving S. Rumon and the "*Sancta Grada alias Grade*" of Whittaker, Cuny and Gunwalloe furnish two prominent examples. The church at Gunwalloe is dedicated to S. Winnwaloe or Wynwallow, of whom it is recorded that he was obliged to leave his native country, on account of the calamities happening there, and pass over into Armorica, to settle finally at a monastery in Artois. He was the son of a noble Fracan, and related to a British prince of the name Coton; and he is remembered at Monstreail, and equally so at Gunwalloe in Cornwall; for in each place a church exists dedicated to him. As to S. Corantyn or Corantine, of the sister parish, as there are two churches in Cornwall dedicated to him, so there are two accounts of his life. Dr. Borlase says of him:—"S. Corantine, now called Cury, was the first Cornish apostle of any note. Born in Brittany, he first preached in his own country and Ireland, till, being driven away by violence, he betook himself to the life of a hermit, and settled at the foot of a mountain called Menehout (Menheniot), in the diocese of Cornwall. At the entreaty of Grallonus, King of the Armoricans, he was consecrated Bp. of Cornwall by S. Martin, Bp. of Tours, and died in the year 401." Animadverting on this, another historian says that he must certainly have died much earlier, as Melor, who was murdered soon after the first reception of Christianity into Cornwall, was educated in his monastery. He settled first as a hermit on that part of the coast where now stands the chapel of Corantyn or Cury, and from this retirement seems to have been drawn by the King of Cornwall to take charge of the monastery at Menheniot. Cury in the Knip books is called "*Cap. de Corantyn alias Cury*." So much by way of answer to your querist; but your readers may be interested to know that since the discovery of the rood-loft stairs and alabasters, of which a short account appeared in the July number of LONG AGO, we have opened what is still more curious—a second rood-loft doorway and stairs on the S. side of the church, immediately oppo-

site the former one, and in curious combination with the ancient hagiocope and low-side window. The presence of the latter in so many of our Cornish churches is to be accounted for by the existence in old time of the lazar-houses; but it is difficult to find a reason for *two* rood-loft staircases. Perhaps some of your readers can inform me if such instances are common. In the opening last discovered were the remains of two human skeletons, in upright position on the stairs, buried in *dbris* and rubbish, the bones of one of them of such immense dimensions as to warrant the inference that the person in life must have been of gigantic stature. These few notes are by no means all that might be said of this very ancient structure, but, compressed as they are, in the pages of LONG AGO they will be preserved from oblivion, and fix for future readers the date of the discovery.

ALFRED H. CUMMINGS,
Vicar of Cury & Gunwalloe.

"HE WHO FIGHTS AND RUNS AWAY," &c., vol. i., pp. 250, 283.—Mr. Ratcliffe's remarks on my query induced me to go to the fountain-head, and to write to the courteous author of "Phrase and Fable," whose reply (which I am permitted to publish) will indicate the nature of my letter to him. Dr. Brewer writes—

Lavant, Chichester.

My dear Sir,—The battle about the lines referred to is like that about the author of "Junius." No doubt Sir John Mennes, of Sandwich, was a bit of a poet, and no doubt his poetical perpetrations are comprised in that little volume entitled "Musarum Deliciæ." He was knighted by Charles I., and, at the Restoration, attained to the rank of admiral. His volume was published in 1656, and he died in 1671. You may remember that the controversy respecting the author of the lines appeared in *Notes and Queries*, when it was shown that the idea expressed in the four lines has been rechauffed a dozen times; Demosthenes gave us, "*ἄνθρωπος φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχθήσεται*." Jeremy Taylor unearthed this line in "Great Examples" (1649): "It is true that Demosthenes said in apology for his own escaping from a lost field, 'A man that runs away may fight again.'" In the famous "Satyr Menippée" (1594), we have:

"Souvent celuy qui demeure
Est cause de son meschef;
Celui qui fuit de bonne heure
Peut combattre derechef."

An English version of this "Satyr" appeared in 1595, and the lines are thus rendered:

"Oft he that doth abide
Is cause of his own pain;
But he that flieth in good tide
Perhaps may fight again."

Mr. Rimbault, in *Notes and Queries*, has directed attention to a couplet in the Latin apothegm compiled by Erasmus and translated into English by Nicholas Udal, author of "Ralph Roister Doister" (1542):

"The same man that runneth awaie
Maie again fight an other daie."

All these preceded the "Musarum Deliciæ." Butler's version was subsequent to that publication.

"For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

Scarron (died 1660) and his lines were subsequent to the publication of "Musarum Deliciæ."

"Qui fuit, peut revenir aussi,
Qui meurt, il n'en est pas ainsi."

I think Sir John Mennes may be credited with the version which I have ascribed to James Smith; accordingly I have put a note in the margin of my "Phrase and Fable" to that effect. I thank you for having directed my attention to the matter, for sometimes bending the focus of thought on a particular idea, is of very great advantage. You are quite at liberty to make what use you think proper of this letter. I see you spell the name Mennis, and so do most people, but it should be Mennes.—I remain, yours faithfully, E. COBHAM BREWER.

From the foregoing letter it will be seen that the original of the well-known couplet may be traced as far back as Demosthenes (322 B.C.). Subsequently, the thought seems to have been reproduced by other writers, and in 1656, by Sir John Mennes, or James Smith, in the "Musarum Deliciæ," a collection of poems said to have been written by them, in conjunction; but, I believe, as yet the couplet has not been found in the 1656 edition.

FREDK. RULE.

Ashford.

I was told by a gentlemen of Salisbury that the lines,

"He that fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day,"

are taken from a book entitled "Ray's History of the Rebellion."

L. GIDLEY.

Salisbury.

Many persons have searched the "Musarum Deliciæ" for the lines here quoted, but I never met with any one who had found them there. In Nicolas Udall's translation of the Apophthegmes of Erasmus (London, 1542, 8vo) is quoted the "little verse common in every bodyes mouthe."

"Ἄνθρωπος φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχθήσεται."

"That same manne, that renneth awaye,
May again fight, an other day." C.

I presume your correspondents do not quote this as a *modern* popular saying, for as I have noted elsewhere, it is a very ancient one indeed. Tertullian died in the early part of the third century, and in his treatise, "De Fuga in Persecutione," x., 72, he quotes it as a saying that had passed into a proverb in his day, "Qui fugiebat rursus præliabatur." Some ascribe it to Demosthenes, who being reproached for throwing away his shield, and taking to his heels at the Battle of Chæronæa, replied, "*ἄνθρωπος φεύγων πάλιν μαχθήσεται*." It is therefore, at least, sixteen hundred years old—how much older we cannot say.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

ΛΑΒΑΡΟ'Ν (vol. i., p. 275).—"Scrickeius in Originum Indice Q. Miscello. *Labarum* deducit a *Lab-hair* vel *Hair-lab*; quod luce clarius, inquit,

Celtis est, *Panniculus exercitus*." (Vid. Du Cange s. v. Labarum. Edit. Parisiis, 1845.)

RICHARD CAULFIELD, LL.D., F.S.A.

Royal Institution, Cork.

CUCKOO NOTES (vol. i., pp. 204-5, 246-7).—"Cornishmen," not only, as stated by Mr. D. Fitzgerald, "take it as a good omen to hear the first cuckoo from the right," but also from before them; to hear him, in short, on the *starboard bow*, as a sailor would say.

WM. PENGELLY.

Torquay.

PREFACES (vol. i., pp. 250, 282).—I suppose Mr. Gomme should note Livy's famous preface, for its modesty and style alike worthy of the highest praise; and Persius' curious little preface to his satire which will receive its due share of notice in the editions of Mr. Pretor (*Catena Classicorum*), and Mr. Nettleship (Clarendon Press).

H. S. SKIPTON.

THE EPITAPH OF MARGARET SCOTT (vol. i., p. 246).—When a boy, I occasionally copied such trifles as struck my fancy in the course of my reading. The book set apart for this purpose is now before me, and contains, "with a little variation," the *Epitaph of Margaret Scott*. Unfortunately, the title of the book from which it was copied was not noted, but I believe it to be a volume of the *County Magazine*. There seems, however, to have been two Margaret Scotts, or the same old lady died in two places, or there is an error somewhere, for my copy is headed thus:—"A remarkable instance of long life, taken with a little variation, from the tombstone of Margaret Scott, who died at Dalkeith, four miles from Edinburgh, April 9, 1738, aged 125 years." It will be observed that the two statements differ respecting the place, the month, the day of the month, and the year of Margaret's death.

WM. PENGELLY.

Torquay.

Queries.

THE OURE.—Is anything known now of a beast called the Oure? Mention of it occurs as early as 38 Edward III., 1364. "Whereas Roger Owery and John Want, are deputed in our behalf to be keepers in the City of London of a certain beast of ours of the land of Egypt, called an Oure," &c. Mr. Ryley (*Memorials of London*, p. 320), thinks it to be the Urus Aurochs, or Bison of the East of Europe. Or possibly the Thrwy, which of late years has been introduced into this country from Morocco.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

JAMES NAYLER, THE MAD QUAKER.—I shall be glad to learn where this person was interred.

W. A.

YORKSHIRE HUNTING SONG.—Could any of your readers inform me where I could see a *perfect* copy of an old Yorkshire hunting song, entitled "Howell Wood, or, the Hounds of Old Raby." It was written by Martin Hawke, Esq. I am aware it is printed *imperfectly* in "Nimrod's Yorkshire Tour," also again *imperfectly* in "Yorkshire Ballads." The original was published in a pamphlet form about 1806.

H. J. TORRE.

Norton Curliou, near Warwick.

ANCIENT IRONWORKS.—In last number, page 287, there is notice of a discovery, near the Wells of Moses, of the remains of an ancient ironworks, &c. Can you furnish any particulars of this important find, or say where such may be seen, and you will greatly oblige, yours, very truly,

JAMES NAPIER.

IRRUPTION OF THE SEA.—THE DIVINING ROD.—Will any of your readers tell me, through your paper, whether there are any *written accounts* of the sea breaking the banks, I suppose at Highbridge and Burnham, and spreading over the low lands so far inland as Glastonbury, in January, 1603; there used to be a stone (so I have heard) at the lower church, Glastonbury, recording the disaster, but now, I fear, with many other records of long ago, disappeared. Another query I wish to put, where is the earliest notice of "The Divining Rod" being used for finding springs and veins of metal? perhaps I should explain, the "divining rod" is a hazel or alder fork, of one year's growth, I believe it should be held by the two ends, one in each hand, the extremities passing between the second and third fingers, and then pressed by the thumb on the index finger, the end of the fork, now like a V, on the holder passing over water (a spring) turns up *away from* the holder, over metal it turns up *towards* the holder, I should say this only takes place with some people (it will not with me). Perhaps your readers will laugh at the above, but I assure them they are facts, I have seen where no trick could, I think, have been intended.

AVALONENSIS.

MANORIAL CUSTOM.—I am informed the interior wall and the gate of the castle-yard at Oakham are covered with horseshoes, the lord of the manor being authorised by ancient grant or custom to demand of every peer on first passing through the lordship a shoe from one of his horses, or a sum of money to purchase one in lieu of it. Some of these shoes are gilt, and stamped with the donor's name. Amongst them are shoes given by Queen Elizabeth, by the late Duke of York, and by George IV. when Prince Regent, Queen Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent. I shall be pleased to know the origin of this singular custom.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

THE LIMERICK BELLS: THE BELLS OF SHANDON.—Can any reader of LONG AGO tell me where some lines commencing as below may be found? and also give the name of the writer.

"Was that a bell?

I scarce can tell,

So soft it comes through gathering dark;

Hark! Hark!

"O'er the vale where the perfumed rose is climbing,
Comes faintly the distant chiming, chiming;
The silvery sound comes floating, flying,
Rising, falling, dying—dying—dying."

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

"REDCAP."—In some parts of Lancashire there is a peculiar expression used to denote that a person becomes frightened—"he sees *Redcap*." Can anyone explain the origin of this curious expression?

FABER.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT.—I shall be glad to hear where she is buried, and, if a monumental stone is placed to her memory, a copy of the inscription.

W. C. T.

A POETICAL WILL.—Mr. Hickington's last will and testament, proved at the Deanery Court, York:—

"This is my last will,
I insist on it still,
So sneer on and welcome,
And e'en laugh your fill.
I, William Hickington,
Poet of Pocklington,
Do give and bequeath,
As free as I breathe,
To thee, Mary Jarum,
The queen of my harum,
My cash and my cattle,
With every cattel,
To have and to hold,
Come heat or come cold,
Sans hind'rance or strife,
Though thou art not my wife:
As witness my hand,
Just here as I stand,
The twelfth day of July,
In the year seventy.

(Signed) Wm. Hickington."

In the "Poets and Poetry" of Yorkshire, we are informed, in 1821, appeared "Poems on Various Subjects, by the late William Hickington, of Pocklington." The poems were published for private circulation, and the foregoing is a specimen. I shall be pleased to learn any particulars respecting the Poet of Pocklington.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

14, Spring Bank, Hull.

THE NUREMBERG CHRONICLE.—I have just seen a very handsome copy of the first edition of

this rare and celebrated book, and find that the leaves from cclviii. to cclxi. ("Sexta etas Mundi"), are without letterpress, the folios only excepted. Folios cclxiii. cclxiiii (4 pp.), "Septima etas Mundi," follow the last-mentioned, then folios cclxv., cclxvi. ("Ultima etas Mundi"), with a colophon, dated 4th June, 1493. Five leaves ("De Sarmacia Regione Europe"), follow this colophon, after which come folios, cclxvii. to cclxxiii. These (14 pp.) bear a continuation of "Sexta etas Mundi," possibly these leaves have been misplaced in binding. From folio cclxxiii., upon which is "De Expugnatione Constantinopolis," to ccxcix., the work seems to be all right. Upon the back of the last-named folio, the "Occident" part of the map is printed, and, upon the back of the "Orient" portion, is the last colophon, containing the names of the compilers, printer, and engravers, &c., also the date of the finishing of the work. "Consummatum autem duodecima mensis July, Anno salutis . . . 1493." Will you kindly inform me where the best accounts of this Chronicle, and collations of it are to be found; also whether the peculiarities above noticed exist in any other copies of the *first* edition of the work. I may add that the size of the copy I refer to (exclusive of the boards), is 17½ by 12½ inches, and is 2½ inches thick.

A. B.

CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.—Recently an old and valued friend of mine placed in the chancel of his beautiful church in Yorkshire, a stained glass window, representing the conversion of St. Paul. He is there represented as falling from a horse, and is usually so depicted by eminent artists and painters. I enquired from my friend what was the authority for this, and he was unable to tell me. The Horatian maxim says:—

"Pictoribus atque poetis,

Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas."

And this seems to have been an instance of it. The sacred text gives no authority for this licence, and Bishop Wordsworth, in his Greek Testament, commenting on the passage where the miraculous conversion of St. Paul is rendered. (Acts ix., v. 4., et seq.) observes: "In pictures of his conversion, Saul is generally represented on *horseback*, which is not very probable. S. Augustine says 'eum ambulasse,' and Pharisees rarely used horses."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

FOREIGN HERALDRY.—Will the readers of LONG AGO kindly help me to discover to whom the following arms, probably Dutch, belonged?—"Sable, four pallets argent, in the collar point a trefoil or." Crest: "A dexter wing, proper; in the sinister base point a trefoil, or." I find these arms, with the date, 1592, beautifully emblazoned, on a curious waif of antiquity in my possession; and it is not unlikely that I may

have something of interest to relate about it, when once I can identify the bearer of this certainly *not* English coat armorial.

Chester.

T. HUGHES, F.S.A.

Research and Discovery.

CHATHAM.—In pulling down some old dwellings reared against the south wall of the St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Chatham, part of the original wall of the building of Bishop Gundulph, erected a few years after the Conquest, has been laid bare, showing several window spaces. The interior of the chapel in preceding ages having been thickly plastered, this wall has been considered a comparatively modern brick one. The chaplain, the Rev. J. G. Bailey, will endeavour to have the ancient windows reopened. More discoveries of great interest have since been made. Two Norman windows, which had been long closed up, have been discovered in the north transept by the Mayor of Rochester (Mr. C. R. Foord). He found the original splaying of the windows, with the red lines of the early painting clearly to be seen. It has been found that in Rochester Cathedral work exists similar to that discovered in the chapel—carved, probably, by the same Norman hand. By the research of the chaplain and others, fresh discoveries of interest continue to be made at the chapel. It is hoped that the trustees of St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Rochester, to whom the chapel belongs, will do all they can to preserve and restore the ancient parts of the building.

MR. SMITH'S ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.—Mr. George Smith has just discovered the fragments of an ancient Assyrian canon, from the Babylonian copy of which the much-contested Canon of Berosus was unquestionably derived. This relic will form the substance of a paper shortly to be read before the Society of Biblical Archaeology by its fortunate discoverer. Mr. Smith, in a further letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, describes some of his more recent discoveries while excavating in Assyria. At Nimrod, the scene of former excavations by Mr. Layard, he found a bronze dish and the inscribed hand from the North-West Palace. Proceeding thence to Kouyunjik, Mr. Smith visited Hammum Ali, where he found very considerable mounds, showing the former existence of a large Assyrian city on the spot. The principal mound is a vast ruined ziggurat or tower, in which one trench had been cut by the French excavators, but without any result. On returning to Mosul he went over to the excavation, and was successful in gaining several tablets. On the 14th May, Mr. Smith writes:—"I rode into the Khan with my day's

store of cuneiform fragments, and took out the fragments one by one and brushed off the dirt with which they were thickly encrusted. On cleaning one of the fragments and reading its contents, to my astonishment, it turned out to be the missing fragment of Column I. of the account of the Deluge, the fragment of all others which I most wished to find. I at once copied the precious piece for fear of accidents, and then packed it away for transport to England."

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN WARWICKSHIRE.—During the present week a party of archæologists have been inspecting a series of camps, mounds, and earthworks, which have been discovered during the past twelve months by Mr. J. Tom Burgess, the author of "Historic Warwickshire," in the woodlands of central Warwickshire, all within an easy distance of the Royal Spa of Leamington. These earthworks, strange to say, have hitherto been unknown to any local antiquary or wandering archæologist. The first of these (which was visited in company of Mr. Matthew Bloxham, F.S.A.), is a large entrenched camp near Claverdon, situate in Barmoor Wood. A deep fosse surrounds an elliptical area of some four acres, which is connected with a level plateau or *faha* of much greater extent on the north, by a narrow causeway. On the south the hill is sharply escarped, and surrounding the whole there are signs of terraced valla. On Yarningale-hill, to the east, there is a twin tumulus, and some three miles to the north is the great mound of Donnilee, near Henley-in-Arden, on which the De Montfords erected their Castle of Beaudesert. This camp is one of a series of ancient frontier fortresses, lying within the forest of Arden, on the northern bank of the Avon. In Oakley Wood, on the road between Banbury and Warwick, the party inspected a formidable vallum and fosse, enclosing an area of some six acres, and was pronounced by Dr. O'Callaghan, F.S.A., of decidedly military character. This entrenchment lies three miles from the Roman camp at Chesterton, and is one mile to the north of the Fosse Way. Previously unknown mounds and entrenchments at Hodnell, Frizmore-hill, and Bowshot Wood were pointed out by Mr. Burgess; who then led the party to the woods which skirt Red-hill, above Wellesbourne, in which there are a series of entrenchments, of a peculiar character and of great extent. Unfortunately, these are now hidden by the great growth of underwood, and could only be partially examined. On Monday the party were received at Lower Ettington Park by Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, the local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and hospitably entertained. Mr. Shirley, who descends in an unbroken male line from Sewallis, the possessor of his manor of

Ettington in the time of the Confessor, courteously pointed out the remains of the past in his neighbourhood.

A DISCOVERY of considerable interest to antiquaries has been made in Iona, where an ancient burying-ground, supposed by some to be the place where St. Columba was interred, has been found.

A ROMAN BASILICA IN KENT.—The recent discovery of the wall of a Roman basilica in the very ancient village of Lyminge, in Kent, is announced. The discovery is the result of excavations undertaken by Canon Jenkins, a well-known local antiquary. The wall is of great solidity, and, if possible, the concrete (which is compounded of lime and chalk) is harder and more massive than the stone in which it is embedded. The remains have been brought to light a short distance from the church in which St. Ethelburga, a Northumbrian princess, took the veil in the seventh century. The church itself is built on a Roman foundation.

BONE CAVERN DISCOVERED IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—A bone cavern, presenting traces of human occupation, has been discovered in Silurian rocks on the coast south-west of the Bay of Kirkcudbright. The stalagmitic breccia and the cave-earth have yielded numerous bones of animals, including those of the ox, red-deer, goat, horse, pig, and several rodents, together with fragments of bronze and objects in bone, evidently of human workmanship. The exploration of this seemingly interesting cave is in the hands of Mr. A. J. Corrie and Mr. W. Bruce-Clarke.

A PAPYRUS MANUSCRIPT found in an Egyptian tomb has lately been translated by a scholar of Heidelberg. It is pronounced by the Heidelberger, says the *Jewish World*, to be an address of Rameses III. to all the nations of the earth, in which the king details minutely all the causes which led to the exodus of the Jews from the land of the Pharaohs.

DISCOVERY OF COINS, &c.—A communication from Bougia (Algeria), states that excavations effected near the Col de Takrieda has produced discoveries of great interest. Twenty silver coins, and forty-six in bronze, belonging to various periods of the Roman domination, were found in a vase of red pottery under the flagstones of the triclinium (or upper room) of a villa. The walls of that apartment were in stucco covered with frescoes of an extremely loose character, similar to those kept in the secret museum at Naples. A bronze bust, richly gilt, of a youth, exquisitely worked, wears the synthésina, a garment which the effeminate Romans only put on when at home, reclining before the festive table. The base bears the name of the sculptor, "Marius Cascavero,

artifex fecit." Another, of less perfect finish, represents Jupiter Tridens. A large number of tumular stones have also been discovered, the inscriptions on which are in a good state of preservation. One of them commemorates the death of a prefect of Legion at the age of 110, having fought during forty years, another, that of a pious priestess at 100. A third tablet has the names of fifteen members of the Municipal Council: *Seniores Municipii*.

A PRE-ADAMITE MAN.—A (very) strange discovery, interesting to geologists, is reported by the *Osage Mission (Kansas) Journal*. A human skull was recently found near that place imbedded in a solid rock which was broken open by blasting. Dr. Weirley, of Osage Mission, compared it with a modern skull which he had in his office, and found that, though it resembled the latter in the general shape, it was an inch and a quarter larger in greatest diameter, and much better developed in some other particulars. He says of the relic:—"It is that of the cranium of the human species, of large size, imbedded in conglomerate rock of the tertiary class, and found several feet beneath the surface. Parts of the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones were carried away by explosion. The piece of rock holding the remains weighs some forty or fifty pounds, with many impressions of marine shells, and through it runs a vein of quartz, or within the cranium crystalised organic matter, and by the aid of a microscope presents a beautiful appearance." Neither Lyell nor Hugh Miller, it is stated, nor any of the rest of the subterranean explorers, reports anything so remarkable as this discovery at Osage Mission. The Neander man comes the nearest to it, but the Neanderthal bones were found in a loam only two or three feet below the surface, whereas this Kansas skull was discovered in solid rock.

A FINE specimen of ancient stone carving has been discovered at Sheffield. It had been in use in a cottage as a sinkstone, and all the crevices were filled with mortar. It is 28½ inches long and 25 inches wide. At the base is a shield, decorated with a representation of three cross daggers, surmounted with the figure of a warrior in mail, apparently of the time of Richard II. Around these is a display of ornamental tracery, the whole being in a remarkably good state of preservation.

THE discovery has been made at Rome, on the Esquiline-hill, of some ancient vessels in pottery ware, the largest ever found, and of such a size that a man could easily live in one. The fact is, therefore, clear that the famous tub of Diogenes was not made of wood, but of earthenware, as is implied by Juvenal.

Restorations.

ROWNER CHURCH, near Fareham, Hants, probably one of the oldest sacred edifices in the diocese of Winchester, is about to be restored at a cost of nearly £900. It undoubtedly formed, at some remote period, the chapel to a monastery or convent, and was, it is believed, although there is not sufficient evidence on this point, erected shortly subsequent to the date of the signing of Magna Charta, 1215, in which year Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was excommunicated.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.—The demolition of one of the canonical houses attached to the Cathedral of Norwich, lately occupied by the Master of Catherine Hall, has exposed to view the remains of the Norman refectory of the Benedictine convent, discovering many features of great interest to the archæologist hitherto concealed from sight. The house now destroyed was formed most awkwardly out of a long narrow gallery running over the south walk of the cloisters, together with two large Norman apartments, above what is known as "the Dark Entry," at the south-east corner of the cloister area. It had, therefore, no ground floor, and was in most respects as ill-contrived and inconvenient a residence as possible. The refectory at Norwich lay, as usual, along the side of the cloister furthest from the church, extending its whole length. It was a grand Norman hall, 150 feet long, lighted by a row of small round-headed windows high up in the wall. These windows were pierced in the alternate spaces of a continuous arcade running from end to end of the room, both on the exterior and the interior. Within there was a second arcade, a short distance beyond the first, forming a "triforium" or wall passage. The lower part of the wall was also decorated with an arcade, but the whole of this has been cut away to gain space, and it is only traceable through the arrangement of the masonry. Every feature of the upper arcade is recoverable, and a large portion of it remains *in situ*. This owes its preservations to having served as the south wall of the prebendal house now demolished, its outside face (to the north) forming the interior wall of the house. The opposite wall was provided by the decorated upper story which runs round the cloisters. Till the change caused by the Reformation necessitated the patching up of a number of residences for the newly-created Dean and Prebendaries out of the monastic buildings, the space between this wall and the refectory over the cloister walk remained roofless, as it does still on the opposite, or north, side. The whole north wall now lies bare, and forms a most valuable addition to the architectural interest of the cathedral precinct. We believe that orders have been given by the Dean and Chapter for its substantial conserva-

tive repair, and that it is in contemplation to reconstruct the two Norman apartments above "the Dark Entry," which formed the dining and drawing-rooms of the house as a Cathedral Library. Part of the original pavement of these rooms remains, and some interesting wall decorations of Norman date have been discovered under the whitewash. We believe that this is almost, if not quite, the only instance of a Norman refectory existing in England in so perfect a state. It deserves notice that the stones in many places have been reddened by fire, a memorial of the great conflagration of the cathedral and its buildings in 1272, arising out of a quarrel between the prior and the citizens.

Meetings of Societies.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual gathering of this Society commenced on the 16th ult. and concluded on the 18th, including several interesting excursions. Among the papers read was one by the Rev. A. C. Smith, one of the Honorary Secretaries, on "Certain Wiltshire Traditions, Charms, and Superstitions." Mr. Smith showed the great extent to which superstition and tradition lingered amongst the peasantry, despite every effort to point out their absurdity. He quoted a number of instances in which abominable compounds were administered by "wise men" to cure ailments, observing that if ever the specifics failed to effect a cure the "wise man" made himself safe by attributing the non-effect to the evil influence of the relatives of his "patient" or the non-observance of the rules laid down by him. He stated it was a common practice among the Wiltshire peasantry in many places to twist three pieces of cotton round a garden gate at the full moon for curing fits in children. Placing roasted apples, with many fetish rites and ceremonies, was a remedy for driving away evil spirits which haunted premises. He had seen, when a boy, a labourer pass the body of a crippled child into that of a cleft ash-tree, believing that to be a cure. The man first selected a well-grown, healthy young ash, and then, with many rites and ceremonies, and at early dawn, split the tree at the point where the stem broke into branches, passed the body of the suffering infant through the cleft, and then bound up the wounded tree, not without a large lump of moistened clay; the cure of the child depended solely upon the recovery of the tree, for should the tree perish under the somewhat severe treatment it had undergone, the child must infallibly perish too; whereas if the tree survived, the cure of the child was certain. He added that he had reason to believe this superstitious practice still existed in some parts of Wiltshire, and was probably the remnant of a

more ancient custom, dating back to the period when, in the Teutonic mythology, the ash was sacred to the gods. Mr. Smith quoted a number of other superstitions which he said were believed in, such as enclosing a shrew-mouse in the hole of an ash tree as a cure against cramp or lameness in cattle. He noted the numerous portents which prevailed as to the foretelling of death in households. Many Wiltshire peasants believed in the omen of a shroud in the candle, when the tallow guttered off in a portentous manner, and more than one candle had been set apart in a cottage, and reserved for his (the speaker's) particular inspection. The sound of the timber-loving beetle, commonly known as the death-watch, was considered as a presage of death, as was also the cry of the "death's hawk moth" or the "hooting tawny owl." The speaker narrated many other instances of kinds of medicines administered by "wise men," alluding to earthworms being taken, and ticks from the fleece of sheep being used for the cure of rheumatism.

Items.

ALLEGED VANDALISM IN WALES.—Mr. F. R. Hist, writes to the *Times* from Llanfairfechan, under date Sept. 10., "When walking last week along the old coach road from Carnarvon to Pwllheli, I turned aside shortly before reaching the village of Clynnog to inspect a cromlech which was marked on the Ordnance Map to the left-hand side of the road after crossing the Aberdusoch. If its position is accurately marked on the map, there can be no doubt that I discovered its site; but, alas! the monument itself no longer exists. The field in which it had stood was partially levelled, but the deep holes in the peaty soil from which the massive uprights had been removed, still remained, as well as several large fragments of recently broken blocks of stone. Some of these fragments were partially wrought and the masons' tools on the grass by their side. In an adjacent field a farmhouse was being enlarged, and the tracks clearly showed the destination of the removed material. I regret my ignorance of the Welsh language rendered futile my numerous local inquiries as to the owner of the land, and the nature of the monument before it was pulled down. It must, however, have been of considerable size and probable interest. On the other side of the village of Clynnog, close to the sea shore, is a perfect dolmen of striking proportions. Fresh building is going on in its immediate vicinity, and it will probably share the fate of its neighbour unless there is timely intervention. Another correspondent, following up the enquiry, states that the work of destruction has been openly carried on by the farmers of the neighbourhood. A third communi-

cation appeared a few days later from the owner of the land, contradicting both statements, and declaring that the cromlech is *still standing!*"

DR. ARNE.—A memorial tablet is about to be placed in the house in King-street, Covent-garden, in which Dr. Arne, the composer of "Rule Britannia," was born.

A LETTER OF "PRINCE CHARLIE."—The Queen, on her visit to Glenfinnan, where Prince Charles Edward first unfurled his standard in 1745, was shown a letter which has never before been published, in the handwriting of Prince Charlie. It is as follows:—"Kinloch, August ye 14, 1745—Being come to this country with a few resolutions to assist the King my father's right, I think it proper to inform you of it, having always heard such an account of your loyalty and principles that I think I have just reason to depend on them. I intend to set up the King's standard at Glenfinnan on Monday ye 19th instant. Since the time is so short I cannot expect your presence there, but I hope you will not fail to join me as soon as possible. You need not doubt to my being always ready to acknowledge so important a service and give you proofs of my sincere friendship.—Charles, P. R."

SALE OF OLD PORTRAITS.—At the sale last month at Clapton-house, near Stratford, many pictures possessing considerable historic interest were disposed of. Among the portraits was the original painting of George Carew, Earl Totneys, famous for his dealings with the Spaniards during Elizabeth's reign. There was also a fine portrait of Shakespeare, who was a frequent visitor at Clapton-house, and one of the mother of Oliver Cromwell, reading her Bible. The other portraits were a half-length of James II., by Lily; William III., by Kneller; General Ireton, two of Queen Elizabeth, Henry IV., and a full-length of Arabella Stuart.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN THE SAVOY.—Many of our readers will be glad to hear that one of the most interesting of the monuments formerly in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, has been discovered after a long disappearance, and is about to be restored to its place on the floor of the chancel. It consists only of a small brass plate, on which is the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Thomas Halsey, Leslinensis Episcopus, in Basilica Sancti Stephani Romæ nationis Anglicanæ penitenciaris, summæ probitatis vir, qui hoc solum post se reliquit, vixit dum vixit bene. Cui lævus conditur Gavan Dolkglas, natione Scotus, Dunkellensis Presul, patria sua exul. Anno Xti. 1522." This "Gavan Dolkglas," thus almost parenthetically commemorated, was the celebrated poet and statesman, Gawain Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, who died in London of the plague early in 1522. He was the third son of Archibald "Bell the Cat," Earl of Angus, and was born in 1475. At the instigation of Albany, whom he had opposed

on behalf of his nephew, the second husband of Queen Margaret (Tudor), he was summoned to Rome, and obtained, in the autumn of 1521, a safe conduct through England from Lord Dacre, as appears from letters summarised in Dr. Brewer's "Calendar of State Papers." From the same work we are able to trace his journey to London, his name being mentioned in several letters to Wolsey from December, 1521, when he set out, until February, 1522, when he arrived. Early in the following year the Bishopric of Dunkeld is spoken of as vacant. It seems, therefore, that if, as most of his biographers assert, he came to the Court of Henry VIII. in 1513, he must have returned to Scotland and paid a second visit to London in 1522, just before his death, the exact date of which may perhaps be found in the Scottish records. He is said to have been well received by the king, and to have been allowed a lodging in the Savoy.—*Times*.

WE HEAR that a German scholar has ready for press an edition of our early English version of the "Gospel of Nicodemus," with an exhaustive preface on the legends it contains.—*Athenæum*.

MR. GARDNER, of Paisley, has in the press a new edition of Motherwell's "Minstrelsy; Ancient and Modern," a book which is held in regard by ballad collectors, and which has long been scarce.

THE HUNTERIAN CLUB's handsome reprint of the last part of Alexander Craig's poems will contain a prefatory notice from the pen of Mr. David Laing. Lord Ellesmere has generously lent the Club some unique copies of Craig's pieces to reprint.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME of the Sussex Archæological Society has just been published. It supplies documents relating to the Lewes Priory which have not hitherto been printed, and a memoir of the late Rev. E. Turner, one of the vice-presidents of the society. A movement has been set on foot by the society to lay bare to the chalk the gigantic figure, 240 feet in height, known as the "Wilmington Giant," once a prominent object of the Downs, facing the line of the South Coast Railway, near Polegate Station. The Duke of Devonshire sanctions and gives support to the proposed work.

THE ROMAN EXPLORATION FUND appears to be in need of help. Last year it spent £417 12s. 6d. in the prosecution of its important work. Amongst the contributors to the fund are the Prince of Wales, the University of Oxford, the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Société Archéologique of France, the Marquises of Westminster and Salisbury, and others. The society has discovered a very ancient wall of tufa, of the character in use at the time of the foundation of Rome. It has also discovered the Lupercal, a cave under the north-

west corner of the Palentine-hill, just in the situation where we ought to find it, according to legendary history. It has also found the principal subterranean chamber of the great prison of the kings of Rome, built by Ancus Martius, and added to by Servius Tullius. They have also discovered the remains of the great Agger of the latter. The arx or citadel of each of the seven hills, as a separate fortress, has also been traced. Another important gain has been the discovery of the falseness of what are called the Roman traditions, which were only the conjectures of learned men, living in the last three centuries, who had often much less chance of forming a correct opinion than we have. It seems no time is to be lost, as the work of reconstruction and rebuilding in Rome proceeds apace, and the price of ground has gone up fourfold within the last two years. As it is, the excavations are now suspended for the want of funds. Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., who appeals for help, especially notes, as to be purchased and preserved, The Lupercal; The Tarpeian Rock; the Great Prison; the site of the Fountain of Egeria; part of the Golden House of Nero and Thermæ of Titus; the site of the Temple of Pallas or Minerva, &c., &c.

ST. MAURICE.—The modern passion for pilgrimages serves in certain cases to lend a new life to forgotten facts of history. There is scarcely a town in France, Italy, or Germany which does not lay claim to the possession of some holy relic of St. Maurice, and on Monday next a pilgrimage is to be made to the shrine erected in his honour in the neighbourhood of Lucerne. According to a contemporary, St. Maurice was first captain of the Theban Legion raised by Maximian, under the command of Diocletian, in order to punish the insurrectionary peasants of Gaul. After a weary march across the St. Bernard the legion reached Octodurum, a considerable city on the Rhone. Maximian here gave orders for a sacrifice to the gods, but the whole force was Christian, and accordingly refused, and withdrew three leagues distant to Agaunum, now named St. Maurice. To repeated commands for their return there came but one answer—"We are your soldiers, but are servants of the true God." For this resistance to authority the entire legion was put to death. The massacre of "the happy legion," as it was called by Fortunatus, took place A.D. 286, while the abbey of St. Maurice was not erected till A.D. 515. The relics of the saint are variously distributed, according to different authorities. Vienna is said to have his head, Mirepoix his right and Angurs his left arm. By the Treaty of Peace ratified with the House of Savoy by Francis I., half of what remained of the sacred body was conveyed to Turin. In January, 1851, two silver shrines containing these relics were deposited in the Cathedral.—*Globe*.

M. HENRI TAINE is engaged on an elaborate History of the French Revolution, which will be mainly founded on an examination of State Papers and other contemporary documents which have not been published.

THE Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Museum at Taunton has just been favoured with two gifts. Mr. F. Lake, of Taunton, has presented a large medal of the Duke of Monmouth, on the obverse side of which is a raised portrait of the Duke, and on the reverse a man falling from a rock into the sea, descriptive of the Duke's unfortunate life. Mr. W. A. Sanford, of Nynhead-court, has given a valuable fossil Saurian, of large dimensions, taken from the lias at Street, near Glastonbury.

WE ARE TOLD that there is a probability of the Madden collection of 27,500 ballads going to the United States. They would form a most interesting feature in any public library there, and amuse the students of the social history of the mother country for the last thirty or forty years.

SIXTY CURIOUS STATUETTES in terra-cotta have just been placed in the Louvre, brought from Tanara in Beotia, by MM. Dumont and Chaplain as part of the fruits of their late voyage of artistic discovery in Greece.

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN is setting a good example to those titled owners of MSS. who neither use them or let any one else do so. He is not only allowing the Early English Text Society to print his unique Anglo-Saxon Homilies of the tenth century, but he is also printing, at his own cost, a selection of the most interesting political letters among his ancestors' correspondence, for presentation to the Roxburghe Club, and the surviving members of the Bannatyne Club.

A YOUNG GERMAN *savant*, Dr. Strack, at present at St. Petersburg, has been charged by the Russian government to collate the valuable manuscripts of the Old Testament preserved in the library of that city. He has the intention of photographing and publishing, with annotations, the most interesting one of those documents. The Russian authorities have accorded a sum of 20,000*fr.* to further his object.

A LETTER FROM WARSAW on the 4th ult., to the *Augsburg Gazette* announces the death of Count Eustache Tyszkiewicz, in his sixtieth year, at Wilna, where he was celebrated as an historian and founder of an important museum of antiquities.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.—A stained glass window, in memory of Sir William Wallace, was unveiled at Paisley last month. Wallace is represented as Samson, after his conflict with the Philistines, uttering his thanks to the God of Battle, "Thou has given this great deliverance into the hand of thy

servant." The window bears the following inscription, "To the memory of the Knight of Ellerslie, in this parish, Erected by the Glasgow St. Andrew's Society."

MICHAEL ANGELO.—The family papers of the House of Buonacotte preserved down to our days have become, within the course of the last forty years, on account of the extinction of the family, the property of the state. The announcement is now made that they will form the subject of a book to be edited by Professor Milanesi. This work, containing interesting particulars as to the life and paintings of Michael Angelo, will be published on the day of the 400 anniversary of the birth of the great master, 6th March, 1875.

DR. BEKE'S projected expedition for the verification of the true Mount Sinai is now assuming a practical form.

GENERAL FOX'S great collection of coins has been secured by the Prussian Government, and will shortly be removed from England.

A BRAVE OLD SHIP.—A Philadelphia paper reports the arrival at that port of the barque *True Love*, from Greenland, and states that this is the oldest vessel known. She is quite primitive in structure, having been built in the year 1764, and is consequently 109 years old. In shape the barque is very much like the one in which William Penn arrived at the time he made the treaty with the Indians. The sides batter inward to the top of the gunwale, and this makes the vessel much broader at the waterline than on deck. In nautical language the sides are known as "tumbling home," because they fall in above the bends. This barque was built at Philadelphia, but it cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty at what particular point. The Customhouse register does not contain the record, because the vessel was built twelve years before the beginning of the American Revolution. It is most likely that the barque was built in Kensington, as it appears from history that the first ship-yards on the Delaware were established in that locality, not far from the Penn treaty ground. The barque was built for parties residing in Hull, England, and still hails from that place, and for forty-seven years was engaged in the whaling business in the Northern Seas, and appeared to be at home among the icebergs of the Arctic region. It is understood that the vessel has never required any considerable repairs. The original timbers appear to be as sound as the day they were erected on the stocks in old Kensington.

AN HISTORICAL CHARACTER.—An historic character recently died at Lancaster, New Hampshire, America, in the person of Julia A. Miller, who was the great-great-grandchild of King Philip, and whose great-grandfather, on her mother's side, was

Mettalluc, chief of the St. Francis or Abanaka tribe of Indians, whose hunting grounds were in the region of the Magalloway River. Her grandmother, the daughter of Mettalluc, and her husband, an English-American, are still living.—*Standard*.

AN ANONYMOUS LOVER of archæology has presented to the Capitoline Museum, Rome, a valuable collection of 1,000 inscriptions, taken from antique amphore.

A SERIES of photographs of the principal works of art in the Castellani collection, including the head of Aphrodite, are being prepared by Mr. Stephen Thompson.

IT IS STATED that the church of Allhallows, Breadstreet, is to be removed. It was in this church that John Milton was baptized, and the following register may be seen in the vestry:—"The xxth daye of December, 1608, was baptized John, the son of John Milton, scrivener." The font which was then used is still there.

DR. SCHLIEMANN, whose investigations in the Troad have lately caused so great an interest, is about to publish a record of his expedition and discoveries. The volume is to be illustrated with 216 photographs, and one or more of these will be devoted to the Trojan inscription, which is one of his most important discoveries.

THE *Gaulois* says that at a recent sale in Paris a box of old papers was purchased for twenty francs, in which have been discovered autographs of Racine, Corneille, Condillac, d'Alembert, Alfred de Musset, Balzac, Molière, and many marshals of the first empire.

THE IMPERIAL MUSEUM at St. Irene has just been enriched by the discovery at Salonica of three finely sculptured bas-reliefs in a very fair state of preservation.

ANCIENT TIMBER.—Probably the oldest timber in the world, which has been subjected to the use of man, is that which is found in the ancient temples of Egypt. It is found in connection with stonework, which is known to be at least 4,000 years old. This wood, and the only wood used in the construction of the temple, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another in its upper surface. When two blocks were laid in place, then it appears that an excavation about an inch deep was made in each block, into which an hour-glass shaped tie was driven. It is therefore very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been the tamarisk, or shittim wood, of which the ark was constructed, a sacred tree in ancient Egypt, and now very rarely found in the valley of the Nile. These dove-tailed ties are just as sound now as on the day of their insertion. Although fuel is extremely scarce in that country, these bits of wood are not large enough to

make it an object with Arabs to heave off layer after layer of heavy stone for so small a prize. Had they been of bronze, half the old temples would have been destroyed ages ago, so precious would they have been for various purposes.

ANCIENT COPPER MINES.—The copper operations of the ancients in the Lake Superior regions still remain a mystery, though there seems every reason to believe that they were conducted by the Aztecs, who left their haunts in Mexico and the Ohio Valley, and made summer pilgrimages to the copper region. There have not been found either bones, or implements, or any means of identification whatever, except the tools which are occasionally picked up in the ancient pits. And some of these pits and workings are so completely covered with drift and formation that it is impossible to form any estimate in regard to the time when they were worked. The presence of bismuth, lead, mercury, and arsenic in this copper enabled these ancient miners to mould it into cutting tools, which possess a finer and tougher edge than pure metal, and answered to some extent the place of iron and steel—though the tools found, after being cleaned of their oxidation, do not appear materially harder than the copper itself. Along the courses of some of the veins old shafts or surface gougings have been found, which, when freed of *débris*, show plainly the methods pursued by their former workers in extracting the ore. So far as can be judged the rocks were softened and cracked by means of fire built against them, and kept going for days, then the loosened masses were forced out by poles. Remains are found of huge stone hammers, copper chisels, and other cutting tools, and in several cases large masses of metal have been found that have been dug around on all sides and partly underneath, and then left, as if the miners had given up all hopes of detaching and raising it to the surface. The only reason for inferring that this was the work of the Aztecs is the fact that specimens of this copper, with native silver adhering, have been found in the mounds of the Ohio Valley, having evidently been used as ornaments by the mound builders, and buried with them. Similar specimens have been handed down for many generations in Mexico, as having been possessed by the Aztecs, who were said to be cognisant of valuable mineral land far to the north.—*The Engineer*.

A ROMAN BATH.—There is a little-known Roman remain in the neighbourhood of King's College, which is upwards of 2,000 years old, and seems as fresh at the present day as it was when first excavated. It is the Roman bath in Swan-lane, Strand, which supplies clear, fresh water to a few large establishments in the neighbourhood, simply because it is not sufficiently known by the public, and those who avail themselves of the supply have little desire to extend

it beyond its present narrow circle. This supply is in addition to the fresh-water bath which it furnishes, and is found advantageous to a considerable circle of bathers. The bath is perpetually supplied from a spring which emanates no doubt from the high range of the Highgate-hills; whose waters find their way to the Thames. The bath is supplied at the rate of about 10,000 tons *per diem*, and the water is perfectly clear and translucent.

A FOSSIL MONKEY.—An entire cranium of a lemur has been discovered by M. Delfortrie, in the deposits of phosphorite, or compact phosphate of lime, worked in the department of Lot, in France. This is said to be the first occasion in which the remains of any lemur, or Madagascar monkey, have been found in a fossilised condition.

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The Publisher of LONG AGO desires to call attention to the fact that the privileges of the half-penny newspaper postage are not extended to monthly publications, and that, each copy of that journal being far in excess of the weight allowed to be carried at the lowest rate by the book post, *the inland postage of a Single Number of LONG AGO is*

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Pamphlets Received.

AWD GAB O'STEERS; *How he tried to sweetheart Betty Moss; a Trew Teale, Related in the North York Dialect, by Florence Cleveland (North of England Tractates, No. 13).* Stokesley: Tweddell and Sons.

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THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER IX.

LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE JEWS.

THE first settlement of the Jews in England took place in the reign of the Conqueror. So say the old chroniclers: but it is difficult to believe that this wandering race, persecuted abroad for a thousand years, driven from country to country, and expelled by law from many Christian states, had not already found its way to England, even in the old Saxon times. We therefore take the meaning of the chroniclers to be that the Jews first settled here *in numbers* after the Conquest. Holingshed says, "Amongst the other grievances which the Saxon sustained by the hard dealings of the Conqueror, he brought the Jews with him from Rhoean, and appointed them a place to inhabit in England." (a) William Rufus, we are told, also encouraged the children of Israel to come into his dominions; they were useful sponges who soaked up

and absorbed all the stray wealth of the kingdom, which the king could squeeze at his pleasure and his leisure, and the people, not catching the royal hand in their pockets, cursed the Jews as their despoilers, and gradually fell to hating them. They began to display their dislike by spreading against the Jews a report that they were in the habit of crucifying Christian children, in derision of our Saviour's death, on Good Friday. This malignant accusation was first brought against them in 1145, (b) and was reproduced with circumstantial details in 1160. (c) It was not long before it bore a goodly crop of violence and outrage. Richard the First, not so tolerant of the Jews as the early Norman monarchs, had issued a proclamation prohibiting the appearance of any Jew at his coronation, on pain of death. But some Jews coming up, it is said with presents to the king, they were set upon by the mob, and a scene ensued which has been painted by historians already, but never, perhaps, with the keen relish of an anti-Judaica writer of the last century: (d) "King Richard, not favouring the Jews as his father had done, had given a strict charge that no Jew should be admitted to be a spectator of the solemnity of his coronation: but certain Jews, as though it had been the crowning of King Herod, would needs be pressing in, and, being put back by officers set on purpose, it grew to be a brabble, and from words to blows, so as many Jews were hurt and some slain; and thereupon a rumour was spread abroad that the king had commanded to have all the Jews destroyed. Whereupon it is incredible what rising there was of their houses, and *what cutting of their throats*: and, though the king signified by public declaration that he was highly displeased with what was already done, yet there was no staying the multitude until the next day." The principal scene of this tragedy was in "the Jewries," the ancient Petticoat-lane—the modern Gresham-street; on both sides of which, as far as Basinghall-street, and in that street

b. "Matthew of Westminster," 1148, page 39.

c. "Bampton's Chronicle," col. 1050.

d. "The Jews' Charter," London: 1702.

a. "Holingshed's Chronicle," vol. iii., page 15, also "Stowe's Annals of England," page 103.

which still retains the name of the "Old Jewry," it had been allotted to them to reside.

The victims of popular fury, the Jews, were no longer protected by the sovereign, or were forced to compound with him for their very existence in the country at a price which made them look upon the enmity of the mob with less horror than the temporary favour of the crown. King John threw a cloak of religion over his extortion of the Jews. It was this mean and cruel monarch who invented that peculiar mode of torturing a Jew—extracting his teeth, one by one, daily. One Abraham, a Jew of Bristol, being very wealthy, was required by the king to pay into the treasury ten thousand marks, or, in default, to lose a tooth every day until he complied with the demand, or had no more teeth to forfeit. For some time the money was dearer to the Jew than the teeth; but, at last, "having lost seven, he was so fond of the eighth tooth that he paid the ten thousand marks to have it left him."^(c) "Whereas, had he paid the money at first," says the author of the Jew's charter, evidently enjoying the joke, "he might have had all his teeth spared."

Henry the Third carried out the policy still more fully of forcing the money from the Jews—not as some of his predecessors had done—as we squeeze water out of a sponge, but as we crush the gold out of the quartz. He estimated at its fullest value the impressibility of a London mob, and was always appealing to it, holding it back meanwhile, with its mouth wide open and its great throat roaring, to be let loose upon the Jews. The old cry of the crucifixion of Christian children was again raised against them, and they were only allowed to escape with their lives by contributing good round sums to the king's coffers. Their wealth had excited the cupidity not only of the king but of the barons, and even of the common people, who rose upon them and slaughtered them upon the smallest provocation, with a keen eye and a quick scent after their hoards. They had devoted themselves to the pursuit of usury, and, as the wars and troubles had drained the exchequer of the nobles, and the current rate of interest at this time was as high as fifty per cent., they were amassing large sums of money, and getting the proudest blood of England in the meshes of their web. The manner in which the barons emancipated themselves was something worse than repudiation. Another writer of the last century, who shares the prejudice^e felt against them by the author already quoted, may be cited to tell us in his own way how the proud nobility wiped out the score the Jews had against them: "The detestable practices of the Jews in Yorkshire so impoverished the nobility and gentry by their extortive and excessive usuries, that they were forced to take up arms to

relieve themselves against the Jews."^(f) This might playfully be called the first act (and deed) for the relief of insolvent debtors—certainly a most effectual, if not quite equitable, way of dealing with the matter.

The king, of course, by virtue of his prerogative, came in for the first spoils; and how rich the Jews were become is proved by the fact of there being any plunder left for the mob and nobles after the king had had his pillage.

A few instances of the means resorted to by Henry the Third for wringing the money from the Jews have been preserved by the chroniclers: One Abraham, found a delinquent, was ordered to pay seven hundred marks for his redemption: and "Aaron, another Jew, protested that the king had, since his last being in France, taken from him at different times the sum of thirty thousand marks of silver, besides two hundred marks of gold given to the queen."

At one period in his reign, the king ordered the sheriffs to summon a Jewish "parliament," consisting of six of the richest Jews from each of the larger towns, and two from each of the smaller ones. The "parliament," on assembling, was informed that the king required twenty thousand marks immediately, which it was to raise forthwith, and it was then formally dissolved. But the amount not being afterwards levied quickly enough to suit the king, he seized the collectors, with their wives and children, and threw them into prison, seizing, moreover, upon all their goods and chattels as forfeit.^(g)

Sir Edward Coke says, "Between 17 Dec. in the fifty year of Henry the Third, and Shrove Tuesday in the second year of Edward the First," the crown levied of the Jews the sum of four hundred and twenty thousand pounds—"and then the ounce of silver was five groats."^(h)

These enormous exactions were for the most part made under pressure of some trumped-up charge against the Jews, and were "compositions"—an infamous system under which a rapacious king had only to give orders to submissive judges, or appeal to the passions of an excited populace, to pronounce upon any innocent man the sentence of death, in order to raise a handsome sum by selling him a pardon!

In 1230, a pretended discovery was made of the crucifixion of Christian children, and two Jews were induced by their fears, or some other influence, to confess that eighteen of these children had been stolen and crucified, whereupon "many Jews suffered death." This gave colour for the renewal of

f. "A Historical and Law Treatise against the Jews and Judaism." London: 1721.

g. "History of the Jews," Edinburgh: 1840, page 154.

h. Coke's "Second Institute of the Laws," pages 89 and 506.

e. "Stowe's Annals," page 168.

the charge five years afterwards, when the king seized and imprisoned "many Jews;" and held them in durance till 1243, when they paid him fifty thousand marks in silver and four hundred marks in gold, "besides what others paid to save themselves from execution." In 1250, the king made another raid among the Jews, on a charge of clipping the coin of the realm, and confession to the crime being made by three hundred of them, forty were hanged, the rest "buying themselves off." Meanwhile the wild laws of the time and the wilder passions of the mob remorselessly pursued the unhappy Jews.

In 1240, a Jew was accused of circumcising a Christian child, and, confessing to the fact, he and his associates were "all dragged by horses' tails from the Tower to the place of execution, then near unto Temple Bar, where all the Jews concerned in the fact were hanged up for several days." (i)

So extensive was the system of plundering the Jews under the specious names of "Fines," "Amercements," "Tallages," "Donums," &c., that a separate office was attached to the Exchequer for the purpose of levying them, and was called the "Exchequer of the Jews," the records of which, as given by Madox, the historian of the Exchequer, are full of cases of the most remarkable and wholesale spoliation. There are returns of amounts raised by a general tallage of the Jews—by a donum levied on them; of fines for trespass—fines for everything, in fact, and under every pretext, and fines for nothing and under no pretext at all.

Some of the most remarkable are:—

"In the reign of King John, Isaac the Jew, of Norwich, made a fine with the king in ten thousand marks, to be paid in a mark a day during life."

"In or about the thirty-first year of King Henry the Second, the Jews of England stood charged with five thousand five hundred and twenty-five marks for the amercement of Jurach, of Norwich. This debt was required of the whole body of the Jews, and they were to have surety, effects, and chattels to enable them to pay it."

"The Jews of Lincoln fined seven marks of gold because one of them married without the king's license—a trespass in the eyes of the justices of the Jews (Exchequer)."

"Muriel fined in an hundred pounds, that she might be permitted to marry Isaac the Jew, of Oxford."

"Jurach, of Norwich, gave eighteen hundred marks that he might be permitted to reside in England with the king's good will," &c. (j)

This poor, unfortunate "Jurach, of Norwich," was no doubt a wealthy Jew, as we find him seven-

ral times pounced upon by the Christian birds of prey.

The moneys raised from these sources were called "The Revenue of Judaism," and the exaction of them was entrusted to the "Justices of the Jews," through the means of "The Exchequer of the Jews."

Farther we are told that in all law suits, wherein a Jew was one of the parties concerned, he always had to bribe or fee the king to be allowed to have a trial. The fees enumerated by Madox in his "History of the Exchequer," vary in amount from twenty pounds, two ounces of gold, or two hundred marks downwards.

This legal machinery for wringing the money out of the Jews was kept up till their banishment from England in 1290, which we are now approaching.

It must have been with much reluctance that the sovereign of the period gave up so profitable a source of private revenue—for none of these fines or amercements appear to have taken the form of state taxation. Whether it was in deference to popular prejudice, or which is, perhaps, more probable, that the Jews could furnish spoil no longer, or had begun to conceal their hoards, or send them across the sea for safety, a mere sojourn on our soil was now about to be denied to them.

The Statute Law had, at present, not stepped out of its course to afflict the children of Israel who were sojourning in England: but Henry the Third drew up a series of regulations for their conduct which took the effect of law, and was, in fact, founded on the canon or pontifical laws. These regulations are said to have been fulminated in the year 1256. They enjoin that no Jew shall, under pain of forfeiting all his goods, remain in England without doing the king some service. That there shall be no schools for Jewish children within the realm of England, save such as were in existence in the reign of King John. That "all Jews in their synagogues shall celebrate in a loud voice." That no Christian woman shall suckle the child of a Jew, nor any Christian men or women serve any Jew or Jews, nor eat with them, nor abide in their house. That "No Jew or Jewess shall buy or eat flesh in Lent. That "no Jew shall enter into any church or chapel, except in passing to and fro." That "no Jew shall be suffered to abide in any town without the king's license," &c. In a charter of this reign, one of the special immunities which the king grants to the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne is that no Jew shall be allowed to inhabit that town.

There were other prohibitions and disabilities set forth in these regulations, but we have selected the most curious or severe. The ban which had been placed upon this unhappy people by the royal hand soon laid them open to the rough treatment of the mob. Their persecution by the people was equally fierce as their oppression by the

i. "Matthew Paris," page 531.

j. Madox's "History of the Exchequer," vol. i., pages 221 to 261.

king and the barons. In 1253, a charge was brought against the Jews of stealing out of an oaken chest a charter belonging to the Abbey of St. Alban's, and the people were heard murmuring. A little later in the same year, it was reported abroad that the Jews of Northampton had been preparing wildfire wherewith to consume London, and the murmurs grew louder and more threatening; and, in 1259, the bloodthirsty Jews were represented as having formed a plot to poison all the barons. The ripened passions of the people brooked no delay, and without asking themselves why the Jews should be insane enough to murder their very best customers—most of them, too, deeply in their debt, no doubt—they fell upon the unhappy people and slew seven hundred in London alone. In the year 1264, another massacre took place in London, arising out of a Christian being struck by a Jew, (*k*) and, in another tumult against them in the same year, their synagogue and Book of the Law were burned. (*l*)

It was not only from London mobs that they had to dread this violence, for it is recorded that in 1266 the Jews were slaughtered at Lincoln, and their synagogue and Book of Law destroyed. In the next reign we have to record similar outrages all over the kingdom. They were massacred at Northampton, Bury St. Edmund's, Norwich, Stamford, and York, to the extent of fifteen hundred in twenty-four hours; (*m*) and it was even suspected that the king gave some encouragement to these wholesale murders.

Certain it is that the Jews fared little better under Edward the First than they had under Henry the Third. The "Statutes of Jewry," which he caused to be passed at some part of his reign (the precise year being in dispute, and entered in the "Statutes of the Realm" as "the fourth or eighteenth" of Edward the First), (*n*) rendered them in the eye of the statute law, as they had long been looked upon by the common law and by custom, as the bondsmen of the king. The Act was principally directed against the usury which they practised, but whilst it deprived them of their old means of getting their living, it admitted them into new ways. But how hard were the conditions—how humiliating the terms on which they were enabled to rub shoulders with their Christian fellow-merchants on the Exchanges and at the markets of the time, as if they had been universally tainted with leprosy. "The king granteth to them, that they may gain their living by lawful merchandise and labour, and that they may have intercourse

with Christians in order to carry on lawful trade by buying and selling; but that no Christian, for this cause or any other, shall dwell among them." Farther, they were to be marked with the plague mark that men might be warned of them: "Every Jew, over seven years, shall wear a badge of yellow felt, in the form of two tables joined; six inches long and three inches broad." And, *of course*, they were taxed—the opportunity was too tempting to be neglected—every Jew, over twelve years of age, was henceforth to pay "three pence yearly at Easter of tax to the king, whose bondman he is." (*o*)

Prynne claims this law for the eighteenth year of Edward the First, (*p*) but Coke assigns it to the fourth; (*q*) and it appears more likely to have emanated from a period when the king was angry with the Jews than when he had entirely washed his hands of them; for, in 1279, the seventh year of his reign, a quantity of clipped coin, together with implements for clipping it, having been traced to the Jews, two hundred and four were hanged in one day in London. "After which the Jews were hanged in all other parts of England, and so impeached by one another, that they almost cleared the realm of them." (*r*)

Although they do not appear in the Statute Book, it is said that the law of Edward against the Jews and usury contained severer enactments than we have quoted, amongst others: That a Jew coming into or withdrawing from England without license was to suffer death; that any Jew contemning or reviling our Saviour should be burned; that a Jew for striking a Christian was to lose his right arm. That no Christian man should have intercourse with a Jewish woman—or Christian woman with Jewish man. That no Jew should stir out of his house on Good Friday; that a Jew killing a Christian, should be hanged alive upon a gibbet, and be fed daily upon bread and water till he died upon the same gibbet. That all the children of Jews should be given up as soon as they are born to the rector or vicar of the parish, who should put them to nurses, and afterwards see that they were bred up in the Christian religion, and for all the charges attendant thereon, the parents should be held responsible. Such laws as these could not have been too severe for the spirit of the time; for we find the church as active as the crown in the crushing of the Jews. In 1282, John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, sent a precept to the Bishop of London, commanding him to pull down and suppress all Jewish synagogues in his diocese

k. "Holingshed's Chronicle," vol. iii., page 267.

l. Ibid., page 272.

m. Fox's "Acts and Monuments," vol. i., page 303.

n. The eighteenth year would be 1290, the date of his proclamation for the entire banishment of the Jews, which rendered such a law unnecessary.

o. "Statutes of Jewry," 4 or 18 Edward I.

p. Prynne's "Collection of Records," vol. iii., page 153.

q. Coke's "Second Institute," page 506.

r. "A Historical and Law Treatise against the Jews and Judaism."

—an order which was duly carried out. (s) And a severe example was made of all who favoured the Jews or had dealings with them. In 1288, four judges, namely, Thomas de Weyland, John de Lovelot, William de Brampton, and Ada de Stratton, were committed to the Fleet Prison, and each fined forty thousand marks, "besides vessels of gold and silver," and the three other judges banished the realm "for underhand juggle with the Jews." (t)

Finally the cruelty and insult which had been for nearly two centuries directed against these unhappy sojourners in England, culminated in the proclamation issued by Edward the First in 1290, banishing the Jews for ever from the land. The number thus expelled has been estimated at sixteen thousand five hundred and eleven men, women, and children, (u) whose property was confiscated to the crown, except the trifle which was allowed to them to carry them into new and foreign lands, but of which most of them were despoiled by the officers of the Cinque Ports. (v) The old historians look upon this Act of Edward the First as a cleansing and purifying of the land; and, probably, had we lived in the period and seen and known more, of our own sight and knowledge, we might not look upon it as quite so cruel, wanton, and unprovoked as it appears to our modern perceptions. Speed says, "He purged England from such corruption and mischief as under which it groaned; the Jews, by their undermining of trade and cruel usuries having eaten his people to the bones." (w)

Coke gives a totally different version of the exodus of the Jews from England. He denies that any legal steps were taken for their expulsion, but surmises that the abolition of usury was the law which caused, their occupation gone, their voluntary departure:—"And thereupon the cruell Jews, thirsting after wicked gain, to the number of fifteen thousand and sixty, departed out of the realm into foreign parts, where they might use their Jewish trade of usury, and, from that time, that nation never returned again unto this realm."—"That they might passe out of the realm with safety, they made petition to the king that a certain day might be prefixed to them to depart the realm, to the end that they might have the king's writ to his sherifes for their safe conduct, and that no injury, molestation, damage, or grievance be offered to them in the meantime." Out of these writs alone, it is worth while to note, by the way, the king got a fifteenth part of the Jews' property—a moderate perquisite which he claimed for the license, "*Pro Expulsione Fudeorum*." Coke is of the same mind as Speed—to congratulate the country on the driv-

ing out of these locusts: "And thus this noble king by this means banished for ever those infidell usurious Jews." (x)

We must once more dip into Sir Edward's black-letter pages for a quaint story of what befell some of the emigrant Jews, before they had quite left our shores. "The richest of these, by force of the king's writ, having embarked themselves with their treasures in a tall ship of great burthen, when the ship was under sail, and gotten down the Thames, towards the mouth of the river beyond Queenborough, the master of the ship, confederating with some of the mariners, invented a stratagem to destroy them, and, to bring the same to passe, commanded to caste anchor, and rode at the same till the ship, at an ebbe, rode on the dry sands. The master and his confederates, in farther execution of their wicked plot, moved and enticed those rich Jews to walk with the master on land for their recreation and preservation of health, which they did. At last, when the master understood the tide to be coming in, he stole away from them and got him back to the ship, whither he was, as it was before plotted, drawn up by a cord. The Jewes made not so much haste as he did, because they knew not the danger; but, when they perceived in what perill they were in, (that had shewed no mercy to numbers that had cryed to them,) cryed to him for help. His wicked and profane answer to them was, That they ought rather to cry to Moses, by whose conduct their fathers passed through the Red Sea, and that he was enabled to deliver them out of those raging floods which now came in upon them, and, within a short space, swallowed up them all. The master and such other as were consenting to this foul act, were, before the justices itinerant, indicted, convicted of murther, and hanged." (y)

It would seem, however, as if a few Jews still lingered about in England, for, in 1318, a new persecution had been opened upon them on the following startling charges: "Many Jewes were convicte and brente" for conspiring "to poison alle Cristen men, to put venym in wellis, and alle maner vesseles that long to manne's use." (z)

The Jews did not reappear in England for nearly four centuries. The upheaving of the Government on the fall of Charles the First, seemed to have opened up a channel for their admission into the country again. Monteith says "that they offered the sum of five hundred thousand pounds for the repeal of the Act which banished them, and for the use of St. Paul's Cathedral for a synagogue, and for the Library of Oxford, but that the Council of State would have eight hundred thousand." (a) But

s. "Stowe's Annals," page 202.

t. "Fleta," chapter x., page 549.

u. "Stowe's Annals," page 204.

v. Hume's "History of England," chapter xiii.

w. Speed's "History of Great Britain," page 545.

x. Coke's "Second Institute," page 507.

y. Coke's "Second Institute," page 508.

z. Hingeston's "Capgrove's Chronicle of England," London: 1858, page 186.

a. Monteith's "History of Great Britain," page 473.

there is great difficulty in believing the statements about St. Paul's Cathedral, notwithstanding its confirmation in the Thurlow State Papers.^(b) It seems to us to have been too preposterous a demand; and the acrimony which Monteith displays towards the Jews, much weakens the force of his work as an authority on the subject. This much, however, all writers seem to agree in, "That, in the year 1655, a memorial was presented on behalf of the Jewish nation to the Lord Protector, by Menassah Ben Israel, a Hebrew merchant, praying for the re-admission of the Jews into the country to a participation in its trade, as well as the exercise of their religion in England. Oliver called together a council to take the petition into consideration, composed of two lawyers, seven citizens of London, and fourteen ministers of religion, who could not agree in a decision, and Cromwell, who knew the feeling of the country to be adverse to the Jews, readily availed himself of the excuse for dissolving the commission without any result, after it had sat at Whitehall a few days." Mr. Egan quite ignores the alleged offer for the metropolitan cathedral.^(c)

Bishop Burnet, however, says that Cromwell employed the Jews as spies, and "brought a company of them over to England, and gave them leave to build a synagogue," appreciating their value to him as "dealers in news."^(d) The number thus introduced must have been very small—too small, we should have thought, to make a demand for a synagogue, for Dr. Tovey's researches in the Jewish records have only found twelve of the nation in England up till 1663. But in the age of luxury and success which followed—in the days of dissipation and waste which came in with Charles the Second—so necessary a people as usurers and money-lenders were allowed to creep into the country again unmolested; and from that reign they continued to increase in England. They still, however, continued to be looked upon, not only popularly and socially, but legally, as aliens and foreigners; and, in 1690, when they claimed exemption from the alien duty payable on the importation of their goods, it was decided by an order of council, dated the 14th of October, that they must pay the duty required of aliens, even if they possessed letters of denisation.

And, shortly afterwards, a short Act was passed to compel Jews to provide for and maintain their Protestant children.^(e)

The rancour of the public—of a far higher order than "the common people"—is displayed in one of the pamphlets we have already quoted.^(f) The

preface gives us a sample of what was the popular feeling in 1702: "That it cannot be so much for the advantage of any nation in general that these wanderers should enjoy equal privileges with the true nations, I take for granted by most men;" and the treatise winds up with the following startling suggestions: "What would contribute to the true welfare and flourishing of this nation, would be the sending them away with their honestly gotten wealth, employing the other towards charitable uses: as providing for their bantlings, &c., by giving annual sums to the parishes adjacent to their present habitations." These amiable propositions of confiscation and banishment are made in the most perfect good faith and with repeated self-gratulations of the author's great toleration and Christian frame of mind in regarding the Jews so charitably; and the book, as indeed all others on the same side do, recounts their sufferings and oppressions in former times, not by any means in a spirit of sympathy or indignation, but rather of regret that there should be so much toleration even as they were then enjoying, extended to them in those degenerate days.

Twenty years later, the feeling was the same. In 1721, a fourpenny pamphlet was published for the purpose of proving that "by the antient establish'd Laws of the Land, no Jew hath any right to live in England; nor to appear without yellow badges upon his or her upper garment; that none of the Rabbis of the Jews shall, upon pain of death, pervert any Christian to Judaism; that no Jew shall cohabit with a Christian woman; that no Jew shall be witness against a Christian; that no Jew shall be sworn upon the Holy Evangelist, nor be admitted to swear upon any other Christian translation; that no Jew shall bring his action against a Christian, but in the king's name; that no Jew's widow shall administer, but that administration is in the hands of the king; that no Jew's synagogue should be erected in England, but all such suppress'd; and, lastly, that the return of the Jews, after their total expulsion, renders them all incapable of receiving any benefit by our laws."^(g)

The virulence of the public feeling against the Jews drew a groan from one "Solomon Abrabonel of the House of David," who, in 1736, raised his voice "from the place of his sojournment in Synagogue-lane, Bury-street," and in a sixpenny pamphlet prayed for the redress of their grievances under the penal laws.^(h)

An occasional indication of a more tolerant spirit was evinced by the Government, but, as soon as it was observed, it was met by a howl from the

b. Thorloe's "State Papers," vol. ii., page 652.

c. Egan's "Status of the Jews" in England."

d. "Burnet's History of his own Time," vol. i., page 71.

e. 1 Anne, chapter 24.

f. "The Jews' Charter."

g. "An Historical and Law Treatise against the Jews and Judaism." London, 1721.

h. "The Complaint of the Children of Israel. By Solomon Abrabonel, of the House of David." London, 1736.

country, and for a time frightened into silence. Thus by an Act passed in the year 1731, the Jews were allowed to omit the words "On the true faith of a Christian," in taking the oath of abjuration; (*i*) and, some years later, this favour was extended to Jews settling in America. (*j*) But the naturalisation law of James the First was still in force, requiring every one before becoming naturalised, to take the Christian sacrament. This, of course, excluded foreign Jews from obtaining the privileges of British subjects; and an Act was passed for their relief, which went the very little way of exempting them from this ordeal, but still proscribed them from purchasing or inheriting any advowson, right of patronage, &c. (*k*) Moderate as was the concession, it raised a clamour throughout the land; and we have another heap of pamphlets. The most violent of these scribes, after going over the old ground of the great amelioration in their condition since the days of the First Edward and Henries, enjoins the public to consider "not so much what they do enjoy as what they do not suffer." The negative virtue of this reasoning is apparent in the conclusion to which he arrives, the pamphleteer complacently looking upon the condition of the Jews as only far too easy. (*l*) The Committee of the House of Commons, which had prepared the way for these measures of relief, had estimated the number of Jews in the kingdom at this time as ten thousand; but our anti-Jewish author reckons them at only seven thousand, which he thus divides: "Opulent families about twenty, of which one-half are merchants; brokers, forty; the rest are hawkers, pedlars, and traffickers (very few in that way which is deemed regular, honorable, and according to the ordinary rules of civil polity), and in this general list we must include those who buy and sell stolen goods." A shilling pamphlet in vindication of the Jews (*m*) fell like oil upon the flames; though it must be confessed its arguments were the very mildest and weakest. Hissing hot, came forth a withering, a scarifying reply, which took for its motto:—"The multitude of the city was divided; and part held with the Jews and part with the Apostles" (Acts, chap. xiv. v. 4). The writer cannot contain his indignation at such license from a Christian Parliament, and demands which is the best subject, the Christian or "the foreign outlawed Jew, who has no God, no king, and no country; and who never acts upon any higher principle than self-interest?" (*n*)

i. 10 George I., cap. 4.

j. 13 George II.

k. 26 George II., cap. 26.

l. "A Review of the Proposed Naturalisation of the Jews." London, 1753.

m. "Considerations on the Bill to permit Persons professing the Jewish Religion to be Naturalised, &c., in Reply to the City Petition against the Law." London, 1754.

n. "An Answer to a Pamphlet from the pen of W. Romaine, entitled 'Considerations, &c.' Second Edition. Reprinted by the Citizens of London." 1754.

The ministry yielded to all this outcry, and the Act was repealed; the preamble reciting as the reason that "Occasion has been taken to raise discontents, and to disquiet the minds of many of his Majesty's subjects." (*o*)

After the failure of this attempt, no member had the hardihood to stand up for the Jews, for eighty years. On the 5th of April, 1830, however, Mr. Grant moved for leave for a bill to repeal the Acts entailing on them their civil disabilities; but the old prejudices were still too strong for him. Sir Robert Harry Inglis declared that "the introduction of a Jew into the house ought to be considered direct evidence of bribery; for it was out of the question to suppose that they would ever obtain unbought sufferages of the people." (*p*) He added, "Certain he was that, within seven years after the entrance of the first Jew into parliament, parliamentary reform would be carried." The prophecy was anticipated; it was years after the reform of parliament, before a professing Jew entered its walls. Macaulay, then a young member, and Sir James Mackintosh spoke in favour of the bill, and the first reading was carried by a hundred and fifteen votes against ninety-seven. The enemies of the Jews attended in stronger force on the question of a second reading on the 17th of May; and, though Mr. Brougham and Lord John Russell supported it, urging as a precedent the relief of the Roman Catholics in the previous year, it was defeated by two hundred and twenty-eight votes against one hundred and sixty-five, the name of Sir Robert Peel appearing among the "Noes."

A CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST EXPEDITION AGAINST CADIZ, ANNO 1596.

BY the hands of the Rev. Sherrard Burnaby, the Vicar of Hampstead, we are favoured by Miss Maryon Wilson, with a remarkable document which she discovered in the muniments room of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, and which she thinks will be interesting to the readers of LONG AGO. It is an original manuscript report of Lord Charles Howard's operations in the first expedition against Cadiz in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which Sir Walter Raleigh displayed a reckless bravery that in a second campaign led him to grievous discomfiture, and put his royal mistress to serious anxiety. This narrative, besides being an historical document of some importance, is rendered curious by the frequent interjections of religious fervour. But to make it more intelligible, we may be permitted to refresh our readers' memories by a reference

o. 6 George II., cap. i.

p. "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," vol. xxv. (New Series), p. 1306.

to Hume's account of the expedition, which, we may observe, tallies in every respect with the time-worn manuscript we are about to print. It will be remembered that the operations of Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins in the previous year against the American possessions of the Spaniards had proved unsuccessful, and had, in fact, ended in defeat. Stung with the disgrace, and hearing that Philip was making great preparations for a new attempt at the invasion of England, the naval and military chiefs got the queen's permission to attack the Spaniards at home; and hence the great expedition to Cadiz, of which the following document recounts the glories:—

DEI VINI NOMEN SEMPER NOBIS SIT FÆLIX.

An English quid, for a Spanish quo, or
Royally Renowned Resolution, moste honorable
Expedition, and moste memorable Exploite
performed by God's assistance, and her Majesties
Royall Navy and Army at Cadiz on y^e Coaste of
Spayne in the Yeare of Chryste oure Savyoure
1596: Exscript by me Rd Roa

The moste Royally Renowned Resolution

Bee yt first to the glory of God for Ever thanckfully remembered, That Her Moste Excellent Majty sent forthe now Her Highnesses Navy and Army to the sea upon a just, urgent, and needfull cruise of defense (which by her Majties printed protestation in dyvers languages published also by Her two Noble Generals subsigned and into dyvers foreign Portes

distributed appeared) against the unjust quarrell and wrongfull offence of the Spanish Kinge, intending (as hee had once before done Anno. 1588, so now againe to invade her Magties Kingdomes, and subjects of England and Ireland this yeare also, 1596: But (blessed bee oure gracyous good God) who (in his former grace and mercy (tendering his owne glory, Her Majty fervent zeale thereunto, oure humble petitions, and the equity of the cause, once more herd now made voyd, the Enimyes malignant purpose against us by working fr. use so (to his glory, Her Majesty, Honor, oure comforte and confusyon of the Enimye's) Hereafter shall appeare—

Liste of the Sea Regiments English

Lord Robert, Erle of Essex. Generall of the Army by land and Admirall (in the Duc Repulse of the 1 Squad by Sea. Lord Charles Howard, L. High Admirall of England and Admirall (in the Arke Royall) of the 2. Squad by Sea.

The Honor L. Thos: Howard Viz. Admirall of the Navy (in the honour of the Sea.) and Admirall of the 3 Squad by Sea. The Hon^{ble}. Sr. Walter Rawley K. Rearadmirall of the Navy (in the Warrspyte) and Admirall of the 4th Squad by Sea.

English Knights 2 for Sea—viz. { Sir George Carew
{ Sir Robert Sowthwell.

English { Of the Queenes 12 Pynesses 118
Shippes { Of the L. Admirall 1 Pynesse i } So in all
118 { Of the Coaste 105 Pynesse } 5
Seamen Maryners 6050. Soldyers 6725. S. 12775.

The List of the Sea Regiments Hollanders.

Brought by Monseur John Von Dunevord } for { Warr 24
Lord of Warremount, theyre Admiral } for { Victlers.
They had Capt 24 Maryners 1000. Soldyers 2000 men.

So might there bee ships in all 150. Men for sea in all 15779.

The List of the Land Regiments English viz.—

The L. Generall of the Army	these	{ Knights 2. Cap. 4. Sold. 950
The Admirall of England	had	{ Knight 1. Cap. 10. Sold. 1200
The L. Robert Erle of Sussex	each	{ Knight 0. Cap. 6. Sold. 0790
Sr. Fra: Vere K. L. Marshall	of	{ Knight 0. Cap. 7. Sold. 900
Sr. John Wingfeld K.	them	{ Knight 1. Cap. 7. Sol. 1050
Sir Xtopher Blunt, Sir Tho Gerard,		{ Each of them
Sir Richd. Wingfeld, Sr. Conyers Clifford		{ 6 Capt. 24 { 750. Sold.
So had these 2 Erles, 2 L. L. 9 Knights, and 58. Capteynes.		Sold. 7850.

Noblemen, Knights, Gent & Capt. Engl. & Strangers, Volunteers—

Don Xpofer, Prince of Portugale the Kinges second sone.
County Lodwik of Nassau, Kinsman of Crade Maurice
The Lord Harbart sone and heyre appar. to the Erle of Word
The Lord Burk of Ireland her May. good Subject.

Knights	} Seaven {	Sr. Charles Percy	} {	Sr. Robert Drury
English		Sr. Edw. Wingfeld		Sr. Tho: Germeyn
Voluntary		Sr. John Hungerford		Sr. Tho: Woodhouse
				Sr. Anthony Standen

Mr. George Devoreux Uncle to the Erle of Essex
Mr. Willyam Howard sone & heyre appar. to y^e Lord Admirall
two cheefest by byrth. 70 others Engl. Gent. Voluntary Adventuaries.

Capteynes, English Voluntary adventuaries 24. Capt.

Gent	} {	A German Gent of Grade Maurices accompanying
Duche		County Lodwick of Nassau, aforesayd
Volunt		A Duche Gent of the house of Egmont
		Other Duche Gent Voluntary adventuaries 16.

Capteynes Duche Voluntary Adventuary 12 Capt.

Men of all sortes for Service & Volunt some 24000
Shippes, English, and Duche (besydes Pynesses) 150.

Theyr Departure from England to Cadiz 1596.
Upon Easter day then beeyng the 31st of April did the Queenes Shippes sett saylle from Chattam & sailed down to Gillingham : On Sunday the 2nd, May they came into Plymouth soundes where they stayde untill Tuesday the 27th. of ye month, when all the rest of ye Navy came thether unto them. On Thursday the 3rd of June God sent them a wise-full forward wynde which brought them so soone forward to Spayne that by Fryday the 18th day of the same monthe they came within sighte of the Southward Cape : when first hapned touching the moste memorable Exploite at Cadiz, as was honourably certifyed by the L. Admirall lett^r to ye L. Chambleyn.

Deus Dux nosten est Sequane Pectore fortj.

The Queenes Moste Excellent Majesteyes fervent and effectual prayer for the good success sure protection, and safe returne of Her Highness Navy & Army in this Expedition to and from Cadiz. 1596.

Most omnipotent Maker and Gyde of all the worldes mass, that onely searchest and fathomest the bottom of all hartes, conceytes, and in them seest the true originall of all actions intended : Thou that by thy foresight doest freely discerne, how no malice of revenge nor quittance of Injury, nor desyre of bloodshed nor greedynes of lucre, hath bred the resolution of oure now sett forthe Navy & Army : But a heede-full care, and wary watche, that no neglect of foes nor oversurety of harme, might breede eyther danger to us or glory to them. These beeyng groundes, thou that doest inspyre ye mynde, Wee humbly beseeche thee (with bended knees) prosper the worke, and with the best fore wynde gyde the Journey, speede the Victory, and make the returne the advancement of thy glory the trump of thy fame, and Surety to the Realme, with the leste loss of English blood : To these devoute Petitions Lorde give thou thy blessed graunt. Amen.

Let God aryse and let his Enimybes bee scattered.

My very good Lord, on Saturday the 19th of June last we laye off from Cadiz in the morn^g. by break of the day, there was a Bark of Waterford in Ireland discovered a little from where I was which came from St. Mary Porte : I shott at her, to make her snyke, but shee plyed away with all the saylles she could ; when she was within two howers, I tooke her. By the first morn^g. flood there was 50 or 60 saylle of greate Shippes in the Bay of Cadiz and 20 galleys also of those Shippes there were 15 the Kniges men of warr, as the Philip, the Mathew, Andrew and Thomas which were of the 12 Apostles, 2 greate galeons of Andolozia, 5 greate galeons of Biskye and 4 Levant iskoes. besides 3 of his Palathey of 200 tonnes apiece. The next were all greate Shippes laden with merchandiz for the Indyas exceeding well furnished with men and ordnance, and wonderfull riches. On Sunday morn^g. by break of the day we were within half a leage of the Bay of Cadiz and mighte see this great fleet ryding hard before the Towne under the two forttes : Wee came to anchor before the west end of the Towne, where the Generalles gave orders for the present landing of men. The wether grewe so fowle sodenly and so stormy, and when the men which I should land were redy in barges and botes they were afraid for theyre safety, so were shipped ageane. Then we determined to goo into the Bay to have fought with the Shippes and the Galleys, but before we coude weigh oure anchors, (which was done with muche adoo in so roughe a see) the nighte drew on. Whereupon we were all determined to come to anchor in the mouthe of the Bay not farr from theyre Shippes, and in the morn^g. thus to sett upon them. The Ld. Tho. How. Sr. Walt Rawley, Sr. Robt. Southwell and Sr. George Carew in 4 of the Queenes Shippes, Sr. Fra: Vere in the Raynbow, and Sir John Wingfeld in the Vaungard, these two latter were to attend the Galleys : Capt. Alexander Clifford, and
10
Capt. Crosse with some of the Lowe contry Shippes, and

20 other men of Warr to have the first charge and all the rest of us to second them.

In the morning the Enimy seeyng us so determeined anchored and went to Pontall, all saving 2 of the Galleys which kept still under the Forttes. Oure Shippes went according to the order taken all the Galleys still playing upon us (but to theyre owne loss) for they were well peppered. Every man soughte to anchor so neare as he could to the Enimy's Shippes, but the place beeyng narow and the greate shallownes on bothe sydes there could but these Eng^s. Shippes came to anchor conveniently, First Sr. Walr. Rawley then the Lyon next, and then the Ld. Thos. Howard.—The Erle with muche adoo got up near to Sir Waltr, the Raynbow roade hard by the Lyon, and the reste so neare them as they coude : I with divers others roade just between the two forttes which all that tyme played hottly upon us, and wee bett the twoo Galleys under the forttes notably. This fyghte between the Shippes continued Battery to Battery from 7 of the clock in the morn^g. until one in the afternoone. There coude but 5 of the Enimys Shippes fight agens them at once by reason of the shallownes there, and, theyre Galleys were of small draughte of water. The Enimy perceiving oure resolution (and beeing notably beeten) thoughte to have shipped from thence to Porte Royall : But they were driven on grounde nere the place where they foughte. Theyre men leapt out lyke frogges, many of them were killed, and themselves (with a trayne) sett the Philip on fyre. But (God bee thanked) it blew up so sodenly that none of oure men had entered her. The Thomas was also burnt a little before : The Mathew a very goodly shipp and the next to St. Philip of all Spayne wee had taken with all her ordnance and the St. Andrew also, bothe Shippes of 900, or 1000 tonnes apiece.

All the rest of the Shippes (saving 2 Argosyes whereof the one was burnt, and the other wee tooke, shee also must bee burnt, bycause shee is unfitt to bee brought away) went into Porte Royall : where they were sure from us (as in a cage) whensoever wee shoulde attempt them, but they themselves that nighte and the next day had sett them all on fyre. The whole number taken and burnt was 57 saylle all of them greate ones : for the 3 Patacheys were the leste and yet were they above 200 tonnes apiece. On Monday the 21st of June 1596 about 2 of the clock in the afternoone the Erle landed with 3000 men hard by the forte of Pontall, which the Enimy gave over when they sawe us coming : Himself went with the one half towards the Towne which is distant from thence 3 myles and upwardes all deepe sandy way : The other half went with Sr. Conyers Clifford, Sir Xpofer Blunt and Sr. Tho: Gerard to a bridge called Pont Suasee at the further end of the Island to breake it down.

So soone as the boattes had landed them, wee used them to land oure Sea Regiment to second the Erle ; which was done presently by myself. The Ld Tho: Howard, Sr. Walter Rawley and Sr. Robt. Southwell all landing with 800 men and made a quick marche after the Erle, The Ld. Marshall, the Erle of Sussex, and Sr. George Carew were with the Erle, his marche was as fast as hee could trot, oures after him not muche less. Hee was encountered withoute the Towne by some Horse and some foote, but hee bett them back, (though with some losses of his own men) and hee entered the Towne wonderfull bravely himself being one of the foremoste. The Towne was exceeding strong and full of men strenghtned with a greate Castle and sundry forttes, and (in truthe) every house within the Towne was lyke a Castle : After the entery the feight grewe very hott in the market place and streetes Castle and forttes. By this time wee came in and releevd the Erle with oure shott and gave them powder whiche they stooode in neede of ; Having possessed the market place the Erle made there a strong garde and by this time it grewe something darke : The Erle and I myself with the principall men went into the Counsell house of the Towne beeing seated in the market place : where within one houre came in many of the cheif men of the Towne, and

yeelded themselves unto us, and happy were they that coulde first kneele downe to kisse oure feate : In one houre after wee made accompt wee were sure of all. But the next morning beeing Tuesday the 22^d. June last they of the Castle sent the Corrigidor and other principall men, to declare that they yeelded unto us, and so did also the Captaynes of the forttes : Before 10 of the clock of the foure noone the Erles ensigne was in the topp of the Castle, and my bloody ensigne was in the topp of the fort, Philip, next unto the Sea. Thus hathe God blessed her Majesty with this honor and victory and not above 300 men of all sortes loste, nor any man of name missing but Sr. John Wingfeld : who was first hurt withoute the Towne where hee did most bravely, and yett woulde needes enter the Towne with the Erle, and in the market place (beeyng shott in the heade) dyed there presently. My Lord, I do assure you there is not a braver man in the worlde than the Erle, and I protest (in my simple pore judgement) a braver Soldier : For what hee dothe is in greate order, and good discipline performed :

The number of the Gentlemen in the Towne was greate for the principall men of Sherris and those partes of Andolozia nere thereabouts did putt themselves into the Castle : for wee were dyscired from Port St. Maria (which we coulde not avoyde) and (I do think) from Cape St. Vincent.

This Gent. Sr. A. A. the bearer (who hathe behaved himself bothe wysely and valyantly) will shewe youre Lordship all the particulars which is possible for me to wryte. But I must not forgett to let your Lordship knowe that all men deserved well yet the cheefest Service done by Sea (besydes the Erle) was by the Lord Thos : Howard, St. Walter Rawley, and my sonne Southwell had the leading who performed it notably.

The place was so narrow, as all though many Shippes woulde have come up to them) yet coulde they not possibly) the preasse was so thicke that one of oure Shippes was aboard another : All the while the Shippes foughte the Towne and the Fortes played upon us at theyre pleasure : This was all performed and quieted. within 24 houres. to Gods glory, her Majesty's honor will bee spred abroad over all those partes of the world.

The Kings losses was thus greate, first the losses of his Shippes in which were a greate parte of his strength, then his goodes laden in them for the Indyas, which were burnte, confessed to bee worthe xi millions, the lyke wherof was never seene at one tyme before : If they had not been burned by the Duke of Medina his express commandement wee the Generalles should have had twooo millions of the Merchantes, for so it was agreed upon. Besydes this the Towne is of wonderfull importance standing (as it dothe) which wee the Generalles caused to bee burned the Sunday before wee came away thence beeing the 4th of this July.

The mercy and clemency which hathe bene shewed here, will bee spoken of through those partes of the world, no colde blood touched, nor any woman defiled, but have bene with greate care embarked and sent to St. Mary Porte. All the Ladies which were many and all the Nunnes and other women and children which were lykewyse sent thether have bene suffered to carry away with them bothe theyre apparal, money and Jewells, which they had aboute them and were not searched for.

Having ended oure buysynes in Cadiz by Saturday the 3^d. of July, the next day (beeyng Sunday) wee shipped oure men and sett fyre on the Towne of Cadiz and the forttes ; reserving nothing from the fyre, but the Churches. And on Monday the 5th of July we sett saylle out of the porte in a very circumspect order. To keepe oure small men and suche seaboutes (as carried soldiers and were yll (ill) able to make defence) that they mighte bee safely protected from suche attempts, as the Gallies in any calme wether mighte make agens them : Synce which tyme wee have made saylles with slender wyndes and less adventures, as highe as Cape St. Maria. When any matter of furthar worthe hapneth, your Lordship shall partake : In the meantyme I commend mee

moste hartely unto your Lordship : From on boarde the Arke the 8th of July 1596. Your Loving Sonne in lawe Charles Howard.

1 st . Esclr. 4 Chapt 59 Ver 2. Sam 30	}	Of thee O King of Heaven is the Victory Of thee ys Wisdome, of thee ys glory ; And these are thy Servauntes.
		God honoure those will, whiche honoure him still.

The return & Aryvall of the Navy & Army Royall.

After theyre departure from Cadiz on Monday the 5th July 1596. (as afore sayde) they were becalmed within a fewe dayes on the Easte Coaste of Portugal ageanst the Towne of Farra : where certeyn of this Navy landed by theyre bouts and spoylled the Towne beeing of a good circuite, and entered the contry some 3 or 4 myles burning and consuming in every plais as they went, the Spanyades fearfully fleeing up into the contries before oure Englishmen lyke Myce before Cattes. And thus by Gods gracyus providence and mercyfull protection having atcheeved this moste memorabile Exploite God sent them allso a wishfull forward wynde whereby they made saylles to returne for England : arriving on the 4, 5, 6 and 7th dayes of August then next following in that year 1596 in theyre severall Portes safely. To the greate glory of Allmyghty God, honor of her Majesty. renowne of the Generalles, Comfort of oure Contry, and Confusion of those Enimyes for and ageanst whome and all suche others pray wee faithfully and continually unto oure moste gracyus God our mercyfull father by his greate mercyes eyther speedely to convert them (if so they will bee convertable) : eyther else by his Mighty Judgmente sodenly to subvert them obstinately persevering in theyre malignities inflexible : As it shall seeme beste to his heavenly holy will for the further advancement of his glory and firmer comfort of his faythfull in Chryste Jesus his onely sonne oure alone Mediator, Redeemer, and Saviour. To whome with the Holy Goste oure Comforter bee all glory, honor, prayse, power, dominyon, majestic, victory, tryumph and salvation ascribed in heaven and earth and subscribed bothe now henceforth & for ever, worlde withoute ende. So bee it.

DIABOLIC LITERATURE.—I.

HIS Satanic Majesty has a voluminous literature to himself, of which little is known to those who have not delved into the lowest regions of the British Museum. The period of the Civil Wars, and a few years before and after it, were productive of an amazing amount of superstition; persons of credit discerned fiery chariots and fighting armies in the skies—aye, and took oath they saw them; parsons preached upon the latest miraculous appearance; "Wonderful Newes from York" told of a marvellous prodigy, and "Strange Newes from Dover" related some story that made the hair of its readers stand on end. Pamphlets and broadsides recording the veritable appearance of the devil were very popular. I have a heap of them before me, from which I will select a few specimens. The first I take up is entitled:—

News from Pannier Alley, or a True Relation of some pranks the Devil hath lately play'd with a Plaster-pot there. London: Printed and Published by Randal Taylor. 1687.

This pamphlet of eight pages, which bears the

licenser's initials, "R. P." under date "December 12, 1687," is a veritable catchpenny; though it bears the following affidavit, sworn before John Shorter, Mayor: "Thomas Doo, of Pannier Alley, in the Parish of St. Foster's, London, Victualler; and Mary Webb, Servant to the said Thomas Doo, do severally make oath that the relation contained in this book, Entituled 'News from Pannier Alley,' &c., is true." The narrative is most bald and illogical. It merely relates how Mary Webb, the servant of Thomas Doo, of the "Bell" in Pannier-alley, on being sent out to collect pots from the customers of the house, met an old woman, who importuned her to have her fortune told. Of course the girl consented, and the old woman seems to have gone through the processes practised by fortune-tellers of the present day; but, about eight o'clock the same evening, the gown of the landlady, the servant's mistress, was noticed to be "bedawbed with something like plastering," and "after this several that came to drink in the house met with the like scurvy treatment, but from whence or whom they knew not." This is almost all the pamphleteer has to tell, except that "One morning, about seven o'clock, there was heard a noise like the falling of water emptied out of a pot in the yard, and some persons going out to see what it was, "they found a parcel of this stuff dash'd on the stones. And though they have had several to watch at night to see if they could discover whence it should come, hitherto it hath been in vain."

This is not a choice specimen, so I will try another, taking them fairly as they rise:—

A true and most Dreadfull Discourse of a Woman possessed with the Devill, who, in the likenesse of a headlesse Beare felched her out of her Bedd, and, in the presence of Seven persons, most strangely roulled her throw three Chambers and downe a high paire of Staters on the fower and twentie of May last, 1584. At Dilchet in Sommersetshire. A Matter as Miraculous as ever was seen in our time. Imprinted at London for Thomas Nelson.

The title bears a rough wood-cut of the headless bear, but the draughtsman, no doubt, thought that if he wanted a head, it should be made up to him in talons, which are marvellously developed. This little tract of six and a half pages, printed in black letter, prepares the reader's mind for the horrors he is going to hear by a suitable invocation to timely repentance, with a passing allusion to certain dismal portents which had been lately seen in the heavens as tokens of Almighty wrath, such as "Straunge sights in the Aier, straunge birthes on the earth; earthquakes, commetts, and fiery Impressions;" to say nothing

of a "Storme of haylstones in which many thinges were slayne and beaten to the ground, which Hailestones were equall in greatnesse to a goose egg of eight inches about."

But I will keep my reader no longer waiting for the tale of horror. Mrs. Margaret Cooper, the wife of one Stephen Cooper, yeoman, of Ditchet, Somersetshire, had occasion, in consequence of the temporary illness of her husband, to visit a farm which he had in Gloucestershire, where she appears not to have found things going on satisfactorily, for on her return she commenced "nagging" her husband about the state of the Gloucestershire farm, and also put herself to a good deal of unnecessary trouble and loss of breath about an old groat which her little boy had picked up. Her excitement on these two points grew so morbid that she got no rest at night, and was in such a chronic state of delirium that her husband sent for his brother and her sister, and called in his neighbours, in whose presence, after a domestic "scene," the following prodigious horror was enacted:—

"And forthwith they heard a noise in the streete, as it had been the coming of two or three carts, and presently they in the chamber cried out, saying, 'Lord, helpe us, what maner of thing is this that commeth here!' Then her husbände, looking up in his bedd, espied a thing come to the bedd muche like unto a beare, but it had no head nor no taile; halfe a yarde in length and halfe a yarde in height; her husband seeing it come up to the bed, rose up and tooke a joyned stool, and stroke at the saied thing, the stroke sounded as though he had stroken uppon a feather bedd; then it came to the woman and stroke her three times uppon the feete, and tooke her out of the bed, and so roulled her to and fro in the chamber and under the bed. The people there present to the number of seven persons were so greatly amazed with this horrible sight that they knewe not what to doe, yet they called still uppon God for his assistaunce; but the candle was so dimme that they could scarcely see one another. At the last this monster, whiche we suppose to be the Devill, did thrust the woman's hed betwixt her legges, and so roulled her in a round compasse, like an hoope, through three other chambers, downe a high paire of staires in the Hall, where he kept her the space of a quarter of an hower. Her husbände and they in the chamber above durst not come downe to her, but remained in praier, weeping at the stiaier's head, greevously lamenting to see her so carried away. There was suche an horrible stincke in the Hall, and suche fierie flames, that they were glad to stoppe their noses with cloathes and napkins. Then the woman cried out, calling to her husbände, 'Now, he is

gone!' 'Then,' quoth he, 'in the name of God, come up to me;' and so even upon the suddaine, she was come so quickly that they greatly marvelled at it. Then they brought her to bedd, and fower of them kept downe the cloathes about the bedd and continued in Praier for her. The Candle in the Chamber could not burne cleere, but was very dimme; and suddenly the woman was got out of the bed, and the windowe at the bed's hed opened; whether the woman did unpin the windowe, or how it came to passe they knewe not, but it was opened, and the woman's legges after a marvellous maner thrust out at the windowe, so that they were clasped about the post in the middle of the windowe betweene her legges. The people in the Chamber heard a thing knocke at her feete as it had been upon a Tubbe; and they sawe a great fire, as it seemed to them, at her feete, the stincke whereof was horrible. The sorrowful husbände and his brother imboldened themselves in the Lorde, & did charge the Devill in the name of the Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost to departe from her and to trouble her no more; then they laied hands on her, and cried to the Lorde to helpe them in that their greate neede, and so pulde her in againe and sette her upon her fette. Then she looked out at a windowe and began to saie, 'O Lorde' (quoth she) 'methinke I see a little childe.' But they gave no regard to her: Those wordes she spake two or three times, so at the last they all looked out at the windowe; and loe they espied a thing like unto a little child with a bright shining countenance, casting a greate light in the chamber, and then the candle burned very brightly, so that they might one see another; then fell they flat to the ground and praised the Lorde, that he had so wonderfully assisted them, and so the child vanished awaie. Then the woman, being in some better feeling, was laied in her bedd, and she asked forgiveness at God's handes and of all that she had offended, acknowledging that it was for her sinnes that she was so tormented of the Evill Spirit. And so, God be thanked, she hath ever since been in some reasonable order."

Now this is a good, bold, bouncing tale, with the true Grub-street flavour about it. Let us try another.

A Timely Warning to Rash and Disobedient Persons; or a Strange and Wonderful Relation of a Young Gentleman that sold himself to the Devil for Twelve Years, to have power of being revenged on his Father and Mother; and how, his time being expired, he lies in a Sad and Deplorable Condition, to the Amazement of all Spectators. Printed by W. O., for E. Brookby, in Pye Corner.

The hopeful youth whose story is told in seven

12mo pages was the spoilt son of "a wealthy gentleman, having got an Estate by his Labour and Industry, who resided in a small town near Portsmouth." The worthy parents of the young scapegrace exhausted every means of kindness to keep their son at home, but all in vain. Off the young gentleman went, leaving an affecting tableau of "the aged people weeping and bewailing their misfortunes." Now hearken, all good people, to the fate that befell this bad young man. He first went to "a quack pretender to astrology, to get his father's nativity cast," who told him a very plausible story after he had erected his cringle-crangle; but as the father outlived the time fixed by this seer, the son "let go the cock of a pistol at his father, but it missed fire." This naturally induced the old man to alter his will, and settle all his property on his daughter—a step which reduced the disinherited scamp to fury. Sitting alone in his lodgings in this frame of mind one evening, a very beautiful woman entered, and asked him the cause of his distress. After some hesitation he told her his story (or such parts of it as would bear telling), and she appeared to commiserate his condition, clapping a purse of gold in his hand and a diamond ring upon his finger. These earnest of *bona fides* could not fail to reassure him (though, alas! the chronicler insinuates that the gold was brass and the ring was Brummagem). "And here they struck a fatal bargain—that she would maintain him in all manner of splendor, and help him to be revenged on his enemies, for the space of twelve years, if, after that, he would go with her whither she would carry him." The treaty was signed, sealed, and delivered, and the lady carried away the writing, though nothing is said of a counterpart. Now, "going abroad the next day, he found a real purse of gold, and in it a diamond ring and some stones of great price, and this he concluded to be the success of his agreement, and disputed not further the matter at that time; but getting into a gang of gamesters, he continued to increase his store, and lived in all manner of riot and debauchery. Yet nothing could put his father's last act out of his mind, and he studied daily to be revenged; and at length the old Man was taken of a pining Disease, of which he grievously languished, and most were of opinion he was Bewitched; the mother was taken with an unusual palsie; their Cattle and Poultry died strangely; and lastly the Father, after a long Sickness, gave up the Ghost. The son all this while flourished, to outward Appearance chiefly by Gaming, in which he had prodigious Success contrary to what he was wont; so that, the Devil no doubt helping his Servant, people wondered how he came by it, and gave various censures; But the twelve years growing to an end, he fell into an unaccountable melancholy, and would often burst into Tears, fearful to be alone, and found such a hell of horror in his mind

that he wished for Death ; But, being desired by some Friends to pray, he told them his heart was so hardened he could not ; and, although he was prayed with, yet he minded it not, but frightfully cast his eyes about as if some fearful apparition had been near ; and once, in the Agony of his Mind, attempted to hang himself ; and so continued, telling what he knew of the Matter till the time as near as he could compute was expired, when in the Night time there arose such a Storm of Wind, Lightning, Thunder, and Rain as frightened most people, and the roof of the house where he lay being split in sunder, his body was rent in a fearful manner and turned black, as if scorched with fire ; and having lain some time, to the astonishment of many spectators, was privately interred. And may this be a warning to wicked livers."

Well, here is a good, sound moral, at all events ; let us pass on to the next.

The Devill seen at St. Albans, being a True Relation how the Devil was seen there in a Cellar in the likenesse of a Ram ; and how a Butcher came and cut his throat, and sold some of it and dressed the rest for himselfe, inviting many to Supper who eat of it. Attested by divers letters of Men of very good credit in the Towne. Whereunto is added a Comment for the better understanding of the unlearned or ignorant. Printed for Confutation of those that believe there are no such things as Spirits or Devils. Sunt mala at tu non meliora facis. Printed in the Yeare 1648.

This appearance happened at the Bull Inn at St. Alban's, the 27th of November, 1648. "This Inne, called the Bull at St. Albans, hath not only good victuals of all sorts, as flesh, fish, and fowle, to entertaine travellers withall, but also good store of refreshing wine, viz., Sack, Claret, and White Wine. This Wine lieth in a large Cellar that is cut under ground a great way from the house, and having no cealing but the earth out of which it is taken." A favoured guest arrived that night, and the landlord in his honour ordered one of the "drawers" to tap a fresh butt of sack that stood 'at the farthest end of the cellar. "The drawer takes a candle in his hand, and very nimbly flits downe the staires, and goes to the appointed vessell and pierces it ; but whiles the wine was running into the pot, he casts his eyes aside and saw a huge black thing like a Ramme, having glassie eyes, shag haire, wreathed hornes, and (which assured him it was the Devill) cloven feet. The drawer stood so long amazed at the horrid apparition that the pot overflowed even to the ground at least a gallon, and the drawer being so wise as to take care for himself in the first place, for his better lightnesse flings wine and pot away, and leaving the vessell running, with a strange alacrity mounts the staires, appearing to his master and

mistris and many other beholders very pale and distracted with some strange chance that had happened. At last his feare bursts out into these words: 'Oh, master ! the Devill is in the cellar, and appeared to me, and I was so frightened that I left the vessell running and came up as you see.' The Hoast answers him with a box on the eare which he felt, calling him faint hearted rogue, and that it was nothing but feare that made him conceit such a thing. But the Hoast's wife saying, 'Husband, though you venture yourself with the Devill, yet let us not lose our wine,' the Hoast obeyed his wife, and taking a candle, he valiantly descends the staires, running with all haste towards the farther end of the cellar to stop the vessell. The Devill with his hornes meets him full butt in the midst of the way. The Hoast, not being used to see the Devill, knew not how to look on him ; but casting himselfe backward like an active tumbler, never left playing the sommerset till he mounted the staires ; and, shaking and quaking, swore that he had seen the fearfulest, ugliest Devill that ever he saw in his life, and that he should have all his wine before he would venture to stop a drop of it." All this outcry brought in the neighbours, and among them a butcher, a big burly, powerful fellow, who "would knock downe an ox with an axe 7 pound lighter at the helme than any other could." The landlord recites his tale, and offers the butcher a gallon of his best sack if he "will venter down and stop the vessell." "The butcher, looking somewhat surly, as being angry they should make a doubt of his prowess, snatches up a candle and swears that he will fetch up the Devill-ramme, stick him, and quarter him, to make amends for the black ramme he had lately lost. Armed with this resolution, down he goes, and nothing regarding the Devill, he goes first and stops the vessell, and suddenly turning himself about, he casts his angry eye upon the Devill, and after he had looked so long as to perceive how his hornes grew, he steps to the Devill and seizeth on his horne with his approved hands. The cunning Devill, knowing by instinct that he could not prevaile against true valour, meek as a sheep suffers himself to be dragged up the staires, the noise whereof makes all retire to their ground at the farthest end of the room ; but the butcher no sooner come up with his infernal captive but thus he speaks : 'Loe, here is that fiend of darknesse which shall dearly pay for frightening you ; for I vow to manacle his feet and carry him to my slaughter-house, cut his throat, flee off his skin, and sell his flesh ; and this, by Lucifer, his prince, I sweare to performe. All applauded the butcher, and the Hoast thanked him for saving his sack. But the butcher, intending to prosecute his revenge against the now silly, quiet Devill, hales him to his slaughter-house, cuts his throat, flees off his skin, sells all of him but a hinde quarter he had reserved for his owne

supper, to which supper he invites many of his friends, who ate heartily of his flesh and pickt his bones, while the butcher's story of this his atchievement, together with his hoast's wine, made excellent sauce to the hellish food, so that merrily down it went, the Devill and all, at which mirth I leave them."

This, I think, will be enough for my readers at one sitting. I will reserve the rest of my batch of horrors for the dark nights of December.

Stoke Newington. ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

THINGS DONE AND UNDONE AT EXETER.

"YOUR Reporter," in his broad and comprehensive sketch of what was done at the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter, did not touch on the questions mooted and not answered at the very successful congress in the west. The value of archæological meetings is not so much what they do, as the spirit of inquiry they evoke and leave behind them. There are many questions left unanswered at the Exeter Meeting which ought to be considered, and, if possible, set at rest.

The Venerable the Archdeacon propounded many such questions at the meeting of the architectural section in connection with the cathedral. The authenticity of the charter of Eadward the Confessor is one of these points. It is marked in Kemble as doubtful, and there are many questions which arise as to its possible authenticity. There are many charters of that date marked with dots instead of crosses at the end of the names of the contracting parties, but these dots are seldom so regular and even as those on the deed in Exeter Chapter House. The endorsement, in excellent Saxon, is one strong point in favour of the deed being an original one—one of a series of duplicates. The deed of Athelstan, on which no valid doubt rests, is one which our modern caligraphers might study with profit. The difference between the two, Archdeacon Freeman attributed to the supposition that Edward might have brought over with him foreign scribes. Some points raised as to the age of small portions of the masonry were not so important in an historical sense as the age of two recumbent effigies of by-gone bishops, found when moving the books in the Lady Chapel, behind which they had been hidden for two hundred years. These effigies are as interesting as anything in the cathedral, as they show the progress which the designer and the worker of the Purbeck marble had achieved in a few years. The more free and finished effigy, which is full of dignity, is supposed to be that of Simon d'Apres, and is of 13th century work. Here the roll of the bishops has helped out the wisdom

of the archæologist; but with respect to the older and ruder effigy, the aids are not so reliable. There is no effigy known of Bishop Leofric, the first prelate of the diocese enthroned by Eadward and his queen in 1050; and more than one who examined this effigy pronounced it to be that of Bishop Leofric. There are many reasons which may be urged against this opinion. The arched canopy in which the body lies is rather an incipient early English arch, resting on a square abacus, than a rude angular Saxon arch. The foliage of the capitals is not a debased Ionic volute, but a well-defined stiff form of natural foliage common in early English carvings. Except in the illumination of St. Dunstan (Cottonian MSS., Claud. A. iii.), and that is not contemporary, I do not know of any representation of a Saxon bishop with a mitre. At Durham there is an effigy of St. Cuthbert with a low mitre; but as mitres only appeared in the Latin Church in the middle of the 11th century, it is very unlikely that Leofric would be the first bishop so adorned. It is true that the mitre is of a rude angular shape, but is unlike the contemporary representations of A'Becket's mitre. The pastoral staff is held in the left hand; it is not of an early type. The chasuble is in numerous folds on the breast, on which the right hand rests, with the forefinger extended in the act of blessing. The dalmatic is arched at the sides, the ends of the stole are not embroidered, and the alb rests on the feet, which are supported by a double-bodied animal with one head. This evidence, and that of the scallops along the side of the tomb, point almost conclusively to the date of 1184, and that this must be Bishop Bartholomew. But on this subject Mr. M. H. Bloxam has the best right to be heard, and his decision will be awaited with interest. The fine Elizabethan tomb erected to the Whyddons in Chagford Church, the rich ogee canopies over Sir Atho Grandisson and Beatrix his wife at Ottery St. Mary, are unsurpassed in the kingdom for lightness and elegance. There is much in the workmanship to remind one of the sedilia at Exeter Cathedral. The same chaste design and delicacy of touch is observable throughout. The brasses at Dartmouth, the effigy at Powderham, placed in the new chancel, and indeed many others of less note, were scarcely noticed, though they exhibited peculiarities of costume which would have repaid careful observation.

It was hardly to be expected that any decision would have been arrived at with respect to the hut dwellings on Dartmoor and in Cornwall. The Institute can hardly do more than gather together every item of information at this stage of the inquiry; and it is satisfactory to know that both Mr. Borlace and Mr. Omerod have taken accurate sketches, paintings, photographs, and surveys of what they have observed, and these will be available for future reference. The foundations of cir-

cular huts are not peculiar to Devon or Cornwall ; they have been found in Ireland, and even in Warwickshire. The remains on Dartmoor appeared puny when compared with those I have observed on the west coast of Clare. It is from Ireland and from Brittany that the solution of these avenues and circles will ultimately come. The sheepfold and cattle-kraal theory is not satisfactory ; for they have not been used as such in modern times. The huts, as your reporter pointed out, belong to one period, the avenues and cromlechs to another.

The very excellent paper on the "Teuton and the Celt in Exeter," read by Mr. Kerslake, of Bristol, cleared up many points which were obscure ; for Mr. E. A. Freeman, who is rather chary of praise, confessed that Mr. Kerslake's local knowledge and research had done much to make the plan of the ancient city clear. It was this that gave so much interest to the renewed perambulation of the city walls on the last day of the meeting. The suggestion that Little Britain, both in London and Exeter, meant the quarter to which the ancient inhabitants were assigned, was ingenious, corroborated as it was by reference to the various Jewrys and other assigned quarters which yet remain in many of our large towns, and which retain their name, though dating from the time of Henry III. His plan of the old city was a most excellent one, and ought to be engraved.

Closely allied to this subject is the question of the masonry of the city walls. There can be no doubt whatever that Exeter was a walled city in Roman times, and that their *campus martius* was on or near the site of the present castle. The smaller camp on the northern side of the valley I take to be the original base of operations when the British fort was attacked, though it is possible that it might have been used at a later period as a summer camp, the *castra aestiva* of the Roman garrison. By adopting Mr. J. H. Parker's suggestion, and excavating to the foundation of the walls, some idea may be obtained of their original facings. The ordinary masonry now visible may, as Mr. Parker truly observed, belong to any date ; but here and there bonding courses can be seen. Patchwork masonry is common, and where there is any signs of a dwelling, as in the bishop's garden, the masonry is evidently Edwardian. The *alure* on the inner wall on the south side is very perfect ; and the fact that a double wall was here thought necessary, shows how much importance was attached to the quay gate of the city.

There cannot be a doubt that the old Britons had a post at Exeter. They had others at the Newburys, Mewburys, and Musburys, and these might have been pointed out on an enlarged map of the county, for the labours of the Institute are of but little use without such local knowledge as local residents can alone supply. How much dissatis-

faction was felt when some historic site was passed, how much sorrow when it was known afterwards that here dwelt Jeremy Bentham, and there laboured Newcomen ; on that point Raleigh visited his half brother, and on that flat Drake first inhaled the breath of life. A carefully-compiled guide to the Excursions, the price of which might be included in the ticket, would give a zest and an interest to the transactions of the Institute the memory of which would remain in the neighbourhood long after the visit itself had faded from the memory.

There is one other point which the experience of the Exeter Meeting ought to set at rest. The temporary museum ought to be open to the public, under proper restrictions. The Members and Associates ought to be permitted to grant tickets of admission, if no other plan can be devised, in order that the inhabitants at large may know what treasures of the past are in their midst. This knowledge of what is valuable and what is worth caring for will do much to preserve ancient relics from being destroyed through ignorance, and rescue many a treasure which would otherwise be lost.

J. TOM BURGESS.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES AT TROY.

IN a recent impression we gave our readers some account of Dr. Schliemann's alleged discovery of the treasure of King Priam at Troy, extracted from a letter written by him to the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung*, and we stated at the same time that the affair had created an extraordinary sensation among the German antiquaries, some of whom entertained grave doubts as to the facts alluded to. Since then these doubts have rather increased than otherwise, and the Doctor's opponents and supporters are now divided into two distinct camps, the one party devoutly believing in the veracity of all that the discoverer has said, and the other deriding it as a hallucination of the idea, if not a piece of unwarrantable bunkum.

On the absence of any tangible evidence—for the Doctor has taken his Trojan treasure to Athens, where he intends to pass the winter and occupy himself in writing his promised work on his discoveries—it is of course premature, if not impossible, to give any authoritative opinion on the subject, and we must therefore wait patiently for the appearance of the forthcoming work with its numerous photographic illustrations. In the meantime, the controversy has been transferred to the learned organs in the press, where it is now being carried on with great spirit, and read with avidity by archæologists of all consenting and dissenting views. The firing commenced in the *Hannover Courier* by a letter from Professor Rhusopoulos of the University of Göttingen, in which he throws

doubt and ridicule on the alleged discovery. This attack has been ably defended by the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which, of course, sides with its learned correspondent. The well-conducted *Ausland* controverts the opinions there stated, and this has called forth the indignation of Herr W. Gossrau of Athens, Private Chaplain to King Georgius, who breaks a lance in favour of Dr. Schliemann, and publishes his letter in a Berlin journal, endeavouring to clear up the doubts enunciated by Professor Rhusopoulos, and show that the discovery is by no means a mystification. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Reverend Chaplain is not an archæologist by profession, and therefore he directs his remarks only to some particular parts, on which, as he says, outsiders are just as able to deliver an opinion and form a judgment as those who have made it the subject of their exclusive study. Among other things he disputes the correctness of the Professor's statement in the Hanoverian *Courier* that owl's face, described by Dr. Schliemann, consists merely of three pointed marks or dots, out of which anything may be made with a little force of imagination, and confirms from personal observation the Doctor's assertion, adding that no doubt can exist in the mind of anyone endowed with the ordinary powers of vision that it was intended to represent the face of an owl.

On the other hand, a recently established journal that has already made its mark in literature, and is supported by several well-known writers and a large circulation—called *Im Neuen Reich*—publishes the following letter from a friend at Athens:—"For the present I must decline entering at any length into a discussion on what Dr. Schliemann calls his 'treasures' (*Schätze*); firstly, because he guards them so jealously that a superficial glance at them is not sufficient to enable one to give any decided judgment of their value and antiquity; and secondly, because one ought to have full knowledge of the locality and the depth below the surface where the objects were discovered, as well as the alterations that have taken place in the levels of the ground, on all of which I have no positive and reliable information. I need scarcely say that this is no question of a discovery of real Trojan antiquities, nor are they the produce of pre-Hellenic art. The only importance they possess, is that in the course of the excavations, undertaken without any definite plan or system at a spot that appears not in the least to harmonise with Homer's description of Ilium, some ancient foundations of buildings have been laid bare, probably belonging to various periods. Most of the objects brought to light, and especially the greater part of the very clumsy and coarsely-worked gold and silver articles, ornaments for the head, ear-rings, bracelets, weapons, helmets, and such things, bear an unmistakable resemblance to their counterparts so frequently dug up in Italy,

and can scarcely be older than the down-hill period of the Diadoches. On the same low level of art may be placed the terra-cotta figures and other articles or fragments of the same materials, which perfectly coincide with the appearance of the first mentioned, and prove that in their origin they belong to one and the same period. But this does not exclude the possibility that some few articles may not be of an earlier date, and have been preserved as antiquities by the owner of the more modern things, just as people now preserve in the same casket objects of ancient art and *verth*—the heirlooms of old families collected in former ages and handed down from father to son for many centuries—mixed up with presents or purchases of their own times, made in accordance with the taste or fashions of the day. We shall be better able to judge of the merit and value of the discovery on the appearance of Dr. Schliemann's work—and a more extraordinary publication has never been brought out in the scientific book-market—and we may already prepare ourselves for Homeric peals of laughter, for there can be no doubt on the mind of the merest tyro that the whole of this alleged Trojan treasure is nothing but an emanation of the brain, and a proof of the powerful imagination of the over-excited discoverer."

Emboldened by the success of his discoveries in Asia Minor, Dr. Schliemann has made overtures to the Greek Government to undertake at his own expense excavations at Olympia and other parts of Hellas, but perhaps the king is not so sanguine as to the value of the Doctor's discoveries, or thinks the excavations might be more successful if a different system were pursued. Be that as it may, Dr. Schliemann's offer has been declined at Athens, in consequence of which he has now made similar overtures to the Commendatore Fiorelli, the director of the Government excavations at Pompeii, with an offer of his services to search for antiquities in Sicily and other parts of Italy. He is willing to undertake the work at his own expense, but requires protection for his person and property; in return for which he engages to bequeath at his death to the Italian Government whatever statues, inscriptions, and other objects of ancient art that he may be fortunate enough to bring to light. We understand that Signor Fiorelli has accepted the Doctor's proposal, and that the works are to commence early next spring.

A HISTORICAL MULBERRY TREE.—We learn from the *City Press* that in the garden of the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital there is a Mulberry tree which is said to have grown from a slip taken from one which grew over the grave of the two princes who were murdered in the Tower. It is now in full bearing, and yielding excellent fruit.

AN OLD EXCHEQUER BILL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an original Exchequer Bill, of the year 1694:—

"**Stumb.** 2545.

"The 22 day of May, 1694, Received then by me, James Oades * * * * By Order, dated the twenty-sixth day of June, 1693. Maintained by Their Majesties Letters of Privy Seal, dated the 25th day of January, 1692. Of the Lord Fitz-Harding, one of the Four Tellers of the Receipt of Their Majesties Exchequer, the Sum of Seventeen Pounds Seven Shillings, being for six Months' interest of Five Hundred Pounds, due the seventeenth day of March, 1693. And by him Lent unto Their Majesties upon the Credit of an Act of Parliament Intituled, An Act for Granting unto Their Majesties an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound for one year, for Carrying on a Vigorous War against France; And paid into the Receipt of Their Majesties Exchequer, the said 17th day of June, 1693, As by a Talley bearing Date the same Day appears; together with Interest for the same after the Rate of Seven Pounds per cent. per annum: at the end of every Three Months from the Date of the said Talley, and the Repayment of the Principal. Witness my Hand; I say received per me,

JAM: OADES."

CONTINENTAL ARCHEOLOGY.

(From our German Correspondent.)

HAMBURG, September 20th.

THE recently founded Hanseatic Historical Society held its first meeting on the 3rd inst. at Brunswick, formerly one of the most powerful members of the ancient Hanseatic League. The society gives promise of being a great success, upwards of two hundred members being already enrolled, among which are many first-rate scientific men, many of whom attended the meeting. The University of Göttingen alone sent five of its most eminent professors, who have made their mark in the learned world—Waitz, Pauli, Frensdorff, Dove, and Bernhart von Wartenhausen, besides a number of private doctors and students. Brauer was represented by Professor Heyl, the learned rector of the German Civil Court at Kiel, and by Professor Unger. Bremen was more numerously represented than last year at Lübeck, and among those that attended were Senator Bruns, Dr. H. Müller, Dr. von Beyer, Dr. Döringmann, and Dr. D. Brähler. Dr. Jansen of Bremen, and Dr. Bruns of Göttinge, two of the members of the committee of management—were unfortunately prevented by severe illness from making their appearance. Brauer was

quite a festive garment, and did its best for receiving the guests with proper distinction and honours. At the termination of the more serious part of the proceedings, which included the delivery of some highly interesting historical discourses, visits were paid to some of the ancient building in the city, and excursions made to various places of interest in the vicinity, among others to the ruins of the beautiful church belonging to the Monastery of Riddagshausen, which was secularised at the Reformation. It was one of the oldest monastic buildings in the north of Germany, as may be seen by the order of its architecture, the massive ruins exhibiting a specimen of the style of building in the period of transition from the Roman to the early Gothic.

Another discovery of antiquities has been made in digging the new bed for the Elster between Plagwitz and Kleinschöcher near Leipzig. It consists of a large number of poles driven into the soft loamy soil at a depth of 3 metres below the surface; they are 12 centims in diameter, and have been pointed at the lower extremity—evidently by some sharp instrument. In some places they stand closely packed by dozens in one group, in others at irregular distances, but all on the same level, and again in others mixed up with large trunks of oak trees from three-quarters to 1½ metres in diameter. In digging to a greater depth several spear-heads and articles of pottery were brought to light, as well as a large iron and bronze, whole and in fragments, money of the Roman and Saxon times. Here and there a few stones were discovered regularly ground on one side and rough on the other; and a few specimens of stone arrow-heads, but broken and imperfect.

A jar full of old coins has been found at Timken in Silesia. It contained a good mass of elaborate workmanship and about three hundred small money of silver, as there were only seventeen of copper. They were mined during the reign of the Habsburgs, King Sigismund Maria and Albert, and are supposed to have been buried in the time of the latter to prevent their falling into the hands of the Turks when they invaded Silesia. They have been sent to the National Museum at Berlin.

It is pleasing to see by the Neapolitan newspapers how much the names of the German Professors Dr. Theodor Mommsen are appreciated in the town of Italy. Thus among others the *Pagine di Napoli* publishes a letter from a correspondent at Benevento, in which the writer says: "We have had a visit from the celebrated historian Prof. Mommsen, who was received with festive pomp by the municipal council and a special committee of the Lyceum, and was their guest

during his stay here. In his excursions to search for ancient inscriptions, he was accompanied by our own learned fellow-countryman, Giuseppe Pallante, who, by his antiquarian writings and researches, has opened up Benevent to the scientific world. From this place Mommsen proceeded to Lucera, where he was welcomed with still greater ceremony and honours, and the band of the National Guard performed a piece of German music at his approach. From Lucera he went on to Canosa and Venosa, in both of which towns he was received by the magistracy and principal inhabitants, who overloaded him with honours and invited him to a banquet in the town-hall. To-day he took leave of Signors Petra and Salazaro, the inspectors of our National Museum, who frequently accompanied him in his wanderings, and has just left this place for Ancona and Bologna on his return to Germany."

The valuable library of the lately deceased Dr. Lotich, who lived ten years (from 1820 to 1830) in Italy—partly as tutor in the family of Prince Baciocchi-Bonaparte at Bologna—was recently sold by auction at Herolz, near Schluchtern, in the former electorate of Hesse-Cassel. The collection was partly a legacy of the late prince, and partly purchased by Dr. Lotich at Florence, Rome, and Bologna. It contained about 4,000 volumes. F.S.

Bibers Notes.

THE "FIFTH OF NOVEMBER."—One other of the customs with which our fathers were wont to indulge themselves once a year, is dying out—has been dying for the last twenty years. Here and there the fun is still kept alive, but the places are few and far between. Twenty years ago, the Fifth of November was looked forward to as an event which must be very much honoured, not by school-boys only, who honour most things after their fashion, but by "old boys," too. I have lively remembrances how this custom was enacted in some two or three Derbyshire villages. For weeks previously the youngsters hoarded up the halfpence, to be, when the time came, invested in small brass cannon, powder, squibs, crackers, and what not. A few days before the Fifth, the effigy of "Guy Fox" was made up. Very villainous-looking was he made, the whole resources of boy-art being brought into requisition to effect that end. On the morning of that day, the effigy was carried round the district, seated in, and tied to a chair; from one hand dangled the traditional lantern. A cart and horse accompanied the guy, when practicable, to carry away the heavy contributions, such as lumps of coal and logs of wood, for every house was solicited to give

"summut to'ard th' bun-fire hole." It was a general rule for each house to contribute either a few pence or something to burn. If the houses refused to give, whatever was handy, and suitable for the fire, would certainly be taken. A rhyme was shouted at every house, which plainly intimated what the custodians of the guy would do if contributions did not flow in on request. Thus the rhyme:—

"Remember, remember,
Th' Fifth o' November,
Th' Gunpowder Plot,
Shall ne'er be forgot!
Pray gi's a bit o' coal,
Ter stick i' th' bun-fire hole!
A stick an' a stake,
For King George's sake—
A stowp an' a reel,
Or else wey'll steal!"

A few pence, however, or sticks to burn, always satisfied the leviers of "black mail." At night-fall the fire was lighted, and the fun commenced, when everyone got his taste of glory, and that curious craving after the smell of burnt powder was fully satisfied, providing the funds held out.

LONG AGO may perhaps care to preserve a few of the Fifth of November rhymes as they are known in some Midland Counties. This is from Clifton, in Nottinghamshire:

"Please to remember
The Fifth of November!
Old Guy Faux
And Gunpowder Plot
Shall never be forgot,
While Nottingham Castle
Stands upon a rock!"

The Northamptonshire version is:—

"Gunpowder treason!
Gunpowder treason!
Gunpowder treason plot!
I know no reason
Why gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot!
Guy Fox and his companions
Did the scheme contrive
To blow the king and parliament
All up alive!

But, by God's providence, him they catch,
With a dark lantern, lighting a match!
Hollo, boys! hollo, boys! make the bells ring!
Hollo, boys! hollo, boys! God save the king!
Hurrah!"

But the palm rests, I think, with a rhyme I got from a Lincoln old man, a year ago:—

"Remember, remember,
The Fifth o' November!
Guy and his companions' plot:

We're going to blow the parliament up!
By God's mercy we wase catcht,
With a dark lantern an' lighted matcht!"

It was a treat to hear the old man repeat his rhyme, and when it was read over to him, to ensure a correct version, he chuckled, and said, "Yis, that wase it." THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

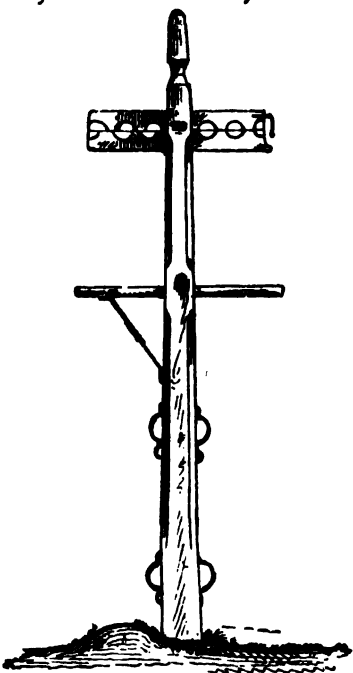
"EVERY THING COMES TO HIM WHO WAITS."

—I shall be glad to know how far back in the world's history this proverb can be traced? I have read somewhere of this form of the proverb being called, "The Napoleonic Fiction," but I do not think the origin of it was ascribed to the first Napoleon. I have met with another wording of the same:—"The world, and all that it contains, comes to him who knows how to wait." Does not the proverb come to us from the East?

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

THE PILLORY (vol. i., p. 264).—I send you a sketch of a pillory at Coleshill, in Warwickshire, which I made in 1864, during the Warwick meeting of the Archæological Institute, when we learnt that it had been used for a case of assault and drunkenness, as lately as within fifteen years. At

p. 194 of "Nasmith's Itineraria Symonis et Willelmi de Worcestre," occurs this curious description of the Bristol pillory, which from all we know of the character of the mediæval tradespeople there, must have been a rather popular machine. "Domus justiciæ et officii collistrigii scita Circa medium de Wynch-strete (Wine-street), Coram finemviæ de Pitteyate est rotundum, constructum de



opere frestone decenter, tam amplitudinis quam altitudinis, cum cameris ac fenestris cum barris de ferro artificiose compactis, continet in spacio circuitus domus dicti officii * * * (an unfortunate blank) Gressus. Et de super domus collistrigii est instrumentum de arboribus opere carpentarii

constructum ad collistrendum infames homines deliquentes in pistura, quarum tortorum etcæt."

EDWARD W. GODWIN.

[Mr. J. Tom Burgess, the well-known Midland Archæologist, also sketched this pillory for us as he saw it *still standing*, a month or two ago.—Editor LONG AGO.]

WEATHER SIGNS.—There are many local weather signs and proverbs in Lancashire; if a cat be unusually frisky, or if it tear the carpet, &c., with its claws, stormy weather is approaching. The same if swallows fly low or sea-birds fly inland, hence the Northumbrian children's rhyme:—

"Sea gull, sea gull, sit on the sand,

It's never fair weather when you come to land."

A halo round the moon betokens rain, so do the streaks of light often seen when the sun shines through broken clouds. These are supposed to be pipes reaching into the sea, and drawing the water into the clouds. In Suffolk it is a sign of fair weather if the new moon's horns be turned upward, as it is thus supposed to retain the water which would run out if the horns were turned down. And though Sir Patrick Spens predicted "a deadly storm" because he saw,—

"The new moon late yestreen,
Wi'the auld moon in her arms,"

that is here thought a sign of fair weather. A Saturday's moon is unlucky,

"Come when it will it comes too soon,
If a Saturday's moon
Come once in seven years it comes too soon."

In Northumberland,

"If it rain on a *Sunday before mass*,
'T will rain all the week more or less."

There are many other proverbs concerning the weather, but I will now only quote one more—for the new year:—

"If New-year's eve night wind blow *south*,
It betokeneth warmth and growth;
If *west*, much milk, and fish in the sea;
If *north*, much cold, and storms there will be;
If *east*, the trees will bear much fruit;
If north-east, flee it man and brute."

MIDDLETON.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—(1.) The policy of three rulers of this kingdom, who have obtained their power by the sword, has been described by three different historians in almost the same words:—

William the Conqueror "permitted no rapine but his own." Hallam's "Europe during Middle Ages," Murray's reprint, p. 527.

Henry VII. "became in reality the sole oppressor in his kingdom." Hume.

Cromwell "suffered none but himself to wrong his country." Macaulay, vol. i., p. 66.

(2.) *Cromwell and Napoleon*.—Though these two wonderful men exhibited such talent in their careers, I should award the palm to the former, from the fact that he did not let his ambition overstep his power. It is strange that both Hume and Macaulay prognosticate that success to Cromwell, if he had lived, which never attended Napoleon. Hume says, "He was resolved to concert measures with the French Court for the final conquest and partition of the Low Countries. Had he lived much longer, so chimerical, or rather so dangerous a project would certainly have been carried into execution," and Macaulay (Hist., vol. i., p. 67), "There was nothing which Cromwell had, for his own sake and that of his family, so much reason to desire as a general religious war in Europe. In such a war he must have been the captain of the Protestant armies. The heart of England would have been with him. *Unhappily for him* he had no opportunity of displaying his admirable military talents, except against the inhabitants of the British Isles." Surely this should be added to that interesting chapter of the "Curiosities of Literature," which treats "of a history of events which have not happened."

G. LAWRENCE GOMME.

4, Roseford Gardens, Shepherd's-bush Common.

CAPTAIN COOK.—A fact, I believe, unrecorded elsewhere, may be worthy of preservation in LONG AGO. Captain Cook's last residence was at the house, No. 84, Mile End-road (at that time No. 5, Assembly-row), where he planted a grape vine, now dead, but an offshoot of which still survives on the next house westward (No. 82). This information comes from the owner of the property, whose grandfather (then Captain Cook's landlord), accompanied him as far as Gravesend on his departure for the voyage which was to end in the tragedy of Otaheite.

ORIENTAL.

VIRGIL: LAUDERDALE'S TRANSLATION.—Lord Lauderdale's translation of Virgil, which was lent in MSS. to Dryden, and was confessedly made use of by him in his translation, was published after both were dead. Lauderdale died in 1695, and Dryden in 1701. Lauderdale's Virgil was published twice, and each time without any date. According to Lowndes the date of the first edition was 1718, and that of the second 1730. It appears probable that both of these dates are incorrect. At the end of the earliest edition, there is an advertisement of the tragedy of "Appius and Virginia," by Dennis, as being then in the press, and this, I believe, was published in 1709. Again, at the end of the second edition, said by Lowndes to have been published in 1730, there is an advertisement of the 4th edition of Pope's "Rape of the Lock;" this would indicate a year at least twelve years prior to the date assigned, as the 5th edition of the "Rape" was published in 1718.

EDWARD SOLLY.

NAPOLEON IN LONDON, 1793.—One of the interesting periods in the life of Napoleon was that of his quarrel with General Paoli in 1792. He was then about twenty-three years old, and was disgusted with Paoli's negotiations with England. History tells us but little of Napoleon's movements between that time, and his return to the south, where he took part in the Siege of Toulon under General Cartaux, a Commander of the Artillery; but it is evident that he had left Paris disgusted with the progress of the Restoration, and that he left Corsica equally displeased with the proceedings there. It has been stated that at this period he visited England. The following is from Van Ess' "Life of Napoleon," London, 1806, vol. ii. "We can, however, declare that Buonaparte *was* in England, but the object of his appearance here is not known. He lodged at a house in the Adelphi, in the Strand, and remained in London but a short time. This information was obtained from General Miranda personally, who says he visited him in England at the time. This was probably in the middle of the year 1793—prior to the Siege of Toulon." In after years Napoleon seems to have been little disposed to refer to this period of his life, and rather anxious to conceal some of his actions. It would probably be difficult to prove that he did not then pay a brief visit to England; but it would be interesting to know if there is any further evidence to show that he did then come to London, and lodge in the Adelphi; if he did, there is probably also some record to be found of the object of his visit, and whom he came to see.

EDWARD SOLLY.

Replies.

"THE PHŒNICIANS IN BRITAIN" (vol. i., p. 276.)—May I ask Mr. Bran if he means that "awen"—the end of water? Surely "awen" is closely connected with "Owen," avon, amnis, ambain (Irish), and many other words meaning "a river." The name "Owen" has been referred to this source in *Notes and Queries*, 4th s. x., xi. For "*Avon*," see "Earle's Philology of the English Tongue—s. v., "Joyce's Irish Names of Places," will, I think, be of use also.

H. S. SKIPTON.

"NORTH THOMOND," "DAL" pp. (vol. i., 279, 229)—I was mightily interested with one word that turned up in Mr. Fitzgerald's animadversions on Mr. J. Tom Burgess. *Dal* in Dal-Cais has many relations in other languages. It is connected with the Latin *dolo*, which means "to hew or cut with an axe." Its earliest use seems to be in Cato's "*Res Rustica*," "The Complete Farmer" of the Romans. He uses it

with reference to "materium"* (31) and "taleos" (45). We should notice it in the sense of "roughly hewn" in Propertius, iv., 2, 59., where a figure of Vertumnus says:—

"Stipes acernus eram, properanti falce *dolatus*."
"I was a maple stock roughly hewn with the axe in haste."

Also a better known example of the word in a figurative sense in Horace, "Sat." i., 5, 23: "Ac mulæ nautæque caput lumbosque saligno Fuste *dolat*." The "bargee" (nauta piger) lets the mule go loose, moors the canal boat to a stone, and goes to sleep. At length a peppery (cerebrosus) passenger leaps ashore and soundly cudgels (fuste *dolat*), both the mule and the bargee. From this word comes dolabrum=dola-bra, "an instrument for hewing and hacking." The termination bra or brum="an instrument," is common enough, e.g., cri-brum, fla-brum, tere-brum, or bra, "a borer or drill." Dolabrum is regularly used of a kind of axe or pick-axe, used in assaults on a town (Cf. Tacitus' "Hist.," iii., 20.) or entrenching a camp. Juvenal, viii., 248:—

"Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra."

We will also compare the Sanskrit, *dal*, "to cleave," whence *dala*, a part, Lithuanian *dalis*, Erse *dail*, Gothic *dails*, German *theil*. I would suggest that the original idea of *dal* is either "a piece of land cut off," "a strip of territory," or a "share of land," an "an allotment," so to speak. Does not "darliom," then, mean literally a carver, *buffetier*, one who stands at the side-board (buffet) and carves the chine? This is the Homeric *δαίρυς* exactly, which is derived from *dalō*, to cut up meat, deal out fair portions of food, with which compare *dals*, † *daps*, all probably connected with *dal*. Does not *dailim*, then, mean "I cut up into portions" (literally or figuratively), "I portion out"? Deal, in the phrase "to deal cards," comes very near this sense. I am surprised that Mr. Fitzgerald has made no reference to Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," a most valuable book. H. S. SKIPTON.

THE TERM YEOMAN (vol. i., pp. 249, 280).—Is Mr. Tew aware that the connection of γῆ *yeu*, with yeoman would be a violation of Grimm's Law? Cognate words in Greek and English would begin with *y* and *k* respectively. Sometimes a *ch* represents the *y*, as in γένος, English *chin*, Irish *gên*. So also γένος, *kin*; γόνο, *knee*. To say that *yeo* is derived from γῆ is of necessity wrong. They

may be said to be cognate, if you hold that view, but one cannot be derived from the other. One might as well say "haulm" is derived from calamus, or "drill" from tero, and "wine" and "wark" in bul-wark from vinum and ἔρκος. Such errors of philology have been exploded years ago. Mr. Tew also errs in saying that γῆ "becomes *yeu* in composition." *yeu* is an older form than γῆ, which is itself a contraction of γῆα, and, of course, later than it. γῆα is a very old form, and found in Herodotus, iv. 198. There seem to have been two collateral stems, *yeu* and *yea*. The nominative of *yeu*, would thus have been *yeus*. It has wholly died out except in composition where it often appears. For similar cases of words with two stems, we may instance κέρας, stems, 1, κεραι; 2, κερας. ὄρνυ, stems 1. ὄρναι; 2. ὄρν. *Fecus*, stems, 1, *Fecor*; 2, *Fecinor*. *Domus*, stems, *domu*, *domo*. *Requies*, stems, *requiet*, *requie*; and others like them. γῆ appears in composition as *η*, e.g., that notable word, γῆρας. Exeter College, Oxford. H. S. SKIPTON.

GERMAN (vol. i., p. 276).—There is a most curious derivation suggested in Church and Brodribb's "Agricola" and "Germania" Tacitus (Macmillan. 1873. 12mo.) "The newest view of the original signification of the name 'German,' is that it means 'one who shouts' (from a Celtic word, *gair*), and like the Greek *βοῆν ἀγαθός*, denotes a warrior," "Germania," 2 fin. One would think this etymology was inspired by the universal panic of the Franco-Prussian war. There is a word in Latin, *gannio*, "to chatter," "prate folly," to which this "*gair*"* bears a suspicious likeness, and which might, perhaps, be aptly used with reference to the above derivation. It is needless to refer to Dr. Brewer's work, for the etymology of German is so well known as to be the property of everyone. *Gher* or *gher* is, I believe, a Celtic word for war, and of course connected with *guerre* and "war." H. S. SKIPTON.

THE EPITAPH OF MARGARET (*sic*) SCOTT (vol. i., pp. 246, 310).—Either Mr. W. Andrews is in error or my book, in which another very different version of the same epitaph is given, is wrong. My book is entitled, "Curiosities for the Ingenious," published in 1821, by Thomas Boys, (then of) Ludgate-hill, London. The *hic jacet* is entitled, "Historical Epitaph of Mary Scott, who was buried near the church of Dunkeld, in 1728, for whom the following singular epitaph was composed, but never engraved on her tombstone, though it has been frequently mentioned as copied from it." On comparing the two versions it will be seen that the following lines differ materially from those on p. 246.

* I have not the text by me, but would like to know if *materies* here means "wood, timber," for, if it does, I can bring out an interesting point.

† "Liddell and Scott's Lexicon," v., and τρωας, "a steward," from τρέμω, *ib*.

* "Gair" has many relations, e.g., γρηῶς, *cry*; Sanskrit, *gir*; Old High German, *kirra*.

"HISTORICAL EPITAPH.

"Stop, passenger, until my life you read ;
 The living may get knowledge from the dead.
 Five times five years unwedded was my life ;
 Five times five years I was a virtuous wife ;
 Ten times five years I wept a widow's woes,
 Now tired of human scenes I here repose.
 Betwixt my cradle and my grave were seen
 Seven mighty Kings of Scotland and a Queen ;
 Full twice five years the Commonwealth I saw,
 Ten times the subjects rise against the law ;
 And which is worse than any civil war,
 A King arraigned before the subjects' bar ;
 Swarms of sectarians, hot with hellish rage,
 Cut off his royal head upon the stage.
 Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,
 And twice the cloak did sink beneath the gown.
 I saw the Stuart race thrust out—nay more,
 I saw our country sold for English ore ;
 Our numerous nobles, who have famous been,
 Sunk to the lowly number of sixteen.
 Such desolation in my days has been,
 I have an end of all perfection seen."

Neither in Christian name, nor in date of burial, nor in age, do the two versions agree. And Mr. Pengelly gives Dalkeith (not Dunkeld), as the place of burial of *one* Margaret Scott. Mr. Andrews' version makes the old lady twenty-five years a virgin, fifty years a wife, and fifty years a widow ; mine, twenty-five years unwedded, only twenty-five years a wife, and fifty years a widow. If her age were 125 when she died, your correspondent's version seems the more correct, as his makes her such an ultra-centenarian. I fear, however, Mr. Thoms would be sceptical of the *ultra*, and even the centenarianism.

FREDK. RULE.

MANORIAL CUSTOM (vol. i., p. 310).—In looking through one of our Magazines, I find the following, copied from Cook's "Topographical Description of Rutlandshire":—"A remarkable custom has prevailed in this town (Oakham) from the most ancient times, and is still continued, that every peer of the realm, the first time he came through this city, must give a horseshoe to the Lord of the castle and manor ; and, in case of refusal, the bailiff is authorised to stop his carriage, and take a shoe from one of his horses' feet. This, however, is usually prevented by a pecuniary compliment, when a shoe is made and ornamented in proportion to the gift, after which it is nailed on the door of the castle hall. Some shoes are of curious workmanship, and they are generally with the name of the donors ; others are made very large, and some of them are gilt. This custom is doubtless derived from the De Ferrars, the ancient lords of the town, whose arms were three horseshoes and whose name imports 'workers in iron.'"

West Deyne, Uppingham. MAXWELL WALKER.

FLY-LEAF SCRIBBLINGS (vol. i., p. 278).—I trust that the example set by my worthy friend, "M. D.," will be followed by other contributors to the pages of LONG AGO, and thereby many a quaint scrap of fly-leaf literature made public. Long ago it was the fashion to scribble rhymes in books respecting the ownership of the tome, and the general character of such productions may be gathered from the subjoined specimens. The first is copied from a fly-leaf in Peter Gas-sendi's "Institutio Astronomica," London, 1675:

"Benjamin Howton his book ;
 The Lord in heaven on him look,
 And when the bell for him doth toll,
 The Lord in heaven received his soul.
 Amen and Amen."

The three next stanzas were inscribed in books of the last century—

"Betsy Stillman is my name,
 And England is my nation,
 London is my dwelling-place,
 And Christ is my salvation."

"Steal not this book for fear of shame,
 For here you see the owner's name,
 And if that name you wish to find,
 Its John before, and Wood behind."

"This book is one thing,
 A rope is another ;
 Steal not the first thing,
 For fear of the other."

The latter admonition must have been penned when stealing in a dwelling-house was counted a capital offence.

I know not the time nor authorship of the following *morceau*, which is the neatest thing of its kind that I have yet met with on a fly-leaf:—

"MY BOOK.

"If thou art borrowed by a friend,
 Right welcome shall he be
 To read, and study, not to lend,
 But to return to me.
 Not that imparted knowledge doth
 Diminish learning's store,
 But books I find when *under lent*.
 Return to me no more."

H. SYER CUMING.

JAMES NAYLER, THE MAD QUAKER (vol. i., p. 310).—All the information I can find on this query is the following notice in Neal's "History of the Puritans" (vol. iv., p. 143, 8mo., 1822). "After the Protector's death, James Nayler was released out of prison, and wrote several things in defence of the Quakers, who owned him as a friend, notwithstanding his extravagant behaviour ; but he did not long survive his enlargement, for retiring into Huntingdonshire,

he died there towards the latter end of the year 1660, about the forty-fourth year of his age." Though Bishop Kennet and Whitelocke both speak of Nayler, they neither of them say anything of the place of his death or interment. Perhaps "W. A." may meet with something more satisfactory in Gough's "History of the Quakers," a work which I do not possess.

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

IN Beeton's "British Biography," there is a short notice of this enthusiast, but neither the year of his death nor his place of interment is recorded. He was born 1616. In 1641 he became a soldier in the Parliamentary army, which he quitted in 1649, and in 1651 became a disciple of George Fox, the Quaker. In 1656 he began to pretend to be inspired, and committed great extravagances at Exeter, which bringing him into trouble with the Parliament, he was ordered to be whipped, and to have his tongue bored through with a red-hot iron. This sentence was carried out, after which Nayler was committed to Bridewell, in London, where he remained till 1660, and did not long survive his liberation. I have not given your correspondent the information he requires, and, probably, I have but told him what he already knows.

Ashford.

FREDK. RULE.

JAMES NAYLER died in 1660; below I give copy of short note at p. 696 of his "Works," printed by "the Assigns of J. Lowle," London, 1716. "He died in Peace with the Lord, at Siam (or Home), in *Huntingdonshire*, and was Buried at King's-Rippon, in the said County, the latter end of the year 1660, about the 44th Year of his Age." I may add, he had been "disowned" for his extravagances.

AVALONENSIS.

IN the account of his life in Blake's "General Biographical Dictionary," (Philadelphia, U.S., 1842,) it is stated that Nayler died in 1660, whilst on the journey from London to join his wife and family at Wakefield, after two years' imprisonment in Bridewell. He was buried at King's-Ripon. His pretended inspiration and extravagant conduct having attracted the attention of Parliament, Nayler was tried and condemned as guilty of blasphemy, and as an impostor. He was exposed in the pillory, and whipped, and branded on the forehead, his tongue was bored through with a red-hot iron at the Old Exchange, and he was then imprisoned in Bridewell for life. He was, however, set at liberty on the 8th of September, 1659, after having been confined two years, but he did not long survive his release.

F. A. EDWARDS.

that many persons with some pretensions to science have been believers in the powers ascribed to it; viz., of indicating the position of springs of water and minerals, and your correspondent will find such instances were alleged in 1825, by Dr. Herbert Mayo, in his work on "Popular Superstitions." I cannot refer your correspondent to the earliest mention of the Divining Rod, but in a little book I possess, "Curiosities for the Ingenious," (quite at the service of "Avalonensis,") it is said, "It is not known who was the discoverer of the Divining Rod, but Agricola, in his treatise, 'De Re Metallica,' supposes that it took its rise from the magicians, who pretended to discover mines by enchantment; others are of opinion that the discovery is of later date, and that the inventor was hanged in Germany as an impostor. Be that as it may, no mention is made of it earlier than the 11th century." The article is a long one, far too long to transcribe. I remember there is a character in Scott's "Antiquary," Dousterswivel, a tramping philosopher, a German cheat, described as one of those learned adventurers, as represented by Kircher—"Artem habent sine arte, partem sine parte, quorum medium est mentiri, vita eorum mendicatum ire"—and this impostor obtains money under the promise of finding wealth by the divining rod. See Scott's "Antiquary," chapters xiii., xxi., and many others.

Ashford.

FREDK. RULE.

ST. MAURICE (vol. i. 316).—I refer to this note for the simple purpose of remarking how curiously often historians differ in their statements of the same fact, and the conflicting causes they assign for its occurrence. The generally received account of the martyrdom of the Theban legion is that here stated—that they were cut to pieces by order of Maximian, for refusing to sacrifice to the heathen gods. Canon Robertson, however ("History of the Christian Church," vol. i. p. 147, 8vo., 1867), gives quite a different version. He says:—"The story of the Theban legion, which is referred to the year 286, although extravagantly fabulous in its details, may possibly have some foundation of truth. The legion, it is said, consisting of 6,600 Christians, was summoned from the east for the service of Maximian in Gaul. When near the Alpine town of Aganum, which takes its modern name from their leader, St. Maurice, the soldiers discovered that they were to be employed in the persecution of their brethren in the faith, and refused to march onwards for such a purpose. By order of Maximian, who was in the neighbourhood, they were twice decimated. But this cruelty was unable to shake the firmness of the survivors; and Maurice, in the name of his comrades, declared to the emperor that, while ready to obey

IRRUPION OF THE SEA—THE DIVINING ROD (vol. i., p. 310).—The first question I cannot answer. As to the Divining Rod, it is said

him in all things consistent with their duty to God, they would rather die than violate that duty. The emperor, exasperated by their obstinacy, ordered his other troops to close around them, whereupon the devoted band laid down their arms and peacefully submitted to martyrdom." Which, of statements so diverse, are we to accept, as both seem based on authority equally reliable? Or, accepting neither but in part, must we accept them with the reservation, of all others on matters of fact the most unsatisfactory, "Grammatici certant; sub iudice lis est?"

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

PEOPLE AND STEEPLE RHYMES, (vol. i., pp. 277, 306.)—The following were contributed at various times during the early part of the present year to the *Athenæum*. The correspondence was occasioned by the writer of a review on "Lancashire Legends, Traditions, Pageants, Sports," &c., comparing the rhyme relating to Preston with the following one applied to Newry:—

Newry (Ireland)—

"High church and low steeple,
Dirty streets and proud people."

Carlow (Ireland)—

"Low town, high steeple,
Proud folk, beggarly people,
Carlow spurs and Tullow Garters."

The last line of this refers to two branches of local trade that have long since disappeared.

Boston (Lincolnshire)—

"Boston! Boston!
What hast thou to boast on?
High steeple, proud people,
And shoals that souls are lost on."

Rockingham (Rutland)—

"Rockingham! poor people!
Nasty town! castle down!
One bell! wooden steeple."

The contributor of the last rhyme remarks, "Of the castle, said to have been built by William the Conqueror to protect the iron works in the neighbourhood, nothing remains but the keep. The wooden steeple, it is said, by even such a respectable authority as Dugdale, replaces a fine one battered down by Cromwell." F. A. EDWARDS.

THE TOMB OF JOSHUA.—"The Tomb of Joshua, the son of Nun, is stated to have been discovered by M. Guérin, the French explorer in Palestine. The tomb is situated at Tigné, the ancient Timnath Serath, the heritage of Joshua. In the hills at this spot, one tomb has a vestibule into which the light of day penetrates, and the place has nearly 300 niches for lamps. The vestibule gives entrance to two chambers, one containing fifteen receptacles for coffins, and the other but one, in which M. Guérin supposes the body of Joshua to have been

deposited; and he thinks that he has discovered strong evidence of this in the statement that the sharp flint knives with which Joshua used to circumcise the Children of Israel, at Gilgal, were buried in his tomb. On removing the dirt from the floor of the tomb, a large number of flint knives were found, as well as in Gilgal, the passage of the Jordan. The pillars in the vestibule of the tomb are surrounded by a fillet, in the style of Egyptian monuments."—*Illustrated London News*, Oct. 4.

F. A. EDWARDS.

THE POETICAL WILL (vol. i., p. 311).—Contributed by Mr. W. Andrews reminds me much of one I met with a short time since in the "London Magazine" for 1737—"The following is the copy of a will just brought into the Commons.

"The 5th day of May,
Being airy and gay,
To hip not inclin'd,
But of vigorous mind,
And my body in health,
I'll dispose of my wealth,
And all I'm to leave,
On this side the grave,
To some one or other,
And I think to my brother,
But because I forswaw,
That my brother-in-law,
If I did not take care,
Wou'd come in for their share;
Which I no ways intended
Till their manners are mended:
(And of that God knows there's no sign)
I do therefore enjoin,
And do strictly command
(Of which witness my hand)
That nought I have got,
Be brought into *hotchpot*;
But I give and devise,
As much as in me lies,
To the son of my mother,
My nown dear brother,
To have and to hold
All my silver and gold,
As the affectionate pledges
Of his brother, JOHN HEDGES."

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

ΛΑΒΑΡΟ'N (vol. i., pp. 275, 309).—I observe that one of your correspondents has cited from Du Cange a derivation of the above word from the Celtic, which is supposed to indicate, "dearer than light," *Panniculus exercitus*. I cannot pretend to understand this derivation, or to recognise the two alleged Celtic words, *lab* and *hair*, on which it is based. Moreover I cannot here refer to books—faring as I am in the old *Brugh-of-the-Sons-of-the-Dagda*, among the great grave-mounds of the Midian

kings looking down upon Bóinn; but Mr. Tew may be referred to another proposed derivation of the word from the Celtic which seems less improbable. It will be found (v. *Labarum*) in an excellent edition of Webster's Dictionary, brought out some years ago by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, the etymological part of which was entrusted to a Berlin scholar, Dr. Mahn. The writer of the article in the Dictionary suggests a Celtic *Labar*, the "word" (i.e., of God), and supposes, if I remember rightly, the term to have referred to the *inscription* on Constantine's banner, commemorating the apparition of the cross, with the words "In this shalt thou conquer." Two points would need to be cleared up in accepting this etymology. I do not know whether any Gallic form *Labar*, signifying a word, is to be found in Zeuss or elsewhere; or whether such a form, with such a signification, occurs in the modern Celtic dialects, in Irish, Welsh, Erse, Briton, or Manx. But, be that as it may, the well-known root is to be seen in the common Irish living word, *labraim*, "I speak," and the Welsh *llafar* (adj.), "speaking, vocal, loud," &c. (2.) Without having the original narrative of the apparition before him to refer to, one does not see why it should be proposed to derive the word from the Celtic any more than from one of the other barbarous tongues existing in Constantine's day. Your querist is doubtless well able to remind us where the apparition took place. Was Constantine on Celtic ground, and was it Celtic legionsaries that he was leading against Maxentius?

D. F.

Navan.

VESTIGES OF OLD PROVINCIALISMS (vol. i., p. 295).—Some of the provincialisms mentioned by "J. Y." are to be met with beyond the districts he has named. The old Saxon plural lingers also in Cornwall, where I frequently heard "housen" used. I should have supposed the use of "few" to denote a *small quantity*, as well as a *small number*, was not very uncommon in any part of England. I have frequently heard "a few broth" in Cornwall, an old friend of mine used to speak of it as "a north-country phrase," and I have certainly seen it in grammar books amongst phrases to be avoided.

Torquay.

WM. PENGELLY.

THE NUREMBERG CHRONICLE (vol. i., p. 311).—In answer to "A. B.'s" query concerning the "Nuremberg Chronicle," I wish you kindly to inform him that my copy is exactly like his. It is dated June 4th, 1493, and July 12th, 1493.

Ticehurst Vicarage.

ARTHUR EDEN.

JOANNA SOUTHCOT (vol. i., p. 311).—In reply to the inquiry made by "W. C. T.," as to the place of burial and epitaph of Joanna Southcot, I beg to subjoin, for his information, a copy of

the inscription on the stone raised to her memory on the south-west side of the churchyard of St. John, Wellington-road, St. John's-wood (formerly called St. John's-wood Chapel). It runs thus:—

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF
JOANNA SOUTHCOT,

Who lies interred 26 feet
Front of this Tablet.

She departed this life Decr. 27th, 1814,
Aged 64 years.

While, through all thy wondrous days,
Heaven and Earth enraptured gaze(d),
While vain Sages think they know
Secrets THOU ALONE can'st shew,
Time alone will tell what hour
Thou'lt appear in "GREATER" power!

BEHOLD, the time shall come, that
these TOKENS which I have told Thee
shall come to pass, and the BRIDE
shall APPEAR, and SHE, coming forth,
shall be SEEN, that now is WITHDRAWN
from the EARTH.

2nd of Esdras, chap : 7th, verse 26th.

For the Vision is yet for an appointed
time, but at the end it shall speak,
and NOT LIE, though it tarry, WAIT
for it; BECAUSE it will SURELY COME,
it will not tarry.

Habakkuk, chapter 2nd, verse 3rd.

And whosoever is delivered from the
Foresaid evil, shall see MY WONDERS.

2nd of Esdras, chap : 7th, verse 27th.

(SEE HER WRITINGS.)

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED
BY THE SINCERE FRIENDS OF THE ABOVE
ANNO DOMINI. 1828.

RICHARD A. HOBLYN.

2, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, N.W.

IN reply to "W. C. T.," I beg to state the remains of Joanna Southcott were interred at a late hour during the day on which she died. She was buried in the then new burial ground of Marylebone parish, near the Regent's-park. A plain stone has been placed over her grave, which bears the following inscription and verses, expressive of the faith of her followers, and equal in poetic merit to her own dog-grel rhymes:—

To the Memory of

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT,

Who departed this life December 27th, 1814,
Aged 65 years.

When through all thy wondrous days,
Heaven and Earth enraptured gaze,
While vain sages think they know

Secrets thou alone can'st show ;
Time alone will tell the hour
Thou'lt appear in greater power.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

14, Spring-street, Hull.

On the 2nd of January, 1815, the remains of Joanna Southcott were privately interred in Marylebone Upper Burying Ground, near Kilburn, and a stone bearing the following inscription is placed over her grave :—

In Memory of Joanna Southcott,
Who departed this life December 27, 1814,
Aged 60 years.

While through all my wondrous days,
Heaven and earth enraptured gaze,
While vain sages think they know
Secrets thou alone can'st show.
Time alone will tell what hour
Thou'lt appear in greater power.

—From the "Book of Wonderful Characters,"
by H. Wilson and J. Caulfield.

Piccadilly. J. C. HOTTEN.

IN the authentic narrative of Joanna Southcott, &c., at p. 354, of "Kirby's Wonderful Museum" it is stated that after the dissection of her body, which led to the exposure of the disgraceful imposition, the coffin into which her remains were put was at Mrs. Moore's, the undertaker's at the corner of Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, during Sunday, January 1, 1815, and on Monday it was interred with the usual church service at Marylebone Upper Burying Ground, near Kilburn. Four gentlemen who attended the funeral were so muffled up as to be unrecognisable, and the general public were unaware who was being interred.

JOSEPH MILLER, M.A.

142, Brecknock-road, N.

THIS singular fanatic died of dropsy on the 27th December, 1814. After her death her body was subjected to an anatomical investigation, and was conveyed for interment, under a fictitious name, to the burying ground attached to the chapel in St. John's Wood. Her followers for some time could not be brought to believe that she was dead, but they thought she had fallen into a trance, and after her interment they began confidently to anticipate her speedy resurrection.

F. A. EDWARDS.

REDCAP (vol. i. p. 311).—In Roby's "Traditions of Lancashire" is a thrilling tale called "Mother Redcap." This Mother Redcap is there depicted as a hideous old witch (having sold herself to the arch-enemy of mankind), clad in garments of a dingy red, with cap of the same colour, her appearance in some districts was a certain sign of blighted corn, the death of cattle, and other

"diabolical witcheries." She was, therefore, an object of great terror to the rural population. No doubt she has been one of the stock Lancashire witches for many generations, and her name and fame still held in remembrance in the way described by "Faber," *i.e.*, when anyone shows fear, he sees Redcap. FIDES.

SEXTON'S WAGES (vol. i. p. 277).—Your correspondent's curious sexton's account is akin to one which has received a notice in the *Guardian* of this week, and these, no doubt, are very poor specimens of the rich treasures contained in some of our old parish books. In Gunwalloe, Cornwall (where the oldest registers have disappeared, the earliest extant being 1716), among other quaint documents in the parish chest is a sexton's bill, containing as items :—

Killing 3 Foxes - - 7s. 6d.

Again—

Killing 1 Fox - - 2s. 6d.

and in the adjoining parish of Mullion such entries are continued even up to 1856-57. What would fox-hunters say, now-a-days? This is not quite so curious, however, as the entry of a metropolitan sexton, wherein he charged the churchwardens for

3 Bushels of Dirt - 4s. 6d.

Dirt must have been dear in those days.

ALFRED H. CUMMINGS.

Cury and Gunwalloe.

"HE that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day"

(vol. i. p. 309).—I see in your journal of this month you devote nearly two columns to discussions on the authorship of these two celebrated lines, commonly, but erroneously, attributed to Butler. Although the lines are not strictly Butler's, the exact idea occurs twice in the course of his "Hudibras"—the first time in part i., canto 3, lines 609-10; the second time in part iii., canto 3, lines 243-4; and in the edition annotated by me, and published in my "Illustrated Library," April, 1869. I wrote two painstaking and somewhat elaborate notes, which at the time were thought by critics to exhaust the subject; at any rate, they contained more illustration than had previously been given, and all, I think, that your correspondents have now reproduced. I will add here, from my "Dictionary of English Poetical Quotations," the lines given in Goldsmith's "Art of Poetry on a New Plan," as these are not referred to in your paper :—

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he who is in battle slain
Can never rise to fight again."

H. G. B.

Queries.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH."—Will you kindly tell me the following quotation—its date and origin, "Good wine requires no bush"?

Westbourne Park.

ANNIE.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM.—Can you inform me who was the composer of our National Anthem, and if the air was originally intended for us or not?

EGBERT D. HAMEL.

WHERE IS DIGHTON?—In Bohn's "Handbook to Proverbs," the following is extracted from "Fuller's Worthies":—

"When Dighton is pulled down,
Hull shall become a great town."

Should not this be Mytin, as I cannot find any traces of Dighton?

W. C. J.

THE QUERN AT ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.—In "Esta: Abb: Mon: S Abb," vol. ii., is recorded the proceedings of the monks of St. Alban's in abolishing the use of the quern, or hand-mill (I presume within the demense of the monastery), as the above-named work is not accessible to me, I would esteem it a favour could any of your correspondents favour me the date and an abstract of the proceedings of the case.

Warrington.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Research and Discovery.

AN Indian paper says that Dr. Buhler, educational inspector, northern division, has discovered an old manuscript in Limree, which appears to be dated somewhere near 1189 sumvut. The book is in connection with Jain religion. It is named "Padis Avasia ka Satra."—*Surya Prakash*.

THE German expedition for the exploration of the Libyan desert is expected to start from Europe about the end of November, and from Egypt early in December, and it is thought that the first reports may accordingly be looked forward to about Christmas. The leader of the expedition is Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs.

WITH reference to our announcement of the forthcoming work by Mr. Boyd Dawkins on Cave Hunting—the new line of inquiry which has added so much to our knowledge of ancient men—we may now state the work will comprise the physical history of caves and their relation to the general physical geography of the district, as well as the history of their contents; and will treat of the men who have inhabited the caves of France, Spain, and Britain, during the historic, pre-historic, and pleistocene ages.—*Nature*.

THE YORKSHIRE TUMULI.—The Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham (and with him several distinguished archæologists), has just concluded a three weeks' examination of the barrows on the Goodmanham Wolds, the property of Lord Londesborough, near Market Weighton. Among the objects found were two beautiful and quite perfect urns, as well as three other good ones, and four more broken but repairable. The best thing found was a most beautiful war-axe, perforated, with a burnt body, and close to a beautiful flint knife, delicately serrated along both edges. Another flint knife (a very good one), a pendant of jet, and some very typical skulls were also found. Dr. Wilson, of Pocklington, presented to Mr. Greenwell a large axe-hammer of whinstone, found at Sutton-on-Derwent.

A DISCOVERY has just been made in the excavations at Pompeii of another skeleton, apparently that of a man of about fifty years of age. The cast formed in the ashes was admirable, and is in fact much more exact than those hitherto found. The supposition is that the deceased was ill, and that his strength failing him in his flight he lay down resting his cheek on his left hand, such being the position in which he was found.

THE *Nazione* of Florence relates that two frescoes of considerable importance have just been discovered, under a bed of lime, at the villa of Dr. Lemmi, near Carezzi. They are not cited by Vasari, but connoisseurs unhesitatingly attribute them to Sandro Botticelli, the great painter of the fifteenth century. The figure of San Sagustino, in the Church of Ognissanti, is the only work of that artist remaining in Florence. The subjects of the frescoes now discovered have not yet been clearly made out; but one of them, which contains ten figures, undoubtedly represents one of the allegorical designs in which the painter above-mentioned delighted.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN THE CRIMEA.—The *Cologne Gazette* says:—"Last year, near Kertch, three catacombs were discovered. One of them is situate on the northern slope of the Mithridates mount, and its interior is decorated with stucco-work and pictures in fresco, in which various animals and hunting scenes are represented. At the entrance there are visible on the side walls, where the stucco has fallen off, symbols, monograms, and figures of animals, cut with sharp tools. Mr. Lucenko, the director of the Kertch Museum, has since opened two catacombs, which, however, have proved less interesting. In the opinion of antiquaries the paintings found in the catacombs belong to an Oriental people. As evidence of this are pointed

out the high head-dresses and helmets of the warriors, and the short manes of the horses, which are represented as they are on the Assyrian monuments. As the bright colours of the pictures were becoming dimmed through contact with the damp atmosphere, the entrance to the catacombs has for a time been closed in order to protect the pictures from entire destruction. In the representations of battles fighting men of two different nationalities are clearly distinguishable. One class have round beardless faces, and wear armour which covers the whole body and extends down to the ankles. Their arms consist of two lances and a round shield. The other class, their opponents, have beards and thick long hair. They are armed with bows, lances, and square shields. The bearded men appear to be the besieged, whence it may be concluded that these frescoes are the productions of their beardless assailants. On other pictures are represented bears, wild boars, stags, birds of various kinds, and plants with large broad leaves. Especially remarkable is a picture which represents an animal resembling a lion, and behind in the air a winged Cupid in a sort of Roman drapery. Besides these frescoes there have been found two small statuettes of clay, one of which represents the sitting figure of a woman, who holds in her right hand a flat, cup-shaped vessel, and wears a high three-cornered head-dress. This figure has a remarkable resemblance to the stone figures of women found in the grave mounds of the steppes. The other statuette, also that of a woman, likewise wears a remarkable three-parted head-dress."

Meetings of Societies.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—October 16.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair, Receipt was acknowledged of several donations of books to the Library of the Society, and the special thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Richard Hoblyn, for his appropriate and valuable donation of the "Report and Evidence on the Mint, 1837." Three new members were elected. An impression of a silver penny of Cœnwulf, of the type of "Ruding," Plate vi. No. 14, and found at Hythe, was exhibited by Mr. H. B. Mackeson. Mr. C. Golding exhibited two Backtrian silver coins in fine preservation. Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., exhibited an unpublished gold coin of Tincommius, recently found on Selsey Bill, having on one side a head of Medusa, and on the other an inscription, TINC. C. B. He also showed another ancient British gold coin of Verica, reading COM. FI. Mr. Henry W. Henry read a paper on "King Charles the First's

Collection of Coins," in which he introduced an unpublished warrant relating to this collection, dated at Newport by Charles, only three and a half months before his execution. Mr. Evans then read a paper, by Mr. Percy Gardner, on "Some interesting Greek Coins of Athens, Achaia, Sicyon, and Susiana."

Items.

AN IMPORTANT discovery of fossil remains has been made at Gowrie Creek, Queensland. They are described by the *Darling Downs Gazette* as consisting of the head, fore-leg, and foot bones of an extinct species of gigantic mammalian animal, named by Professor Owen, in 1844, *Diprotodon Australis*. Many remains of this animal have been discovered in various parts of the Darling Downs district, and particularly at King's Creek and Gowrie. From these fossils Professor Owen has from time to time been enabled to proceed with the construction of a complete skeleton, but for many years past he has been unable to procure the foot bones now brought to light at Gowrie. He is indebted to Mr. G. B. King and a Toowoomba gentleman for the latter discovery. The whole series will be sent home by the next mail.

THE Prussian Government is, it is said, likely to enter into a convention with the Government of Athens for the further excavation of Olympia, in the Peloponnesus.

THE LAST OF AN OLD CITY CHURCH.—The Church of St. Antholin, Watling-street, is about to be removed, the parish being united henceforth, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, with that of St. Mary Aldermary. The body of the church will be taken down forthwith, although, as in the case of the neighbouring parish of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street, the tower will be left standing, and be used as a receptacle for the monuments. The original Church of St. Antholin (a corruption, as it is supposed, of St. Antoninus) was built in the twelfth century, and rebuilt about A.D. 1400; again, to a great extent, in A.D. 1512; and again, of course, after the Great Fire, by Sir Christopher Wren. It contained, *inter alia*, several curious monuments and some epitaphs which are preserved in the pages of the antiquary Stow.

MR. JAMES BURGESS, the learned editor of the *Indian Antiquary*, has been appointed Archæological Surveyor for Western India.

THE ultimate destination of the Schliemann collection of articles discovered in the Troad is yet undetermined, the collection being left in the archæological market by the refusal of the Hellenic Government to accept it upon the conditions stipulated for by Dr. Schliemann.

A JOURNAL of Bogota, New Granada, the America, announces a discovery so strange that confirmation is required before giving credence to it. Don Joaquim de Costa is reported to have found, on one of his estates, a monumental stone, erected by a small colony of Phœnicians from Sidonia, in the year IX. or X., of the reign of Hiram, contemporary of Solomon, about ten centuries before the Christian era. The block has an inscription of eight lines, written in fine characters, but without separation of words or punctuation. The translation is said to be that those men of the land of Canaan embarked from the port of Aziongaber (Boy-Akubal), and having sailed for twelve months from the country of Egypt (Africa), carried away by currents, had landed at Guayaquil, in Peru. The stone is said to bear the name of the voyagers.

THE FLAG OF FRANCE.—At the present time, when our neighbours across the Channel are busily discussing their future flag, it may be interesting to recapitulate the changes that have taken place in the national banner of France since the time of Charlemagne, when the flag was blue, triple-tongued in shape, and studded with six red roses. After a time, when the Carolingian dynasty fell, this was replaced by the scarlet Oriflamme, or the banner of the Abbey of St. Denis, which accordingly became the principal standard of France, there being besides the "royal" flag, *i.e.*, an azure field studded with golden *fleurs de lis*, and under this latter many of the battles of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries were won and lost. Under Charles VII. the blue ground was transformed into white. During the Revolution the City of Paris colours of red and blue served for a time, when upon the motion of Lafayette the "ancient monarchical" colour of white was added, and thus the present tricolour was formed. Lafayette, however, erred in making white the "ancient" monarchical colour, for, as we have already mentioned, before Charles VII. the ground of the royal standard was blue. Besides, it is curious to note that the Bastille was actually taken under Royalist colours, as the tricolour was adopted by Charles V., Charles VII., and, indeed, the Bourbons in general, for their liveries.—*Graphic*.

THE OLD ANGEL INN AT ST. GILES'S.—A memorial of ancient London is about to pass away—a memorial which is as illustrious as the Tabard Inn in Southwark—though that was famous for the grace of its poetical associations, and this notorious from the odium of its infamy. We allude to the hostelry which has long been known as the "half-way house" on the road to Tyburn—the house at which Jack Ketch and the criminal who was about to expiate his offences on the scaffold were wont to stop on their way to the gallows, for a "last glass." Here Jack Sheppard halted, as has been recorded by Harrison Ainsworth in his life of the celebrated

scoundrel, and taking a sup of his parting wine-cup "smiled," and said, "Give the remainder to Jonathan Wild." Mr. William Thomas Purkiss, the present proprietor of the premises, has, at the request of several eminent archæologists, been prevailed upon to stay the work of demolition for a while, so that those who desire to see the veritable remains of the old Angel Inn as it stood when St. Giles really was in the fields—when old "Holbourne" was nothing but a country lane—and when the "fast coaches" of that time started from the Angel on their several days' journey to the north—may have an opportunity of looking upon, ere they are consigned to the rubbish-cart, the quaint old galleries at the back of the premises, and the remains of the ancient "tap" from which the most notable criminal of yore ordered his "parting cup," and drank perdition to all thief-catchers.—*Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*.

SINGULAR FIND.—The *Patrie*, of Geneva, says:—"Great interest has been aroused at Nidau, Berne, by a wonderful piece of good fortune. In the river Thièle has been fished up a chest four feet long, marked with the letters 'I. d. I.,' banded with iron, and full of gold pieces. The tale runs that, in 1388, the Bernese let sink in the river, swollen by the rains, one of their vessels, which was being used at the siege of the castle, and in which craft was deposited the treasure in question. That occurred at the period when Enguerrand IV., the last of the Sires de Coucy, had received from Austria the county of Nidau as an appanage. What remained of the Sire's property was ceded to the Orleans."

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—It is reported that in the State of Ohio a strange discovery has just been made. An old tree having been broken to pieces by lightning, the fragments of a skeleton and a portion of a portfolio were found among the *débris*. The portfolio contained an almost illegible document, which showed the remains were those of Captain Roger Vanderberg, a companion of Washington, who, on a march against the Indians, was wounded and taken on the 3rd of November, 1761. Having succeeded in escaping, he took refuge in a hollow tree, but, unfortunately, could not get out again. He passed the last hours of his life in writing his journal, from which it appears he must have lived eleven days in his terrible imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE ORMEROD.—The death is announced of a well-known antiquarian, Mr. George Ormerod, of Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire, F.R.S., F.S.A., D.C.L., &c., author of the "History of Cheshire." Mr. Ormerod was eighty-seven years of age.

A GIGANTIC painting in distemper of "St. Christopher," has been found on the north wall of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Hayes, Middlesex.—*Graphic*.

OLD CITY CHURCHES.—Three more of the City churches are to be destroyed, and we shall part from them with regret. All Hallow's, Bread-street, with its beautifully-carved altar-piece, is of ancient foundation, for Walter de Sonnebres was instituted to the living in 1284. In the reign of Henry VIII., service at this church was "suspended" for a month upon "the falling out of two priests in it, and one drawing blood of the other." They were both committed to prison, and on the 15th of October, being enjoined penance, went before a general procession, bare-headed and bare-footed and bare-legged, before the children with beads and books in their hands, from St. Paul's, through Cheapside, Cornhill, &c." This church was burnt down in the Great Fire, and subsequently rebuilt. In the old church the spirited Alderman Reed was buried, who refused to pay a so-called "benevolence" levied by the same king. His contumacy was punished by his being sent, with his men, to serve in the northern wars "at his own charge." Taken prisoner by the Scotch, Reed was glad to make peace with his sovereign and to purchase his ransom at a heavy price. In the same church Milton was baptized, and the register still preserves the entry of the event. An old bequest was made by one of the parishioners, of £1 yearly, "for a sermon, and ringing the bells on every 25th of July, in memory of the defeat of the Spanish Armada." Laurence Saunders, the rector of the parish, suffered martyrdom under Queen Mary in 1555. "There are," says a recent writer, "but few residents in the parish, which is chiefly filled with warehouses, nearly every one of which has a padlock on the door on Sunday. The congregation usually numbers nine." The second church is that of St. Antholine, properly St. Antony; not the Saint of Padua, nor Anthiolianus, the martyr of Auvergne, but Antony, the famed Egyptian abbot. The foundation is very ancient, for it was in the gift of the canons of St. Paul's in 1181. This St. Antony was said to be endued with a divine preservation against fire. He founded an order of "Eremites," who lived upon bread, wine, and salt only, and wore a black habit, lettered on the breast with "T" in blue. These monks departed from the example of their founder, and became importunate beggars. "If men give them nothing," complains an old writer, "they will presently threaten them with St. Antony's fire; so that many simple people, out of fear or blind zeal, every year used to bestow on them a fat pig or porker (which they have ordinarily painted on the pictures of St. Antony), whereby they might obtain their goodwill and prayers, and so be secure from their menaces." In 1559, early prayers, with a lecture, were established, "after Geneva fashion," and the bells began to ring at

five in the morning. Our early dramatists refer to this, and the preachers, as well as the bells, "were proverbially loud and lengthy." A gallery was added in 1616, and each of the fifty-two divisions was filled with the "the arms of the Kings, Queens, and Princes of this Kingdom, beginning with Edward the Confessor and ending with the Badge and Symbol of Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine." In this church the commissioners sent to Charles I. in 1640 from the Church of Scotland used to preach, and "curiosity, faction, and humour attracted crowds from sunrise to sunset." The north window was filled with pictures of one of the benefactors—Henry Collet, mercer and mayor, with his wife, their ten sons and ten daughters. The church was restored under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren in 1682. A grammar school in this parish, no longer existing, was once a rival to that of St. Paul's. The boys interchanged epithets of "Antony pigs" and "Paul's pigeons" (many of those birds being kept at St. Paul's), "and usually fell from words to blows, with their satchets full of books, many times in great heaps, so that they troubled the streets and passengers." Sir Thomas More, Archbishop Heath, and Bishop Whitgift, were among its pupils. The third of the marked churches is St. Martin's, Outwich, or Oteswich, from the name of the family that founded it, and made over the advowson, with "four messuages and 17 shops, with their appurtenances," to the Merchant Taylors' Company, "for the use of the poor." This church is situated at the east end of Threadneedle-street, "by the well with two buckets, now turned into a pump." The churchwardens' accounts contain curious notices of pre-Reformation customs, such as "Wyne of Relyks Sunday, 1d.;" "Paschall on hallowed taper, tenebur candell, and cross candell, license to eat flesh," &c. The church contains a fine picture of the Resurrection by Rigaud. A distinguished parishioner, Thomas Staper, is here buried. His epitaph records that "he was the greatest merchant of his time; the chiefest actor in the discovery of the trades of Turkey and East India—painful, and ever ready in the affairs publick, and discreetly careful of his private—a liberal dealer in this world, and a devout aspirer after the world to come."—*Globe*.

A LEGEND OF BOULOGNE.—According to a statement issued by the clergy of that city the devotion to our Lady of Boulogne dates from A.D. 636, when a vessel without sails or sailors, but surrounded by a halo of light, entered the harbour. On the vessel was a wooden statue of our Lady with her Divine Child in her arms, and the people at once believed that the vessel had come thither under Divine guidance from the East. The statue was therefore carried to the church, which soon became the scene of

many miracles and cures, and in due course of time was raised into a bishopric, and grew, like Canterbury, into a place of pilgrimage. Among the Royal personages who came in person to visit the shrine of this image were Philip Augustus, Henry III. of England, Charles VII., Louis XI., and Francis I. of France; while Princes and Nobles without number enriched the Church with gifts. The Bishops of France and the Sovereign Pontiffs, too, did their best throughout the Middle Ages to encourage the popular devotion to Notre Dame de Boulogne, and indulgencies were granted to those who went thither as pilgrims. After the Reformation, of a sudden, the miraculous statue disappeared, being carried off as plunder by the Huguenots, who endeavoured to break it up and burn it. Their efforts, however, according to the tradition, were in vain, for some forty years afterwards it was found, whole and uninjured, at the bottom of a well, where they had concealed some of its fragments, and it was brought back to its sanctuary with great rejoicings. So runs the legend.

NOTICE.

The Publisher of LONG AGO desires to call attention to the fact that the privileges of the half-penny newspaper postage are not extended to monthly publications, and that, each copy of that journal being far in excess of the weight allowed to be carried at the lowest rate by the book post, the inland postage of a Single Number of LONG AGO is

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ERRATA.

Page 306, line twenty-six, "on" should be "or."
Page 308, 4th line from bottom, omit "of," read "Bishop Lowth."

Pamphlets Received.

THE GEOLOGY OF THE BEWSEY VALLEY; read before the Warrington Literary Society, By James Paterson.

NOTES ON THE PRESENCE OF THE BEAR IN THE BRITISH ISLES; read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. By James Paterson, Brakell, Liverpool.

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THE OLDEN LAWS OF ENGLAND.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER X.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

The distinction between libel and slander as generally accepted, is, that the former is a written and the latter a verbal scandal, but the law of libel generally applies to both. The decisions under this law are full of incongruities and anomalies arising out of the attempt of successive judges to lay down some arbitrary definition of the construction which might be put upon the words of the scandal, together with considerations as to their truth and *bona fides*; for it has been ruled and contradicted by various judgments, that which can be justified or proved is no libel, while it has also been laid down as a dogma that "the greater the truth the greater the libel,"—"for if a man say of you that which is untrue, it shall not hurt you to that extent as if he should say of you that which is true, and of which you therefore cannot clear yourself." Recent legislation has further complicated the case of admitting a plea that the subject matter

of the alleged libel was uttered or published in the interest of the public.

The earliest cognisance which the law took of the slanderer was in the reign of King Alfred the Great, when his punishment was the loss of his tongue; and this appears also to have been the law in the reign of Edgar and Canute.^(a)

The first written law against "liars and slanderers" bears date 1275, and the causes which called it forth are thus stated:—

"Forasmuch as there have been oftentimes found in the country devisers of tales whereby discord or occasion of discord hath many times arisen between the king and his people, or great men of this realm; for the damage that hath, and may thereof ensue, it is commanded, that, from henceforth none be so handy to tell or publish any false news or tales whereby discord or occasion of discord, or slander may grow between the king and his people, or the great men of the realm; and he that doth so, shall be taken and kept in prison until he hath brought him into court which was the first author of the tale."^(b)

Thus the law continued for a little over a century, when some reflections that had been cast by William Wykeham and the clergy against John of Gaunt, called forth a fresh statute defining who were the "great men of the realm" whom it was unlawful to slander:—

"These be Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and other nobles and great men of the realm; and also of the Chancellor, Treasurer, Clerk of the Privy Seal, Steward of the King's House, Justices of the one bench and the other; of other great officers of the realm."^(c) This Act was farther enforced some ten years later."^(d)

There appears to have been no occasion for farther legislation on the subject till the reign of Queen Mary, when a distinction was made between a libel on the sovereign and a libel on the subject:—

a. Lambard's "Saxon Laws," folio 29.

b. 3 Edward I., chapter 34. Cotton MS., Claudius D. 2.

c. 2 Richard II., statute 1, chapter 5.

d. 12 Richard II., chapter 11.

"If any person shall be convicted or attainted for speaking maliciously of his own imagination, any false, seditious, and slanderous news, sayings, or tale of the king or queen, then he shall, for his first offence, be set on the pillory in some market-place near where the words were spoken, and have *both his ears cut off*, unless he pay to the queen one hundred pound within one month after judgment given; and also shall be *three months* imprisoned; which, if he speak the news, &c., of any other person, he shall have the pillory, and *lose one ear*—unless he pay an hundred marks to the queen within one year after judgment; and be imprisoned for one month. And if the slander be by book, rhyme, ballad, letter, or writing, he shall have his right hand stricken off." (e) Libels seem at this period to have been chiefly perpetrated in verse, as we have frequent mention in contemporary writers of slanderous ballads; and Shakespeare has an allusion to them in "All's Well that Ends Well":—

"Traduced by odious ballads."

By another section of the Act a second offence entailed imprisonment for life, and forfeiture of goods and chattels; and Elizabeth's first Parliament confirmed the Act of her sister's reign. (f)

In the reign of Charles the First, the Court of Star Chamber took this class of offence into its especial province; and in order to get the printers under their control, procured the passing of an Act, the second clause of which forbids any printer or person to print any book or pamphlet whatever, it and every of Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preambles, Introductions, Tables, Dedications, and other matters and things whatsoever thereunto annexed or therewith imprinted, shall be first lawfully licensed and authorised only by such person or persons as are hereafter expressed, and by no other; and shall be first entered into the Registry Book of the Company of Stationers; upon pain that every printer offending therein, shall be for ever hereafter disabled to use or exercise the art or mystery of printing, and receive such farther punishment as by this court, &c., shall be thought fitting. The third clause arranges the system of licensing and apportioning each class of book to a suitable authority. All books on Common Law to be licensed by the Lords Chief Justices, and Lord Chief Baron, or their appointments. Heraldry, Titles of Honour, and Arms, by the Earl Marshal. Divinity, Physick, Philosophy, Poetry, and all other, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, or Bishop of London (or if at the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University). The fifth and sixth clauses require all importers of books, or persons bringing even a single book over the sea for sale, to report

the title and contents thereof to the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Bishop of London; no such books to be unpacked or taken away until they had been examined by the chaplain sent for that purpose by one of those prelates. The eighth clause requires that the printer's name and address be affixed to each book or pamphlet, on pain of the forfeiture of such books, together with the press, type, and instruments with which they were printed. By the eleventh clause it was rather obscurely enacted that "no English books shall be imported," meaning no foreign editions of English works. The thirteenth clause enacts that no one shall set up a printing press till he has given notice to the Masters and Wardens of the Stationers' Company, and the fourteenth supplements it with still tighter restrictions. "No joyner or carpenter, or other person, shall make any printing presse: no smith shall forge any ironwork for a printing presse: and no founder shall cast any letters for any person or persons whatsoever: neither shall any person or persons bring, or cause to be brought in from any part beyond the seas, any letters founded or cast: nor buy any such letters for printing"—without giving such notice. The fifteenth clause fixes and restricts the number of master printers to twenty, exclusive of the printers to his majesty and the universities, and gives a list of the favoured twenty; and even these are by the next clause required to give security in three hundred pounds not to print without a license; and, in the succeeding one, they are prohibited from keeping more than two presses; except such as have been master or upper warden of the Stationers' Company, and they are allowed three. The nineteenth clause limits the number of apprentices to be taken—such printers as have been master or upper warden of the Stationers' Company, to take three, and no more at one time—such as are Larrymen, two; and all others, one only. The twenty-fifth clause gives the authorised printers power to take such assistance as they shall think needful, and search for unlicensed presses, "at what houses and shops, and at what time they shall think fit," and to call for the license and see that it is regular. By the twenty-seventh clause, the number of letter-founders is limited to four, and, by the thirty-second, it is declared that imported books should be landed only in London.

This remarkable decree is dated July the eleventh, in the thirteenth of Charles the First—we shall shortly see what a terrible weapon it became in the hands of the Star Chamber.

Libels were divided into several classes, and described under several designations. There was the libel against religion, which took in the charge of blasphemy, reviling the Sacrament (an offence made penal by an Act of Edward the Sixth, (g)

e. 2 Philip and Mary, chapter 3.

f. 1 Elizabeth, chapter 6.

g. 1 Edward VI., chapter 2.

afterwards repealed by Mary,^(h) and re-enacted by Elizabeth⁽ⁱ⁾; using the name of the Holy Trinity profanely or jestingly in any stage play, interlude, or shows (which subjected the offender to a *quint* penalty of ten pounds),^(j) the libel against the king, against the Houses of Parliament, and the Courts of Law—against the magnates—against the magistrates (this group was called *Scandalum Magnatum*)—against morality—against the law of nations (under which Peltier was tried for his libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the Queen of France, and Vint for a libel on the Emperor of Russia)—and lastly, the libel against ordinary persons.

There were and are two modes of proceeding for libel—the first by indictment, treating it as a criminal offence, because it tends to provoke a breach of the peace; and by civil action, for damages inflicted on the reputation of the person libelled. In the latter case only can the plea of justification be admitted, because a libel, whether true or false, is equally liable to lead to a breach of the peace, wherever as affects a man's reputation it may be proved that the libel is true, and that the person spoken of has received no injury at all.^(k)

The first action for slander which we have been able to meet with, was that of Sir Thomas Seton, in the reign of Edward the Third, for redress in respect of the words "Traitor, Felon, and Robber," being applied to him. Then for fifty years we find no record of another such action. In twenty-two years of Edward the Fourth's reign, there were three actions—in the twenty-one years of Henry the Seventh, not one. In thirty-eight years of Henry the Eighth, there were five actions. But in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, they began to increase rapidly, and we find seventeen recorded in Lord Coke's "Institutes"; and, in the reign of James the First, there are twenty-two reported by Hobart. From Easter Term, in the sixteenth of Charles the First, to Trinity Term in the eighteenth of the same reign, there are twenty-three libel cases reported by March.

That elaborate reporter describes his work upon this special branch of the law, "A Treatise of very great use and consequence to all men, especially in these times, when actions for slander are more common, and do much more abound than in times past; and where the malice of men so much increases, well may their tongues want a Directory."^(l) And again, "I may with confidence affirm that they (actions for slander) doe at this

day bring as much gryte to the mill, if not more, than any one branch of the law whatsoever."^(m)

We will glance over the reports and pick out a few cases where the law seems to have been strained or misinterpreted, or which may present any other features of special interest, but we do not pretend to cite one-tenth of the remarkable cases which we find recorded.

In Michaelmas Term of the eighteenth of Edward the Third, a man was punished as a libel for passing a compliment on the judges. The words of the pretended libel were that Scott Chief Justice, and his companions of the bench "could do no mean thing at the king's command." This was declared to be libellous, inasmuch as, although in praise of the judges, it might yet "draw the king's displeasure on them."⁽ⁿ⁾

We have just spoken of the small number of actions for libel in the reigns of Edward the Fourth and Henry the Seventh; but there were several cases of high treason tried in those reigns which really amounted to no more than what would have been called libel, or, at most, seditious libel; a century or two later, such as the trial of Thomas Hever in 1479, and of Thomas Bagnal, in 1494, who were sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered for libels on the counsellors of the king, tortured into a construction of high treason and imagining the death of the king.^(o)

In 1623, it was ruled that inasmuch as a recent Act of Parliament had made its felony to hold conjuration or consultation with the Devil,^(p) it was therefore actionable to call a woman a witch, to accuse her of witchery, and of bewitching cattle. Also ("Marshall v. Steward") to say to another, "The Devil appears to thee every night, in the likeness of a black man riding upon a black horse; and thou conferest with him; and whatsoever thou dost ask, he gives it thee, and that is the reason thou hast so much money."^(q)

A curious action for slander was tried in the reign of James the First. A clergyman, named Price, who had newly come into a living in Suffolk, was preaching against perjury, and mentioned a case cited in Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," of one Greenwood, of Suffolk, who bore false witness against a martyr in the reign of Queen Mary, for which, by the judgment of Providence, "his bowels rotted out of his body." Now it so happened that Greenwood was in the church at the time; and brought an action against Price for the slander; but the parson got off, "as having said it without malice."^(r)

h. 1 Mary, chapter 2.

i. 1 Elizabeth, chapter 2.

j. 3 James I., chapter 21.

k. "Blackstone's Commentaries," book iii., chapter 8.

l. March's "Actions for Slander." London: 1648. Title page.

m. March's "Actions for Slander," page 2.

n. "Godbolt's Reports," pages 405-7.

o. March's "Actions for Slander," page 15.

p. 10 James I., chapter 12.

q. March's "Actions for Slander," pages 15 and 16.

r. Hobart's Reports," chapter cxxxviii., page 160.

7. Ibid., pages 120-1.

Libels charging any person with being a heretic, schismatic, adulterer, fornicator, &c., or of any crime cognisable by the Ecclesiastical Court, might be tried by that court and punishment awarded to the offence, but no damages given. However, libel and slander had now fallen within the jurisdiction of the Star Chamber, and to that Court the greater number of cases of this kind were carried. The decisions and judgments became thereafter more executive and arbitrary than ever.

In the case of Lewis Pickering, it was decided in this court that a libel on a dead man was punishable by law; and on the trial of Wraynham(s) in 1619, Sir Edward Coke thus explains why it should be so:—

“My lord, you know that the slander of a dead man is punishable in this Court, as Lewis Pickering is able to tell you, whom I caused here to be censured for a slander against an archbishop that was dead; for justice lives, though the party be dead, and such slanders do wronge the living posterity and alliance of the man deceased.”

It was also contended, according to Coke, that a man might be punished for *libelling himself*—that is, in cases where he might “publish a depreciatory account of himself, to disable himself from bearing any office, or for other reason.”(t)

Chief-Justice Wray (who sat from the sixteenth to the thirty-fourth year of Elizabeth), said, “Although slanders and false imputation are to be suppressed, yet the judges had resolved that actions for scandal should not be maintained by any strained construction or argument, nor any favour given to support them; forasmuch as in these days they more abound than in time past.”(u)

And the rulings of this judge seem to have been made in this spirit, for they frequently show a marked leaning in favour of the defendant.

Thus, in the case of “Weaver v. Caredon,” for the words that “Weaver was detected of perjury in the Star Chamber, it was held that no action lay, because he might be ‘detected’ but not convicted; and, in fact, that every man against whom a bill for perjury was exhibited, might be said to be ‘detected.’”

In the case, “Snog v. Gee,” it was decided that the words, “Thou hast killed my wife—thou art a traitor,” were not actionable, for the wife was not dead; and therefore the plaintiff could not have murdered her; so there was no scandal or damage to the plaintiff.(v)

In “Barham v. Nethersall,” for saying “Master Barham did burn my barn with his own hands, and none but he,” it was ruled that the words were not actionable, because the word “barn” only being

used, it was not said it was a barn of corn, and the burning of it, unless it were so, would not be a felony.(w)

It was farther decided that to call a man a bastard was not actionable unless special damage were proved, such as that it prevented his inheriting an estate—nor an adulterer, because no action lies at common law against adultery—nor a heretic, for the same reason.

In 1616, was tried in the Star Chamber the case of Lord Darcy in the North against Gervase Markham, the circumstances of which are thus related by Lord Hobart:—

“The case fell out to be thus: that they had hunted together, and the defendant and a servant of the plaintiff, one Beckwith, fell together by the ears in the field, and Beckwith threw him down and was upon him cuffing of him; and the Lord Darcy took him off, and reproved his servant, and yet Markham chid him with maintaining his man. And the Lord Darcy replied that he had used him kindly, for if he had not rescued him from his man he had beaten him to raggs. Whereupon Markham wrote five or six letters to the Lord Darcy, and subscribed them with his name; but sent them not, but dispersed them ensealed in the fields, whereof the effect was that whereas the Lord Darcy had said that but for (him) his man Beckwith had beate him to raggs, he lied, and as often as he should speake it he lyed; and that he would maintaine with his life.” For these letters Markham was censured, and sentenced to pay a penalty of five pounds, it being declared that his offence was complicated—both a libel and a challenge, and, moreover, directed against a Peer of the Realm.(x)

The persistent manner in which cases of libel were followed up in the Star Chamber, is displayed in the trial of Goodericke and others for a libel on the Earl of Northampton, tried in Michaelmas Term in the year 1614. Goodericke stated that he had heard the libels from Sir Richard Cox, who was examined, and confessed that he had it from Henry Vernon. Vernon was straightway cited and questioned, and gave as his authority Henry Minors, “Sergeant of the Waggonns.” Thomas Lake was next cited as having told it to Minors; and he said he had heard it from two English fugitives at Leghorn. Here the keen scent of the Star Chamber seems to have been baffled, but it had succeeded in reaching, indicting, and fixing six of the promulgators of the libel.(y)

In the case of “Miles v. Jacob,” it was ruled in the Exchequer Chamber, in 1610, that the words “Thou hast poisoned Smith, and it shall cost me an hundred pounds, but I will hang thee for it,” were not good grounds of action for libel, because,

s. “State Trials,” vol. vii., page 108.

t. “Coke’s Reports,” book xii., page 35.

u. Ibid., book iv., page 16.

v. Ibid., book iv., page 16.

w. “Coke’s Reports,” book iv., page 20.

x. “Hobart’s Reports,” chapter cliii., pages 167-8.

y. “Coke’s Reports,” book xii., pages 132-3.

in the first place, they did not express that he poisoned him intentionally; and, secondly, because Smith was living at that time, so that it was manifest that he could not have poisoned him.(z)

In another case, "*Yardley v. Ellice*," the judges were for some time in doubt whether the words as spoken of an attorney, "He is a bribing knave, and hath taken twenty pounds of you to cozen me," were libellous, and it took a great deal of talking on both sides before they could be made to view them in that light.(a)

In the reign of James the First, it was laid down that the words "Thou art a cozening knave, and hast cozened me in selling false measure in my barley and the country is bound to curse thee for selling with false measures, and I will prove it," and "Thou hast changed my barley," were not actionable, because they did not apply to any particular sale of corn in which the plaintiff had damaged or defrauded his master, so that his master would not be induced by such a charge, to dismiss him.(b)

In the case "*Adrian Coote v. Adrian Gilbert*," for saying of him "Thou art a thief, and hast stolen a tree," the verdict was given for the defendant, on the ground that "a tree shall be considered rather a tree standing than felled, which is wood; and the law strains not to hurt but to heal."(c) This is somewhat obscure, but we presume it means that the stealing of a tree not being felony, the charge was not libellous; and although he called him a thief, the word "and" showed that he only made good the accusation by the specific charge, which, as has been said, was not a felony.

In the case of "*Thornton v. Jobson*," for calling plaintiff "a common barretter," it was strangely decided that, plaintiff being only a carrier, the words were not actionable; but that "if these words were spoken of a justice of peace or publique officer, or of an attorney, or the like, they would bear an action."(d)

One more instance of the broad construction which were just now given to slanderous charges is afforded in the case of "*Steward v. Bishop*," in which the defendant was accused of saying that the plaintiff was in Warwick Gaol for stealing of a mare and other beasts. But the court gave it as its opinion that the words were not actionable, inasmuch as the defendant did not say that the plaintiff did not actually steal the mare,(e) which would have been charging him with having committed a felony, whereas it was no felony to be in Warwick Gaol.

There is a case reported in the Books in 1611, in which one Cuddington brought an action against one Wilkins for calling him a thief. It appeared that Wilkins had been some time previously convicted of stealing six sheep, but under the general pardon of the seventh of James the First, he was set free. The court ruled that the pardon extinguished the felony, and the defendant could not plead the latter in justification, and decided that it was libel to call a pardoned thief, a thief.(f)

In 1620, "One, for writing an ironical taunting letter to Sir Baptist Hicks, saying, 'you will not play the hypocrite—not you!' and so forth, was fined, and wore papers in Westminster Hall in the Star Chamber, which changed the charge from libel (for there had been no publication) to provocation to challenge, and breach of the peace."(g)

About the same time, Bradshaw brought an action against Walker for saying the words, "Thou art a filching fellow, and didst filch from William Parson a hundred pounds." This certainly seems plain enough, yet the court ruled that the words were of "uncertain sense," so judgment went for defendant.(h)

The extraordinary view which the judges occasionally took of the meaning, construction, or application of words is again apparent in the case of "*Poland v. Mason*" (1621). The libel, or rather slander, complained of, was, "I charge him with felony for taking money out of the pocket of Henry Sealy." The verdict was given for the plaintiff on the fact of the words being uttered and applied to him; but the judgment of the court went for the defendant, on the subtle reasoning that the defendant "did not affirm that he was a felon; but he doth only say that he doth charge him with felony, which he may doe in some case, though he (the plaintiff) did not the fact." "For," gravely says the judge, "in ambiguities the court should follow the milder sense."(i)

Two more instances will suffice to show how inclined the judges were to bear on the side of the defendant at this period. In the same reign (James the First) we find Powell, an attorney, bringing an action against one Wind, for saying of him, "I have matter enough against him, for Mr. Hamersley hath found forgery against him, and can prove it against him." This would seem a pretty direct charge of felony—and against an attorney, too—yet the court ruled the defendant must have judgment because "there was no certainty whereof the forgery was."(j) The other case was that of "*Clarke v. Gilbert*." The words in question were,

z. "Hobart's Reports," chapter xi., page 8.

a. Ibid., chapter xvii., page 12.

b. Ibid., chapter xciii., page 104.

c. Ibid., chapter xxvii., page 106.

d. Ibid., chapter clxxxviii., page 197.

e. Ibid., chapter cxvii., page 247.

f. "Hobart's Reports," chapter lxxi., page 92, and chapter cv., page 112.

g. Ibid., chapter cclxxvi., page 299.

h. Ibid., chapter cccxxiii., page 350.

i. Ibid., chapter cclxxxii., page 425.

j. Ibid., chapter cclxxxiii., page 426.

"Thou art a thief, and hast stolen twenty load of my furze." But the court considerably observed that "the furze might be standing, and felled, and carried away by the plaintiff, and so no felony—so the words bave no action."^(k)

So long as the offence charged upon a man were trespass or anything short of felony, the charge, however false and unfounded and malicious, was held at this time to give no ground of action. Thus the words, "You have stolen my apples," or "my corn," or "my wood," were not libellous, "because we are to consider that they might have been growing;" but to say "You have stolen my apples out of my loft," "my corn out of my bin," or "my wood out of my yard," is libellous, because the offences charged are felonies.^(l)

To say a man is a seditious knave, or a thievish knave, or a traitorous knave, is not actionable, because "the words only imply an *inclination* to sedition, thievishness, and treason—being only adjectives—not a guilt of the commission of it."^(m)

In a case, "Dickes (a brewer), *v. Fenne*," tried in the Court of King's Bench in Michaelmas Term in the tenth of Charles the First, the words, "I will give a peck of malt to my mare, and leade her to the water to drink, and who shall p—— as good beer as Digges does brew." This assertion was more forcible than delicate, but the court ruled that it was not libellous, "by reason that the thing was impossible." In the course of the case, Justice Bartley referred to a case which some of our readers may have seen quoted in the pages of "Joe Miller," but which appears to have been a fact. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was held not actionable to say of a lawyer, that he has as much law in him as a monkey, "for he has as much—and more; but if it had been said of him that he had *no more law* than a monkey, it would have been libel."⁽ⁿ⁾

In Hilary Term of the twenty-ninth of Elizabeth, it was laid down that the words "Thou art a cozening knave, and hast cozened L. S. out of his land," were not actionable, because, although applied to a coroner, they did not charge him with any misconduct of his office.^(o)

It at last came to be admitted that "where a man's life may be drawn in question by scandalous words," such words were actionable. Thus as it was then felony to receive a Roman Catholic priest, it was, in Michaelmas Term of the seventeenth of Charles the First, held to be libellous to say of a man that he had received a Romish priest.^(p)

March also reports a conviction for libel for saying, "I dreamed this night that you stole a horse."^(q)

k. "Hobart's Reports," chapter cccvi., page 473.

l. March's "Actions for Slauder," pages 35-7.

m. Ibid., page 42.

n. Ibid., page 84.

o. Ibid., part ii., page 4.

p. Ibid., page 16.

q. Ibid., page 21.

In the case of "*Wilner v. Hold*," in the reign of Charles the First, the court ruled that no action could be for the words "Rogue" and "Rascal," for they were but "words of heat,"^(r) and, in the case "*Stanhope v. Blith*," the words "villain, varlet, and such like," were added to the vocabulary of "words of heat;" and, moreover, to charge a man that he has "forsoorn himself," is declared to be "too general" to be actionable; though to us the words appear to be sufficiently explicit, and anything but "general."^(s)

One Garrett said of Hartelwood in the reign of Charles the First, "I can find in this parish a falser knave than Briscoe, who is indicted for felony and burglary, and is gone to Stafford Gaol; and that false knave is Thomas Hartelwood," whereupon Hartelwood brought his action; but the court ruled that the words were not actionable, for Briscoe might be "indicted," and yet be an honest man.^(t)

The punishment on a criminal conviction for libel was, in the ordinary courts, fine and imprisonment; but in the court of Star Chamber, it was various, and apparently often dictated by the caprice or temper of the judge. Thus Coke describes it as imprisonment, pillory, papers, whipping, loss of ears, tacking of ears, stigmata in the face, &c.^(u)

Yet the sentence on Leighton for a seditious libel, in the first of Charles the First, was:—

"To be imprisoned in the Fleet for life, unless the king please to enlarge him—to pay a fine of ten thousand pounds—to (be) referred to the High Commission Court to be degraded of his ministry—and then to be whipped at the pillory at Westminster—and, standing on the pillory, to lose one of his ears—his nose to be slit—and his face to be branded with a double S ('Seditious Slanderer')—and, in like sort, to be whipped, and lose his other ear at the pillory in Cheapside."^(v)

It will be observed that the Star Chamber was considerate enough of the respect due to the cloth, to have the prisoner deprived of the ministry before he was handed over to the hangman to be whipped; some years subsequently, the Court of King's Bench had almost overlooked this solemn piece of etiquette. The Reverend Samuel Johnson was convicted in Michaelmas Term, in the second of James the Second, and sentenced to stand three times in the pillory, and be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn; but, "it being thought that the last part of the sentence was a degradation to the cloth, the court gave directions that care should be taken to have him degraded before he suffered it; and,

r. "Sir George Croke's Reports," part iii., page 489.

s. "Coke's Reports," book iv., page 15.

t. March's "Actions for Slauder," page 25.

u. "Coke's Fourth Institute," page 63.

v. "Star Chamber Reports," page 29.

accordingly, he was degraded from the ministry according to the Ecclesiastical Laws, and then handed over to the civil power for his punishment."^(u)

This case which we have cited as somewhat analogous to the previous one, was tried in the Court of King's Bench. We now return to the Star Chamber, and come at once upon one of its eccentric sentences;—

In Michaelmas Term of the sixth of Charles the First, Lee and May, as agents of Bonham Norton, in publishing and circulating his libel, accusing the Lord Keeper Coventry of bribery and corruption, were sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand pounds a-piece—to ride from the Fleet Prison to Westminster with their faces to the horses' tails, and at the Chancery bar, and at the bar of the Court of Star Chamber, with papers on their heads declaring their offence, to acknowledge the same and ask forgiveness for it; and then to be set on the pillory with one ear nailed to it while the Courts are sitting; and another day to ride into Cheapside in such manner as before, and there be set on the pillory, with "their other ear nailed," and be carried to prison, there to remain during life.^(x)

In Hilary Term of the same year, one Morgan, a madman, was convicted of seditious libel, for writing that "The King was deposed, the authority of the Privy Council abrogated, the Bishop of Chalcodon made King, and the inhabitants of Flintshire his slaves, and Sir John Bridgeman and Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, Knights, his justices;" and a deal more in the same strain. For this ridiculous farago, this poor lunatic was tried by the Court of Star Chamber, and committed for life to the Fleet Prison—fined a thousand marks—ordered to be set on the pillory at Westminster with one ear nailed thereto—then to be taken down to Flintshire, and at the assize for the county, to be there again set on the pillory with the other ear nailed thereto, and a paper on his head declaring his offence, and then, and after and beyond all this, to show himself heartily sorry and penitent.^(y)

In the following Easter Term, in the case of "Moore v. Mercer and others," the defendant was sentenced to imprisonment in the Fleet, a fine of a thousand pounds, to be bound over to good behaviour during life—to be disabled ever to practice as an attorney in any court, and, "if he were then an attorney, to be thrown over the bar" and to stand on the pillory at Westminster and at Lancaster Assizes with a paper on his head declaring his offence, and there and then to make an acknowledgment thereof, and ask the plaintiff's forgiveness.^(z)

In Michaelmas Term of the next year, we come upon a novel feature in these cases—the introduction of the cucking-stool, as a part of the punishment. But the defendant in this case was a woman, and we know it was of old used as a punishment for scolds. The precise sentence in this case ("Webster v. Lucas") was that, for the said scandalous words, the defendant to pay a fine of forty pounds, and be bound to her good behaviour—ducked in a cucking-stool at Holborn Dyke—make acknowledgment of her offence at the vestry, and pay the plaintiff twenty pounds damages.^(a)

We come upon a curious sentence pronounced in this Court, in Trinity Term of the ninth of Charles the First, in the case of "Stall v. Walker."^(b) Among other complaints was one that the defendant had fastened a quantity of wool upon a tree near the highway, in front of the plaintiff's dwelling at Tenterden, "tied about and fastened to a rope or halter, to insinuate that the plaintiff had stolen wool," &c., &c.; and the charge being proved, the following sentence (which sounds, as many Star Chamber ones did, like a game of forfeits), was passed:—The defendant to be committed to the Fleet Prison during the remainder of his natural life—to pay a fine of one thousand pounds—to be set on the pillory at Tenterden, before the plaintiff's door; and at Canterbury, at the sessions, with a piece of paper on his head declaring his offence, and at each place to acknowledge his offence, and have an ear cut off—to be tied to the tree whereon he hanged the wool a whole day, with the wool about his neck—to be set in the pillory at Maidstone, with the like paper on his head, and there acknowledge his offence—and to pay the plaintiff five hundred marks damages. This, it must be confessed, was rather a severe sentence for a practical joke!

In a case of slander ("Peyton v. Penny and others") tried in Michaelmas Term of the tenth of Charles the First, Penny, the defendant, in addition to fine, imprisonment, and recognisance, was sentenced "also to stand on a stool in the church porch on a Sunday, while the parishioners are going to church, with a paper on his head declaring his offence; and after service and sermon ended, he and the other defendants to ask the plaintiff's forgiveness and acknowledge their offences."^(c)

In the reign of James the Second, the dogma propounded in the thirteenth century was again uttered from the bench—that it was a more heinous offence to libel "the great men of the realm" than ordinary commoners. The occasion was the trial of a criminal information against one Darby, an attorney of Common Pleas (the third of James the Second), for uttering scandalous and reproachful

^w. "Shower's Reports," vol. ii., page 488.

^x. "Star Chamber Reports," folio 33.

^y Ibid., folio 33.

^z Ibid., folio 35.

^a. "Star Chamber Reports," folio 57.

^b. Ibid., folio 107.

^c. Rushworth's "Star Chamber Reports." Appendix to vol. iii., page 71.

words against Sir John Key, a magistrate; and it was held that "Key being a magistrate made the offence heinous," and the defendant was fined a hundred marks. (d).

The libel cases in the Ecclesiastical Court, though far less frequent than those in the Star Chamber, are sometimes as curious. Thus, in Michaelmas Term of the tenth of William the Third, it was held to be a libel to say to a man, "Thou art Beelzebub!" (e).

It was also laid down as a rule by this Court that it could not take cognisance of a libel calling a clergyman a knave and a cheat, for it did not punish knavery or cheating, so did not know them to be legally criminal; but for calling him unlearned or a dunce, it could punish.

We find these curious distinctions and subtle exceptions made up to a comparatively recent period, and might multiply them *ad infinitum*, but one instance from the Court of Queen's Bench must suffice. On the 17th of May, 1726, it was decided in the case of "Lidwell v. Hole" that the words "You are a cheating old rogue, and have cheated the fatherless and widow" were not actionable, because they did not apply to the plaintiff's trade or calling. (f).

The law always looked upon spoken slander more leniently than written libel. In the days of the Star Chamber, judges seemed to look for a loophole of escape for the slanderer, but to shut up all egress for the libellers, for "it matters not if the libel be true or false, or the party libelled of good fame or evil fame." (g). In 1765, the difference in the treatment of each class of offence is still marked, and is thus explained. The plea of justification was then confined to spoken slander or defamation, "as being more likely to be uttered hastily." (h).

Even in the present century it has been laid down that a plain, simple, and correct report of preliminary proceedings before a magistrate previous to trial, was libellous. (i). In 1840, an action was brought against the (official) printers of the Parliamentary proceedings, and a short Act had to be framed for their protection; but a proposal, emanating from Sir Robert Harry Inglis to give the newspapers, who faithfully copied them, a similar immunity, was objected to by the House of Commons.

We must allude to some very important cases of libel against the public press, but, having in another place (j) described them pretty fully, we must con-

tent ourselves with a simple mention of them, but we could scarcely leave the subject without calling attention to such memorable trials as that of Peltier, for a libel upon Napoleon Bonaparte, in February, 1803, and the important case of "Bogle v. Lawson," in August, 1841. (k). The former was a criminal information by the British Government against John Peltier, for a libel published in an Anglo-French periodical, called *L'Amigu*, against Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul, and, for a short period after the Peace of Amiens, an ally of England. The insincerity of the whole transaction will be manifest when we state that Peltier was paid by the English Government for writing the very articles for which, under pressure from the French, they were ostensibly prosecuting him.

The other case, "Bogle v. Lawson," was of a character highly creditable to the defendant, who was really, in other words, the conductor, of which, after fearlessly exposing a widely organised conspiracy for carrying out gigantic frauds upon our mercantile community, boldly pleaded justification, and, at a ruinous expense, brought from all parts of the Continent such troops of witnesses to prove the charges they had made, as drove the plaintiffs in dismay from the Court, with a purely nominal verdict of a farthing damages.

The trials of Horne Tooke, for seditious libel, on the 17th of December, 1776, (l) and of John Wilkes, for a seditious libel in the re-publication of his *North Briton*, No. 45, and for an obscene libel in his "Essay on Woman," on the 21st of February, 1764, may also be numbered among the *causes célèbres* of the law of libel.

That law had been, as we have seen, in a very uncertain and unsatisfactory state—interrupted according to the temper of the judges—until Fox, in his Act of 1793, first gave to juries the right of finding a verdict upon the whole matter; but this was much abused by some of the judges, who professed that it was *compulsory* on them to instruct the jury as to whether the matter complained of was libellous or not—instead of which, it only *allowed* them to give their opinion on the point. Beyond this, Fox's Libel Bill settled nothing, and made no distinction between a libel which was true and a libel which was false and malicious. To clear up doubts and reconcile difficulties, Lord Campbell introduced an Act which passed on the 18th of August, 1843, (m) and is technically known by his name. It laid down a new course of procedure in cases of libel, both by indictment and action. In the former it gave the defendant the power of putting in a plea that the charge was true, and that it was

d. "Carthew's Reports," page 14.

e. "Raymond's Reports," vol. i., page 397.

f. *Ibid.*, vol. ii., page 1417.

g. March's "Actions for Slander," part ii., page 19.

h. "Digest of the Law concerning Libels," page 18. London, 1765.

i. Holt's "Law of Libel," page 146.

j. "History of British Journalism," vol. ii., pages 13, 18, and 251-4.

k. "Report of the case, 'Bogle v. Lawson,'" by W. Hughes Hughes.

l. Cowper's "Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench," pages 672-89.

m. 6 and 7 Victoria, 8 and 9 Victoria.

for the public benefit that it was published.⁽ⁿ⁾ It is also by this Act provided that in actions against newspapers, it shall be competent to the defendant to plead that such libel was inserted in such newspapers without actual malice, and without gross negligence; and that, before the commencement of the action, or at the earliest opportunity afterwards, he inserted in such newspapers a full apology for such libel; or, if the newspaper in which the said libel appeared should be ordinarily published at intervals exceeding one week, he has offered to publish the said apology in any newspaper or periodical publication, to be selected by the plaintiff in such action; and that every defendant shall, upon filing such plea, be at liberty to pay into court a sum of money, by way of amends, for the injury sustained by the publication of such libel. And that to such plea in such action it shall be competent to the plaintiff to reply generally, denying the whole of such plea.^(o)

The punishment for maliciously publishing a libel, *knowing it to be false*, is imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three years; and for maliciously publishing a libel is either fine or imprisonment, or both; but the imprisonment is in no case, to exceed the term of one year.^(p)

The first criminal trial under this Act was that of the *Age* newspaper, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 2nd of December, 1843, for a libel on the Duke of Brunswick, of which the proprietors were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment; and the first civil action was in the case of Solomon, of St. Helena, against the *Times* newspaper in the Court of Queen's Bench, finally decided in favour of the defendant in April the 27th, 1846.

Thus stands the law of libel at present.

ⁿ. Warren's "Blackstone's Commentaries," pages 472-5. Wilsby's "Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases," pages 722-8.

^o. "Chitty on Pleading" (seventh edition), vol. iii., page 256; Taylor's "Law of Evidence," pages 306 and 662-3; Leech's "Saunders's Law of Pleading," vol. ii. page 952; Stamp's "Index to the Statute Law," pages, 232, &c.

^p. Archbold's "New Practice of the Courts of Common Law," page 652; Gray's "Treatise on the Law of Costs," pages 470-1, &c.

MURAL PAINTING.—I.

ALL the great nations of antiquity used colour in the decoration of their buildings. The Egyptians covered their walls with a fine *intonaco*, and painted upon it in primitive colours, at first dissolved with glue and afterwards with wax, religious and civil manners and customs, and illustrations of their profound mythological lore.*

* There is no progress observable in Egyptian art. The method of execution was entirely conventional, and the rules of art remained unchanged for centuries. It is remarkable

The Assyrian bas-reliefs and sculptures were decorated with colours—a brilliant red in particular being used. This is evidently alluded to in Ezekiel xxiii., 14, 15, when he speaks of "men pourtrayed upon the wall, the images of the Chaldeans pourtrayed with vermilion, girded with girdles upon their loins, exceeding in dyed attire upon their heads," &c. At the Khorsabad Palace, built by Sargon, *circa* B.C. 720, Mr. Layard noticed that painting was more freely employed than in the other palaces.* The Persians, in their religion and architecture copied the Assyrians, and therefore one is not surprised to find that the remains of their buildings at Susa and Persepolis exhibit evidences of rich polychromatic decoration. The Greeks did not spare colour in their edifices. Not only were the metopes and frieze of the Parthenon (completed B.C. 440, and adorned with the sculptures of Phidias) heightened, and their effect increased by its use, but the columns and entablatures were painted yellow, walls of the portico and other parts red, and blue introduced in other portions. Mr. Newton found at Halicarnassus many remains of coloured ornaments. It is probable that the ground only of friezes decorated with sculpture was painted, the figures being left white, or only tinted and slightly gilt. The Greeks used encaustic painting for mural decoration, for Professor Faraday analysed some fragments of buildings in Athens, and found wax had been employed. Therefore, in Greek architecture painting and sculpture were used to increase its effect. Not content with this, the two latter arts were more intimately connected, for statues not associated with architecture, were either delicately tinted or more fully painted. Praxiteles, when asked which of his statues he liked best, replied, that in which Nicias—a celebrated painter—had assisted him.† The Romans followed the Greeks in colouring their edifices, but in their hands the art soon degenerated.

Such being the practice with the most important monarchies of the ancient world—a practice continued, as we shall see, throughout the Chris-

that Egypt, though four times conquered, retained its peculiar art, and the doings of its Assyrian, Persian, Greek, and Roman conquerors are recorded in the hieroglyphics of the vanquished.

* M. Flandrin in his "Voyage Archéologique à Nineve," in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, says he observed on the parts of the bas-reliefs, not otherwise painted, in this palace a tint of yellow, so that the natural stone did not anywhere appear. Blue, red, and yellow, relieved by black, were the principal colours used by the Assyrians. With the exception of the eyes and hair, the human body was rarely painted.

† See also Owen Jones' "Apology for Colouring the Greek Court at the Crystal Palace," Hittorff's "Architecture Polychrome chez les Grecs," Falkener's "Dædalus," 1860; and "Trans. Institute Brit. Arch.," i., 1842.

tian era—there can be no reason why classical or Gothic buildings should be now erected without the charm of colour. It has been too much the custom to look upon such decoration as gaudy and vulgar, and its non-employment an evidence of good taste. One of the boasts of architecture has been that its forms and ornaments are often borrowed from the natural world; but does not colour—rich and varied—meet us at every turn in Nature?

Before tracing the rise, progress, and decadence of mural painting under Christianity, it will be convenient to notice the various methods employed in that decoration. Of these, the most ancient is undoubtedly *tempera* or *distemper*. The vehicle used was glue, size, and yolk or white of egg, diluted with water. This process was alone used from the time of the Egyptians to that of the late Greek period, when *encaustic* painting was introduced. In the latter, which was extremely durable, wax was largely employed in the gum or resin vehicle, and the whole was then *burnt in*, as the term implies. It was a very popular process with the Romans, though it is probable that it was not generally applied to works of large dimensions. In this the colours were worked up with a heated metal instrument (*rhabdion*), but afterwards another kind of encaustic painting was introduced, in which the colours—thinner, of course, in texture—were laid on with brushes. This was much employed by the early Christians.

The Romans first used a process, which was true *fresco*—or painting in water colours mixed with lime upon wet plaster. They carefully prepared an *intonaco*, or ground, in several layers, then coloured it, and even added a hastily-painted background, but the rest of the picture was executed either in distemper or in what the Italians call *fresco secco*, because painted on a dry surface, or one wetted for the occasion. This is shown in a very remarkable manner in the paintings at Pompeii, where whole figures have peeled off, leaving the ground as fresh as when first executed. A painting done entirely in fresco would never peel off in that manner, but an unfailing test for true fresco is the number of joinings which appear like a net-work over the whole. An artist only had prepared for him as much plaster as he could paint upon in a day, and if persons would only bear this in mind, we should not hear the distemper, or *fresco secco*, paintings which ornamented our churches in the mediæval period so often called *buon* or true fresco.

It appears that no complete works in fresco were executed before the latter part of the fourteenth century. The earliest known are by Pietro d'Orvieto and Orcagno in the Campo Santo at Pisa. In the fifteenth century, a great impulse was

given to the art by Masaccio, whose works may be seen in the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmelite Church at Florence, and later on we have those of Fra Filippo Lippi, in the Duomo, at Prato. Then the frescoes of Ghirlandajo at Sta. Maria Novella at Florence form a connecting link between the examples of the fifteenth century, and those of his pupil, Michael Angelo, and Raphael. So important did these great masters consider this process, that Michael Angelo is reported to have said that oil painting was an art "only fit for women and easy and lazy persons." The art declined in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but has been revived with some success in Germany and England in the present century.* We have yet one more process to mention, viz., painting in *oil*, usually said to have been *invented* by Hubert Van Eyck at the commencement of the fifteenth century. This statement has led many to conclude that oil was not used in painting before that period. As early as the time of Cimabue (1240—1302), the master of Giotto, colours had been mixed with oils.† But in order to dry the

* Early in this century Ludwig of Bavaria, after seeing the modern frescoes in the house of the Chevalier Bartholdy at Rome, encouraged Cornelius Overbeck, Schnorr, and Veit to revive the ancient method; and a number of important works of Munich were the result. In England, the building of the New Houses of Parliament afforded a good opportunity for introducing the art here, for we have not an ancient fresco in the country, and a number of artists were invited to send cartoons, which were exhibited in 1843 and 1845 in Westminster Hall. The result was that some valuable works of art were executed in the Westminster Palace by Messrs. Cope, R.A., Dyce, R.A., Horsley, R.A., Ward, R.A., Herbert, R.A., Maclise, R.A., and other artists with which our readers are doubtless familiar. But they worked in a method with which they were unfamiliar, and many of these paintings, valuable as works of art, are fading, owing to the imperfect preparation of the wall and other causes. When Mr. Maclise had finished his cartoon for the "Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," in July, 1859, the Prince Consort gave him a pamphlet by Professor Fuchs, of Munich, on the then new process of Steresochrome, or water-glass painting, and advised him to go to Berlin and see Kaulbach's works, in which it was employed in the New Museum there. The whole painting is executed in water-colours, and any amount of finish may be expended upon it. The water-glass (a compound of silica and potash) is then syringed upon it, and the whole thereby fixed. Maclise's picture of Nelson was also executed in the same manner, and both are preserved better than the frescoes, though we have observed an efflorescence or bloom appearing in several parts. A valuable report by Maclise on this process will be found in the appendix to Mr. O'Driscoll's "Memoir," 1871. Mr. Henry Collen, in the *Athenæum*, July 20, 1872, says he has made many experiments respecting the preservation of pictures with a coating of wax, and considers that a solution of this substance driven in by heat with a brazier would be a valuable preservative in mural painting of all kinds.

† Oil is mentioned in the early thirteenth century treatises on art, the "De Coloribus et Artibus Romanorum," by Eraclius, and the "Diversarum Artium Schemata," by Theophilus the monk. Mrs. Merrifield, in her "Ancient Practice of Painting" (2 vols., 1849), publishes a good MS. of Eraclius, and the treatise of Theophilus has been edited by Mr. Hendrie.

pigments so treated, resin was added, which spoiled the effect from its dark colour. The "invention" of Hubert Van Eyck did not, therefore, consist in the introduction of oil painting, but in the use of a drying varnish that did not injure the colours. The new process—which decidedly revolutionised the art—was introduced into Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century, and Dominico Veneziano and Andrea del Castagno used it on the walls of a chapel in Sta. Maria Nuova at Florence. It is a matter of great regret that Leonardo da Vinci used oils in his great picture, "The Cenacolo,"* in the refectory of the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie at Milan, commenced in 1497. If he had used fresco, his great conception would probably have been in as good preservation as "The Crucifixion," by Gio Donato Montorsani, on the opposite wall. The fresco treatment would have necessitated a careful examination of the wall, to the bad state of which, and to the white lead and other substances in the plaster ground, the present dilapidated state of the picture is to be attributed. It also suffered severely by the re-painting of Belotti and Mazza in the last century.

Although oil is mentioned in connection with wall painting in English mediæval records, it is probable that it was not mixed with the colours, but used to dissolve the *vernix*, or *resin*, to form a varnish for a distemper painting.† The drawings executed in the thirteenth century in the Painted Chamber at Westminster (discovered in 1819) were probably treated in this manner. Mr. J. Gage Rokewode, in his account of these paintings in "Archæologia" (vol. vi.), says he submitted fragments of painted stucco to Mr. Faraday, who found too little combustible matter in the paint to allow of the notion that they were executed in oil. In the fifteenth century oil was more generally used, particularly for parts of the architecture, and larger surfaces, but the distemper process was still followed in what we generally denominate wall paintings. Interesting examples of both these methods, *circa* 1470, were, in 1868, discovered at All Saints', Wakefield, and have been admirably described by Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A.‡ The piers' capitals and parts of the architrave mouldings were painted in purple oil colour (sesqui oxide of iron), with

blue veins, on a size and whitening ground. The spandrels and part of the architraves were treated in distemper—with paintings which had been previously destroyed—on a simple ground of lime and a little sand. On the south-west spandrel of the choir arch, the figure of a censing angel was discovered, showing the style of art of the other paintings. We quote Mr. Fowler's careful description of this figure (4ft. 3in. high), as it was a type not unfrequently found in mediæval wall painting:—"The execution is highly conventional. The outlines are thick and black, the whole aspect is flat and meagre, without any attempt at perspective; the limbs are stiff and angular, and the wings symmetrically placed and impossible. * * * The colouring even does not aim at being natural; it is simply decorative; that of the face, hands, feet, and lower wings is white, with, in the case of the face and hands, the introduction of a little flesh colour; of the body, arms, legs, upper wing-covers, and thurible, red; of the under side of the upper wings, purple; of the line down the centre of each feather, yellow; of the outlines throughout, black; and of the chain of the censer, a mixture of red and black." This was of course in distemper, and Mr. Fowler says:—"It is doubtful whether the whole of the angel, from first to last, contained a single penny-worth of colour. The brook by the way-side, the earth of the field, the flower of the meadow, and chemical processes, which, divested of all figurative, mystical, and long-sounding names, were of the very simplest and rudimentary character, were the sources whence the peaceful, simple-minded, but intensely happy people of that day obtained their materials, as free and inexhaustible as the fancy which employed them."

It was not to be expected that the early Christians in the seclusion of the catacombs would produce works of art of a high character, but their regard for mural decoration is shown in the numerous examples discovered there. Some of these D'Agincourt pronounced to have been executed as early as the first and second centuries. In the fourth century, when under royal patronage, the church emerged from its obscurity, great progress was made in wall painting as well as in the other arts. St. Paulinus, of Nola, at this period, ordered a series of scriptural subjects to be painted in the church of St. Felix at Rome. In that century the art of working in Mosaic arose, and important examples of this class of polychromatic decoration were executed in Rome and Constantinople. Its popularity—chiefly on account of great durability—continued until the ninth century, after which period, though Mosaic was still used, wall painting gained an importance it never had before. We have interspersed our remarks on the various methods

* Our Royal Academy possesses one of the best copies of this work made by Marco d'Oggione, a scholar of Leonardo. Among the original drawings made for this work, the most interesting is a study for the whole picture in the national collection at Paris.

† In the work of Eraclius before mentioned, he says the colours should be mixed with lime, and then applied to a wetted wall. After this, other colours may be applied, mixed with yolk of egg; the whole paintings would then exhibit both the *fresco secco* and tempera processes.

‡ "Ecclesiologist," xxix. 131—148.

employed with chronological details, and therefore may pass on to its practice in England during the mediæval period.

We have no evidence to show that Saxon churches were decorated with colours,* but many examples of the practice of the Normans in this respect remain. At Rochester all the Norman work was decorated with colour. The arches are picked out in regular voussoirs which are generally coloured differently; one in the south transept has green, red, and yellow, and the same style of ornament appears on the label moulding. At St. Alban's the remains of colour show an elaborate treatment of the angles of the arches in the same voussoirs; in one row, white and yellow, then yellow, white, and black, and so on. In an example at St. Alban's, engraved in the *Builder* (September 17, 1864), the face of the soffit has a masonry pattern, decorated with conventional flowers. This illustrates one of three valuable papers in that publication on mural decoration, from which we shall quote in the course of our paper. The same voussoir treatment appears at Winchester and Carlisle Cathedrals. The Norman artists were fond of relieving wall spaces by masonry patterns. A good example of this, in double lines of a dark red colour, applied to a small village church, was discovered during the restoration of Little Braxted, Essex.† Architectural details, such as the carved work of capitals and arches were frequently coloured.‡ The ground on which two animals are carved on a capital at St. Alban's, has been painted red; but we must pass on to the early English period, *i.e.*, from the beginning of the reign of Richard I. to the end of that of Henry III., or 1189 to 1272. At this period, for the first time, we find added to the merely decorative style previously existing, figures introduced, sometimes singly, but also combined in groups or scenes, illustrating Scripture or legends. Of course this is the most interesting kind of wall painting, and was employed

* The remains of wall painting in the Saxon church at Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury, have been assigned, however, to that period. (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, ii., 390.) In all instances where there is nothing in the character of the details to assign a date with precision, the fact should be taken into consideration that such paint—we allude especially to the application of colour to the architectural features of a building—was often added at a subsequent period.

† Two of the twelve dedication crosses were discovered at the same time. These were dark red within a green circle. When the church was consecrated, these crosses, twelve in number, to indicate the Apostles, were anointed with oil by the bishop. We noticed in a collection of miniatures cut from illuminated MSS., forming Add. MS. 18,143, in the British Museum, a very interesting one, representing a bishop mounting a ladder to reach such crosses.

‡ Other Norman wall paintings may be seen at St. Cross, Winchester (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, v., 79), East Ham, Essex, and existed at the now destroyed Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Doncaster.

until the Reformation. We cannot assign to these numerous distemper paintings of the Middle Ages a very high artistic character, but they are valuable contemporary illustrations of the religious feelings of the times, as well as showing how effectively a church might be ornamented at a small cost.

Paintings of that character were not generally introduced before the middle of the thirteenth century, and up to, and even after, that date, the lines of the architecture were relieved by lines of colour or patterns in the graceful style peculiar to the period. As an example of this treatment we quote the following respecting the desecrated church of Little Coggeshall, Essex:—

"Below the string-course the original buff-coloured plaster is left untouched. Above the string the plaster is painted in masonry pattern of double red lines, one line dark red, the other lighter. This pattern runs round the roll at the angle of the window splay, one inch, two inches, or three inches in the face of the splay, where it is stopped by a vertical double line (one light, the other dark), and the rest of the splay has the masonry pattern in dark single lines only. In the easternmost window, however, on the north side, one in the east and west windows, the double lines continued on the splay. The spandrels of the west window have only the double masonry pattern continued on them; but in the east window the spandrels are ornamented with a flowing foliage pattern in red lines, with a narrow border hatched with red lines. The string-course is an emerald green, which has been protected by some glaze, so that it has not met the usual fate of the green in mural paintings, but has retained its vividness. The wall plate has its two rolls similarly painted with emerald green, the hollow between being white. On the wall at the back of the middle sedile there are traces of a cruciform nimbus, which is enough to prove that there was a figure of our Lord; the plaster is completely defaced at the back of the other sedilia, leaving us no evidence whether they also were painted with figures."*

Braintree, Essex, Sharncliffe, Wilts, and Great Wenham, Suffolk, were treated in a similar manner. At West Walton, Norfolk, the clerestory is ornamented in a manner we should have thought directly opposed to the spirit of the Middle Ages. In all the arts of that period one is continually struck with the hatred of anything like sham, and yet in these paintings tapestry hangings are painted as if supported by loops on the wall. These are ornamented with doves, griffins, *fleur-de-lys*, and stars in various colours, but the practice cannot be defended on principle. This is by no means the only instance of hangings thus painted. They appear in St. Stephens, Westminster, the Sainte

* *Builder*, October 1, 1864.

Chapelle, Paris, and the Painted Chamber at the former place. The green painted curtain at the west end of the latter was laid bare by Mr. Cupon in 1799, the folds and fringe are described as being very natural. Henry III., in October, 1259, ordered the paintings to be repaired in the great hall at Guildford, and to have a *hall painted* at the head of his bed in the great chamber. Another thing strikes us in reading the extracts given by Mr. Gage Rokewode* and Mr. Hudson Turner,† from the Liberate Rolls, viz., the use of green for mural paintings. In fact, nearly all the paintings ordered in the royal manor houses were of this colour, the favourite method seems to have been that pursued at Kensington. The keeper of the manor there, in 1233, was ordered to paint the chapel "with histories"—probably in circles—"so that the field shall be of a green colour stencilled with gold stars." Some years after, the Sheriff of Southampton was commanded to have coloured green and starred with gold the chamber at Winchester, in which to paint in circles the "histories" of the Old and New Testament. A short time after a map of the world was to be painted in the hall at the same place. At Clarendon, in 1248, the new mantel (or part of the chimney which projected into the room) in the king's chamber, was ordered to be painted with the Wheel of Fortune and a Jesse, and four years after with the history of Antioch and the combat of King Richard.

JOHN PIGGOT, F.S.A.

(To be Continued.)

DIABOLIC LITERATURE.—II.

WE this month conclude our researches into the bag of horrors.

A true and strange Relation of a Boy who was entertained by the Devill to go be servant to him with the consent of his father, about Crediton in the West, and how the Devill carried him up in the aire and showed him the torments of Hell, and some of the Cavaliers there; and what preparation there was made for Goring and Grenville against they came; also how the Cavaliers went to robbe a Carrier, and how the Carrier and his horses turned themselves into flames of fire: With a Coppie of a Letter from Maior General Massie concerning these strange and Wonderful things; with a certain box of Religious Crucifixes found in Tiverton Church. London: Printed by G. H., 1645.

This is a tract of eight pages, with a coarse representation of Mercury on the title which I have here transcribed. The narrative after a few preliminary and somewhat discursive remarks,

* "Vetusta Monumenta," vol. vi., pp. 21-4.

† "Domestic Architecture," 1851, chap. v.

goes into the following circumstantial details:—"In the county of Devon, at a market town called Bow, liveth one John Boxford, by profession a worsted comber, having a son named Joseph, aged fifteen years or thereabouts, whom he had bound apprentice to a weaver named Simon Culiver, dwelling in Crediton. Joseph being a stubborn and untowardly boy could not brook his master's service, but after a month's time, secretly departed away to the king's army, with one Byerly, a lieutenant to a troop of horse in the Lord of Cleveland's brigade." Here our young reprobate, after following a "roguish course of life most part of this last summer," came to such grief, being "turned into ragges," that he was glad to go back to his father, who clothed him afresh and tried to coax him back to the weaver's employ. Young scapegrace, declining to entertain the proposal favourably, the old man finally fell into a great passion and vowed that "if he would not goe to the weaver, he would bind him apprentice to the Devill, which rash and inconsiderate threatnings he oftentimes used and repeated."

Does not my reader begin to scent brimstone afar off?

"Upon the fifth day of November in the morning, he charged the Boy to prepare himself for to goe along with him to Crediton, which the boy presently refused, saying he would rather go to the Devill; whereupon the old man taking him by the arme, did fall a beating of him, so that by meer force compelled him along (the Boy all the time using many bitter execrations, and the father bestowing many grievous stripes upon his shoulders), continuing this posture for above halfe a mile distance from the Towne, when they met with a Carrier driving before him foure horses loaden with packes of cloath, who seemed to this John Boxford to be one whom he had often observed to frequend the Roade. The Carrier very courtiously demanded of him why he used such severitie towards the boy; whereupon he willing to satisfie him, told him all the circumstances of his Sonne's refractory behaviour in removing from his master, and his unwillingness to take any good course of life or honest vocation for his future maintainance. The Carrier replied that 'it was pittie the Boy should miscarry by undertaking a forced service upon him. But if they two could agree, and the Boy were willing to goe a long with him, he doubted not but he should find a master for him, and such employment as would put him in the way to gaine a Compleat Estate to maintain himself and helpe his friends.' But the old man willingly listed to the Carrier's proposition, and being very desirous to provide for his son's good (as the naturall affection of all Parents towards Children

Strange and wonderful News from Goswell Street, or a Victory over the Devil, being a true relation how a person, living at the house of Francis Gordon, at the sign of the Huntsman and Hounds, near Mount-mill, in Goswell Street, having for three years past lain under an evil tongue and lamentable fits, generally judged to proceed from witchcraft, and was in a lamentable condition, and her flesh was, as it were, tore off her body, with strange noises heard at that time. London: Printed for D. M., 1678.

This little quarto tract of six pages gives an account of a woman who had a sickness of such an unaccountable nature as to puzzle the doctors, who, of course, at once attributed it to demoniacal influences. After being well dosed by doctors, she was handed over to the nostrums of friends and advisers, but all was in vain "till her brother-in-law, at whose house she lay, being satisfied that her affliction proceeded from the malice of the Devil's instruments, on Thursday last, being the 13th of this instant, June, 1678, and sitting by a good fire alone in the woman's chamber, he phancied the Evil Spirit to be got in a stone bottle that hung over the fire; and after about an hour's observation, heard within it such a horrid noise and roaring, as if a thousand bulls had bellowed all at once. This hideous sound somewhat daunted our Champion, for a man may be very stout and yet be worsted by the Devil, and therefore he prudently thought fit to retreat, but before he got far, that part of the room was filled with Smoak, the fire all spread abroad, and another kind of noise is heard like a clap of thunder, or the report of a cannon, and now the dreadful battel begun, for presently something invisible, with a furious stroke, hit the man on the head, and thereby almost beat him down to the ground, with the violence of which he was for some space of time insensible, but recovering a little, felt a terrible pain on that side of his head, as if he had been stuck full of awls and needles; and thereupon that part of the room where the man was was filled with smoak, that several people who came out of a lower room, upon hearing of the noise, could not so much as see the man that was struck, though it was clear in all the rest of the room. And how the Evil Spirit, with a dreadful noise, was departed up the chimney, carrying away the pottengers and the bottle with him, but the bottle came down again, still roaring and casting a dismal tract of smoak, but not in any part broken. The poor woman was all this while in the same room, and so far from receiving hurt, that immediately, when the noise begun, she was restored, and, like one come into another world, found herself so well in a moment that she could both eat and drink." If this were a "Victory over the

Devil," I am at a loss to know who achieved it — certainly not the gentleman who first conceived the bright idea of the Devil being in the bottle, for he at an early stage of the "horrid battel" beat a retreat.

Now, of course, all this is the veriest trash imaginable, and many a reader of LONG AGO will wonder why it has been reprinted and preserved in the lumber-room of that depository of decaying facts; but, on the other hand, many persons could scarcely realise, without its assistance, the gross superstition which prevailed in England at so comparatively a recent period.

Stoke Newington. ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

CURIOUS LEGENDS AND LOCAL TRADITIONS RELATING TO ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES.

FROM a large and original MS. collection in my possession, relating to sepulchral monuments, I extract the following account of a monument in Scarsdale Church, Derby. The description of the monument itself is from Lyson's *Mag. Brit.* (vol. v., p. 230). The author says that it represents a lady in a long gown and mantle, with a rich coronet on her head, holding a child in her left arm, with a lion for a pillow, and some other animal at her feet. On a long scroll, held by the child, is the following inscription in leonine verses, engraved in Lombardic capitals :—

"Hic sub humo strata
Mulier jacet intumulata,
Constans et grata
Constantia jure vocata;
Cum genetrice data,
Proles requiescit humata,
Quamquam peccata
Capiti ejus sint cumulata,
Crimine purgata,
Cum prole Johanne beata,
Vivat præfata
Sanctorum sede locata."

The legend as contributed to the collector is, that many years ago, a lady richly dressed and unattended, save by a faithful dog, was wandering within adjacent woods, and at nightfall was attracted to the hamlet of Scarliff by the sound of the curfew. She was very soon taken with pains of labour, and died after having given birth to a boy, who died with his mother. Her name was Constantia, though of what family is unknown. She was buried in the church, and this monument was erected to her, and a piece of land was bought with what remained of her jewels after her funeral expenses were paid, which was devoted to the service of the church.

Lyson says:—"It is most probable that this lady was one of the baronial family of Frecheville which possessed the manor of Scarcliffe for several generations, till it was forfeited to the Crown in 1275 by Adam de Frecheville who had joined the rebellious barons."

In Darley Church, Derbyshire, is the recumbent effigies of a knight, cross-legged, said to have been founder of the church, John de Darleigh, who holds a heart between his hands; concerning whom the vulgar tradition is, that he was hunting on a certain Sunday, when, in leaping over the churchyard wall, his heart jumped out of his mouth. Another attempt to account for the not unusual representation of the heart is, that John de Darleigh was one of the twelve knights who carried the heart of Robert Bruce to Palestine for interment in the Holy Sepulchre. K.

PAGEANTS OF WEAVERS AND WOOLCOMBERS.

The following are programmes of perhaps two of the latest pageants of these fraternities, at all events in the county of Essex, and seem worthy of preservation:—

"The order of the
PROCESSION
which will be exhibited by the
WEAVERS OF COGGESHALL
on Wednesday, the 5th of June, 1791.

Two Leaders.
Two Ensign Bearers.
Flemings, two and two.
The Union Flag.
Two Garlands.
Drums and Fifes.
Captain of the Guards.
Guards, two and two.
KING HENRY THE SECOND,
with his attendant Lord, on horseback.
Guards, two and two.
Lieutenant of the Guards.
Guards, two and two.
Band of Music.
The Shepherd and Shepherdess.
A Slaymaker.
A Shuttlemaker and Loom-maker.
Two Ensigns of the Trade.
Jack of Newbery and Fleecy Carl.
Two Pappers.
Platform,
with Britannia and her Children
BEZALEEL AND AHOLIAH,
with several branches of the Trade at Work, viz.,
Spinning, Winding, Warping, and Weaving,
and the Weavers' Arms.
Two Pendants of the Manufacture.
Lads and Maids, two.
Attending two, with garlands.

Lads, two, and Maids, two.
Attending two, with banners.
Lads and Maids, two and two.
Two Orators.

Followed by the cavalcade, two and two.
The procession will set out precisely at 8 o'clock, from the 'Bird in the Hand,' and will not move out of the Town.

"The order of the Procession of the Woolcombers in Colchester, on Tuesday, March the 13th, 1792:—

Two leaders with flags.
Drums and fifes.
Jason with the Golden Fleece.
Castor and Pollux.
Argonauts,
Two and two.
Two flags.
Herald of Liberty.
Band of Music.
Liberty.
Attendants,
Two and two.
Two garlands.
Commerce.
Attendants, two and two.
Adjutant or regulator of the procession.
Two flags.
Shepherd and Shepherdess.
Sheep shearer.
Wool sorter.
Two Vergers.
Bishop Blaze and Chaplain.
Attendants, two and two.
Combmaker.
Two comb pots.
Cavalcade, two and two.

The procession to set out at nine o'clock in the morning, accompanied with music, bells, ringing, &c. The woolcombers beg leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Colchester and its vicinity, that they do not intend to go in procession to any of the neighbouring villages, but continue in town the whole day."

It is recorded that in Conway Church, North Wales, there is an inscription in memory of Nicholas Hookes, Gent., who was the forty-first child of his father, William Hookes, Esq., by Alice, his wife, and the father of twenty-seven children. He died 20th March, 1637.

The following occurs upon a tomb in the churchyard of South Benfleet, Essex. Arms, Or, a stork close:—

"James Matthews, ob., 4th July, 1728,
Aged 73 years.
Sixty-three years our Hoyman
Sailed merrily round;
Forty-four lived parishioner

When he's A-GROUND.
 Five wives bare him thirty-three
 Children, enough ;
 Land another as honest
 Before he GETS OFF."

Cursory reference to the parish register proves that his progeny was numerous by two of his marriages.

CONTINENTAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

(From our German Correspondent.)

HAMBURG, Oct. 28th.

IN my present communication I send you a brief notice of a discovery of Roman remains of very remarkable archæological interest:—The continuation of the work of excavation that is being carried on for receiving the foundations of the new brewery about to be erected for the Carmelite Monastery at Regensburg—the ancient Ratisbona of the Romans—has brought to light the remaining part of the stone with the inscription of the *Porta princ. dextra* gate of the city, which immediately precedes the first already discovered, and when put together reads thus, the whole of the inscription being carved in Roman capitals:—

. . . frater divi Hadriani nepos divi Trajani
 pr.....ticus pontifex maximus trib, potestatis
 xxxvi. l.....icus Germanicus maximus antonini
 Imp.....mp. ii. cos. ii. vallum cum portis et tur-
 ribus efci...M. Helvio Clemente Dextriano leg.
 av...

From this it appears to be beyond all doubt that the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus—though the first part of the inscription containing his name is still missing—was the builder of the walls of circumvallation with the gates and towers of the Roman Castle, whilst Marcus Helvius Clement Dextrianus held the appointment of Legate at Augsburg. The whole length of the inscription hitherto discovered is $3\frac{1}{4}$ metres; the beginning and end are both still missing, and it is supposed they will measure at least 2 metres more. After a careful inspection, it is now clear that the original and much more imposing gate, built by Antoninus must have been destroyed after no very long period of its existence, but was rebuilt by the Romans on the same foundations, but not with the same amount of carefulness; for the mortar used in the construction of the rebuilding is made of lime mixed with broken fragments of tiles, the peculiar proof of its Roman origin, whilst the remaining parts of the first erection are found to consist of perfect bricks. Among the *débris* brought to light are fragments of columns, with part of their capitals, and an architrave 170 centim. long, 130 wide,

and 44 in thickness. With these elements, and taking into consideration the still existing foundation walls, and with a knowledge of the usual principal form of Roman gates, it would not be very difficult for an accomplished architect to make a pretty correct drawing of the original gate of Antoninus.

In one of my last letters I mentioned the eccentric idea of Dr. Thaulow, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Kiel, who invited a party on the 29th of May to celebrate the 2,300th anniversary of the birth of Plato. Since then I have received a copy of his address to the assembled guests—printed for private circulation only—in which he explains his reasons for fixing on the 29th for the birthday. It is known from ancient history that Plato was born on the 7th Thargelion of the first year of the 88th Olympiad, which would correspond with the end of May, B.C. 427. The 7th Thargelion was also the birthday of Apollo of Delos, and Plato was known to his contemporaries to be a man of such extraordinary genius and powers of intellect, that the legend was soon circulated that he was a son of Apollo. To many minds this would go to the conclusion that he was a mythical personage, whereas—according to the learned Professor—he lived in the most exact historical period of ancient Greece, the first years of the Peloponnesian War. The Professor's festivities in honour of the day, to which more than a hundred of his friends, with their wives and families, were invited, were opened by dancing, "Plato being very fond of that amusement," he said, though Plato would no doubt have thought it most incongruous to see young ladies dance the Polka in the present fashionable costume of the day, and my informant—a lady, too, who was present—does not say that she was dressed in character, or *temp.* Plato—and then they adjourned to the garden, where the bust of the Philosopher was crowned with a wreath of laurel, and illuminated by Bengal lights of different colours; the whole concluding with supper and more dancing.

S.

TEN immense columns of black marble and *cordiglio* have been found in the sea, lying near the shore, about three miles and a-half from Porto d'Anzio. The authorities have taken measures to prevent these antiquities from being damaged in any way.

REPRINT OF AGAS'S MAP.—A fac-simile of the now very rare map, "Civitas Londinum," by Ralph Agas, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, will, according to the *Athenæum*, shortly be issued, accompanied by a biographical account of its author.

ANCIENT DORSET.

THE CELTIC, ROMAN, SAXON, AND DANISH
ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY, INCLUDING THE
EARLY COINAGE.

*Illustrated with Plates and Woodcuts, by CHARLES
WARNE, F.S.A. For Subscribers.*

Sydenham, Bournemouth. Folio, 1873.

MR. WARNE, already well known as author of works on the Celtic Tumuli, and other early remains in Dorsetshire, is especially qualified for the labours he has brought to so successful an issue. He was born and bred in the county, and through the course of a matured life has assiduously devoted himself to the study of its ancient remains. He has excavated its tumuli; explored, noted, planned, and sketched its remarkable and numerous earth-works, the Roman roads and castra; and, lastly, he has contributed to its numismatic history unexpected stores of Saxon and early English coins, minted in the chief towns. A portly and well-illustrated volume is the last result of this devotion to true archæology.

It is quite impossible to understand fully the early history of our country if investigations, such as Mr. Warne's are neglected; and yet they are neglected, and, indeed, the British and Romano-British chapters of our national history remain hurried over by the historian and left sadly incomplete, while materials are at hand unused, but copious and trustworthy. Cæsar's campaigns in Britain, and Vespasian's also in the reign of Claudius are but vaguely and weakly impressed upon the mind of the student if the state of Britain be left to conjecture. How can the great and almost superhuman efforts described in the Commentaries of the conqueror of Gaul and Britain be entirely comprehended if the places themselves, upon the conquest of which victory depended, be pictured in the mind by chance, and left to the wild flights of imagination? It would not be so if schools were provided with works such as Mr. Warne's, which furnish views and plans of the great British *oppida* in which the student's eye and mind can both be exercised to good purpose. Very many of these almost impregnable strongholds yet remain to show how the Britons lived and defended themselves by turns from hostile tribes and foreign invaders; the *Castella Brigantum* of Juvenal will last for ever; and those of the Durotriges, so well described and pictured by Mr. Warne, are mostly safe from the hand of the selfish utilitarian; and await the coming of archæologists who will take the trouble to examine them, guided by works such as that now before us.

THE TOWN HALL OF LEICESTER.

IN *The Builder*, Mr. C. Roach Smith draws attention to the danger in which this interesting old building is placed owing to the rapid increase of the population of the town and the consequent enlargements and renovations now taking place. Besides being almost the only perfect example of what our old town halls formerly were, this at Leicester has an extrinsic value in the fact of its having been yearly used as a play-house in the days of Shakespeare, and therefore it may be imagined that our great dramatist himself acted there. Mr. W. Kelly's "Notices Illustrative of the Drama," and other popular amusements at Leicester in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, show the grounds on which the conjectures relating to Shakespeare are placed. The old hospital near the town hall is also well worth being preserved, and as Leicester possesses a good Literary and Philosophical Society, we may well hope it will not be unprepared to counteract the contemplated danger to these time-honoured civic monuments.

Ibbers Notes.

POTTERS' MARK ON SAMIAN WARE.—In the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* for September, 1873, is a most interesting paper by Mr. Redfern on Uttoxeter and the remains of its parish and neighbourhood, from which I extract the following passage:—"The bottom of another Samian bowl bears the name of the maker, which is OF.IVOVM. I am led to understand that that maker's name is unique," The potter's name as mentioned in this extract is so different in character to all others I have met with, as to raise a doubt in my mind whether, 1, there may not have been a defect in the original stamp, or 2, some imperfection or blurring in the impression, or 3, an incorrect rendering. It will be noticed that the vowels *ovv* follow the initial letter; now in 822 potters' marks mentioned in Mr. C. Roach Smith's "Roman London," ten examples only have three vowels in juxtaposition—in six, the letter *i* is either doubled or tripled (in the latter case being at the end of the word, which is probably owing to its being in the genitive case, *Manu* or *Officina* being understood); one is doubtful as to its correctness (*Liciniaa*, believed by Mr. Smith to mean *Licini Ma*); the remaining three being contained in the names *Lutæus*, *Maccæius*, and *Maianus* (*Majanus*?) There is such a want of ordinary euphony in the *Uttoxeter* name, *Iuoum*, that this alone is sufficient to doubt its correctness. On the other hand Mr. Smith's list contains the name *ivcvn*, and it is possible that the O in the

Uttoxeter example should be rendered as C, and the proper word be really Iucum or Iucun. Another reason for so believing this to be the correct rendering is, that in either instance the name is preceded by OF(FICINA)—a prefix that occurs once in about every eight marks on the ordinary Samian ware.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Brookwood, Surrey.

POETICAL PREFACE FOR A COMMONPLACE BOOK.—The following lines are admirably adapted for this purpose, and are extracted from a work of one of England's minor poets, John Byrom, of Manchester, who flourished in the early part of the last century. There is a short biographical notice of him in "Johnson's Lives of the Poets," but he is not mentioned in "Knight's English Cyclopædia," Biography:—

"In reading authors, when you find
Bright passages that strike the mind,
And which, perhaps, you have reason
To think on at another season,
Be not contented with the sight,
But take them down in black and white."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Brookwood, Surrey.

Replies.

THE TERM YEOMAN (vol. i., pp. 249, 280, 341).—I was hasty, no doubt, in saying that "the first syllable yeo may be a derivative of the Greek $\gamma\eta$," and ought rather to have said, which was all I meant, that it may have some connection with it. I yield to Mr. Skipton so far, but not on other points in his paper. "Cognate words," he says, "in Greek and English would begin with γ — γ I suppose he means—and k respectively, &c.," by which I understand him to say, with the single exception *ch*, that this is a rule *invariable*. Will he be good enough to inform us whether $\gamma\eta\alpha\varsigma$ (Greek), and *giant* (English), are, or are not, cognate words? As to " $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, English *chin*," I say nothing, as probably it is a misprint. He next remarks, "Mr. Tew also errs in saying that $\gamma\eta$ becomes $\gamma\epsilon\omega$ in composition." Then (as of course only regarding $\gamma\eta$, contraction for $\gamma\epsilon\alpha$), Mr. Tew errs in the very best company—all the best writers of the purest ages, with all our most approved lexicographers; and till Mr. Skipton succeeds in showing that there are no such compound words as $\gamma\epsilon\alpha\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$, $\gamma\epsilon\omega\rho\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, &c. &c., he must not be surprised, if I return the compliment. Mr. Skipton, however, does not wish us to take his word; he renders a reason for what he advances—" $\gamma\epsilon\omega$ is an older form than $\gamma\eta$." . . . There seems to have been two col-

lateral stems $\gamma\epsilon\omega$ and $\gamma\epsilon\alpha$." But where is this $\gamma\epsilon\omega$, or its nominative $\gamma\epsilon\omega\varsigma$? In what writer is it to be found? In what lexicon or work on Greek philology do we hear a word about it? Hypothesis may make a *seemingly* (I refer to Mr. Skipton's "seem") good foundation, but it will not do for those who would build upon something firmer than sand. Further, we are told that $\gamma\epsilon\alpha$ as against $\gamma\eta$ is the older form, because we find it in Herodotus. Do we find it in Homer? And do we *not* find in Homer $\gamma\eta$? We do, and we find also $\gamma\alpha\iota\alpha$, which, I believe, is the oldest form of all. But after schooling me for saying that " $\gamma\epsilon\omega$ is constantly found in composition," what are we to think of Mr. Skipton saying the *very same*? "It has wholly died out except in composition, where it often occurs." Before Mr. Skipton predicates of a word that it has "wholly died out," he should be prepared to prove that it ever existed. I might as well venture to predicate of Exeter College that logic has "wholly died out" there. Why words in composition continually change their form needs no explanation; to scholars the reason is perfectly patent. As to "Grimm's law," or any other man's, I have only to say—

"Ac ne forté roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter;
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri."

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

Patching Rectory, Arundel.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM (vol. i., p. 347).—There are numerous conflicting stories concerning alike the authorship, composition, and origin of this national air. But in the Memoirs of Madame de Crequy we find the following *cantique*, which the demoiselles sung on the entrance of Louis the Fourteenth to the Chapel of St. Cyr, to hear morning prayer; and to my mind it is to a certain extent historically satisfactory, though by no means satisfactory to my national pride and prejudices. It is as follows:—

"Grand Dieu sauve le Roi,
Grand Dieu venge le Roi,
Vivre le Roi !

Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux,
Voye ses ennemis,

Toujours surmis !

Grand Dieu sauve le Roi,
Grand Dieu venge le Roi !"

Dr. Burney, the author of the "History of Music," in commenting upon the 1745 copy—which some other correspondent will no doubt deal with—maintains that it was not written for George II., but that it was merely revived in his favour, having lain dormant since the abdication of James II., through fear of penalties for treason; and that *it was origi-*

nally written and set to music for James's private chapel. But these statements appear to rest on nothing more substantial than a vague allusion to some older versions which ran "God save Great James our King;" and I cannot help thinking that if Dr. Burney had been cognisant of the French *cantique*, he would have hesitated about the originality of the English version upon reflection; (1), on the singular coincidence of words; (2), upon the circumstance that James II. and Louis XIV. were contemporary sovereigns; and (3), that they upheld the same religion to the observances of which it was probably used as a prelude simultaneously in their respective chapels. In any case, he would have referred to it in confirmation of his statement—for which he must have had grounds of some sort—that the anthem was at all events sung in the time of King James; and I am not without hope that those "older versions" may yet be forthcoming. M. de Brinon was the author of the *cantique*, and Sully the composer.

ROYLE ENTWISLE, F.R.H.S.

THE music and words were composed by Dr. H. Carey in 1740. Dr. Brewer states that in Antwerp Cathedral is a MS. copy of it, which affirms that the words and music were by Dr. John Bull, adding that it was composed on the occasion of the discovery of Gunpowder Plot, to which the words "frustrate their knavish tricks" especially allude.

J. B. BRISCOE, F.R.H.S.

Nottingham.

It is generally attributed to Dr. Bull. But a subscriber of "Notes and Queries" (2nd Series vii., 64) claims the authorship for Anthony Young, organist, of All-Hallows, Barking, in the reign of James II., and draws the following conclusions:—"The tune, being in Bull's MSS., is of the time of James I; that A. Young united it to a 'God save the King' in the time of James II.; that it slept until Geo. II., 1745; that Young's granddaughter received a pension for its composition, and that her granddaughter, in 1789, received £100, the proceeds thereof." Others think that both the words and the music were composed by Dr. Henry Carey (1696-1743) in honour of George the Second's birthday. The authorship has caused much controversy.

B. R. THORNTON.

Turnham Green, W.

DR. JOHN BULL is supposed, and I think, generally believed to have composed both the words and the melody of "God save the King," and on the 16th July, 1607, when a dinner was given to James I. at Merchant Taylors' Hall, Geo. Savile Carey, the son of Dr. Henry Carey, laid claim on the part of his father to the authorship of the words and music of the anthem, but his claim was considered too ill-founded to re-

ceive the slightest support, as the anthem in question was considered a composition of much earlier date. Henry Carey died in 1743. I refer your correspondent to the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography," (Mackenzie, Pater-noster-row), and to articles, "Carey" and "Bull." The anthem has been claimed by the French. The controversy on the subject of authorship is summed up in Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Times" (1859), and I think Chappell credits Carey with the anthem. A well-known *littérateur* has written to me on the subject, and he says:—"It really seems to me that John Bull composed the original air, but Carey altered it into its present form, and made it the National Anthem"—"Autant d'hommes autant d'avis."

Ashford.

FREDK. RULE.

IRRUPTION OF THE SEA (vol. i., p. 310).—The great inundation to which a reference is asked, is probably that mentioned in "Baker's Chronicle," amongst the casualties of James the First's time, he says, "In his fourth year, being 1607, a mighty west wind brought in the sea into the river of *Severn* with such violence, that in some places of *Somersetshire* and *Gloucestershire* the waters in divers towns and villages grew higher than the tops of their houses; so as (notwithstanding all courses that would be taken) there were drowned in *Somersetshire* eighty persons, and damages done to the value of twenty thousand pounds." The date of this inundation is not given, but Baker in the same year writes an "extraordinary flood at Coventry, on the seventh of April," when the waters rose in some places three yards in an hour, and did great damage. The high tide of 1607 appears to have been as remarkable, and to have done as much damage as the celebrated high tide in 1483, mentioned by Holingshed, and commonly called "the Duke of Buckingham's great water," as it prevented him from crossing the *Severn*.

EDWARD SOLLY.

PEOPLE AND STEEPLE RHYMES (vol. i., pp. 277, 306, 344).—Under this heading may fairly be classed the following odd couplet referring to the statue of King George I., which overlooks Bloomsbury from the apex of the pyramid piled on the top of the tower of St. George's Church, Hart-street:—

"When Henry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
Parliament made him the head of the church,
And when George the First reigned over the people,
The architect made him the head of the steeple."

Other versions of this doggerel exist, but all preserve the people and steeple rhyme.

H. SYER CUMING.

THE most uncomplimentary of these is, in my opinion, that upon the town of Ugley, in Essex:—

"Ugley church, Ugley steeple,
Ugley parson, Ugley people!"

M. D.

DIGHTON (vol. i., p. 347).—Ray in his "Proverbs" says, "Dighton is a small town not a mile distant from Hull, and was in the time of the late wars for the most part pull'd down." This certainly seems as if it was intended to refer to Drypale, which was for the most part destroyed in the siege of Hull in September, 1642. There does not appear to be any village named Dighton within five miles of Hull, but there are three places of the name in Yorkshire; the principal one being about three miles south-east of York. From one of these the proverb, or rather prophecy, may have taken its rise, as doubtless did the city of Dighton, near Boston, in the United States. It seems hardly probable that Fuller in mistake inserted Dighton instead of Drypale; is it not more probable that the saying was a sneer against Hull, as though to say Hull will never be a great town till a certain hill or high place is pulled down?

EDWARD SOLLY.

FLY-LEAF SCRIBBLINGS (vol. i., pp. 278, 342).—I have two printed copies of the "My Book" inscription, quoted by my good friend, Mr. H. Syer Cuming, but both give the ending of the penultimate line as "often lent," instead of "under lent." I am inclined, however, to think that the latter is the correct reading, being equivalent to a *sub-lending*, or unjustifiable lending again by the borrower of a book. Mr. Cuming will agree with me in this when I state that both my copies of the rhyme are supplemented by the following injunction to the reader or borrower:—

"Read slowly, pause frequently, think seriously,
Keep cleanly, return duly,
With the corners of the leaves
Not turned down."

William Charles Cotton says at the top of his armorial book-plate:—

"Borrow bravely, keep carefully, peruse patiently,
return righteously."

M. D.

THE following lines are written in a copy of "Physiognomie and Chiromancie," &c., by Richard Sanders, Student in the Divine and Celestial Sciences, published in 1653:—

"This book is one thing,
Hemp is another,
Steal not this one thing,
For fear of the other."

Wnpbo Sbequ, 1802.

J. P. BRISCOE.

Nottingham Free Library.

The following additions to those already given may prove interesting:—

1. On the fly-leaf at the end of the volume of "Music MS.," No. 43 (bound up with No. 44),

in the University Library, Cambridge (quoted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for October, 1851):—

"MARK THIS LESSON.
Serue God euer.

Credit.	} Not all y ^t thou.	} (Hearest. Thinkest. Seest. Hast. Maist."
Say.		
Desire.		
Spend.		
Doe.		

"But of all things take heed of the begininge;
See the middle, and praise the endinge;
Doo that w^{ch} is good, say that is true;
Cherish old friends, chaung for no new."

2. Most of the school books at one of the earliest schools that I attended, contained the following as a kind of preface:—

"Steal not this book for fear of shame,
For in it is the owner's name,
And when you die the Lord will say,
Where is that book you stole that day."

In several instances this was supplemented by the following:—

"And if you say you cannot tell,
He will send you into h——;
And when in h—— the Devil will say,
Jump into the fire and burn away."

3. I find a note in my commonplace book that the following couplet was often inscribed in books at a comparatively early period of English literature (from whence the note was obtained I know not):—

"Thys boke is one, and Godes kors ys anoder;
They that take the on, God gete them the
toder."

4. The following lines, said to have been written on the fly-leaf of a Bible by a former Bishop of London (Bloomfield?), are well worthy of being better known:—

"'Let there be light!' Jehovah said,
And primal darkness heard and fled.
Then, as the waters from the land
He parted, with Almighty hand,
Light ridged the mountain chains with gold;
Light through the vales—a glory—rolled;
Light silvered ocean, lake, and stream;
Light made the pall-like vapours gleam;
Light shone the forest vistas through;
Light gave the sky its azure blue;
Light fell in life-awakening showers,
On torpid leaves and sleeping flowers;
And all the universe waxed light,
Robed in its Maker's effluence—light!

"There is a darkness of the mind
As thick, as dark, as undefined
As that which wrapped the world in night
Ere God had said, 'Let there be light!'

But as creation's morning burst,
On chaos, and the gloom dispersed,
So does the 'Day-star from on high,'
Light to the darkened soul supply.
So does God's grace, that ray divine,
On the beseeching sinner shine,
Dispelling from his soul despair,
And shedding floods of glory there.
Oh! when there's doubt or gloom within—
Black fruits of unrepented sin—
Search thou this book, and searching pray,
So shall thy sin be washed away;
So shall a beam illumine thy night
From him who said, 'Let there be light!'

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Brookwood, Surrey.

As an addition to the "Fly-Leaf Scribblings"
I may mention that I have seen the following:—

"Hic liber est meus,
Testis est Deus,
Qui quidem fugatur
Per collum pendatur."

PAINTING OF ST. CHRISTOPHER (vol. i., p. 349).

—A similar painting to that recently discovered on the north wall of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Hayes, in Middlesex, formerly existed on the north wall of the parish church of Nottingham, St. Mary's. It is supposed to have been painted about the year 1185, immediately after the earthquake of March of that year, which split Lincoln Cathedral from top to bottom, to guard against a similar catastrophe to that edifice, as it was believed that St. Christopher had a special privilege in preventing tempests and earthquakes, for which reason we often see him so painted in churches.

J. P. BRISCOE, F.R.H.S.

Nottingham Free Library.

ΛΑΒΑΡΟΝ (vol. i., pp. 275, 309, 344).—The affinities of the Keltic word, *Labar*, are thus shown in "Ebel's Celtic Studies," translated by Sullivan, page 118. "*Labar*, Kynur, *lavar* (loqui), O. Gaedh, *amlabar*, V. *affauar* (mutus), *mab aflauar* (infans), N.H.G., *plappern* (*blappen blappern*)? Boppcompares Skr, *lap*, the *l* appears, however, to be old."

J. JEREMIAH.

EVERY THING COMES TO HIM WHO WAITS (vol. i., p. 339).—This saying is at least three centuries old. Its French equivalent, "Tout vient à point qui peut attendre," is in M. Le Roux de Lincy's *Livre des Proverbes Français* (vol. ii., p. 428), classed amongst the proverbs of the sixteenth century. It is also mentioned in Meurier's *Trésor des Sentences*.

H. FISHWICK, F.R.H.S.

CENTENARIANISM.—On the fourth day of this month (Nov. 1873) died, at Toddington, a hamlet of the village of Lyminster, near Arundel, Elizabeth Shepherd, a poor peasant woman, who, had

she lived till the beginning of December next, would have completed her 101st year. LONG AGO cannot be an inappropriate organ for the communication of matters such as this, especially when they can be established beyond possibility of doubt. I will first give a short scheme of her pedigree, and then the facts, on which its authenticity is founded:—

William Hughes—Jane Haynes
Married at Kirdford, Sussex, Nov. 14th, 1770.
Elizabeth, Bapts. at Kirdford,
Dec. 10, 1772.

{ Elizabeth Hughes—Thomas Shepherd. }
{ Married at Bury, Sussex, Feb. 16th, 1796. }
Elizabeth Shepherd died at Toddington, Nov. 4, 1873. She said, a short time before her death, that her maiden name was Elizabeth Hughes, that she was married to Thomas Shepherd in the Parish Church of Bury, and that her eldest son Thomas, now 76, and still living, was baptised at Poling, a village about two miles from Arundel, on April 16, 1797. The extract from the Poling Register, which I have by me, confirms this statement, as do also those from the Kirdford and Bury Registers respectively as to the dates of her birth and marriage. Further, the Vicar of Kirdford, the Rev. J. F. Cole, assures me that her account "is clearly made out, as there is no entry of any Elizabeth of later date." She had an elder brother, who was buried at Kirdford in 1843, aged 74, and three younger sisters, all of whom she distinctly remembered, and gave accounts of them which exactly corresponded with documents, which I have in my possession. I cannot doubt, therefore, that we may say of her, as Homer said of Nestor:—

"Τῷ δ' ἤδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
ἔφθιαθ'."

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

NORTH THOMOND. MATERIES (vol. i. p. 340).—Referring to note (*) on page 341, I find, upon turning to Cato's *De Re Rustica*, that in the respective passages mentioned, there cannot be the smallest doubt that *materies* means "Wood," though certainly not "timber." In chapter 31, it is associated with various kinds of wood—"ulmeam, pineam, nuceam, hanc aliam *materiem* omnem." Chapter 45 treats of the method of planting olive slips, or cuttings—"de taleis oleagineis," in which *dolo* is opposed to *seto*—"dolabis aut secabis." EDMUND TEW, M.A.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH" (vol. i., p. 347).—I beg to inform your fair correspondent that the "quotation" is a proverb. Its age I cannot tell her—it seems to be of a "certain age," which, as regards ladies, Byron says, "Yet the most uncertain age appears." Camden (b. 1551) in his "Remains," gives it as a proverb; and Shakespeare, in the epilogue to "As You Like It," says, "If

it be true that *good wine needs no bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue." Dr. Brewer gives an earlier origin to the phrase. He says, "The proverb is Latin, and shows that the Romans introduced the custom into Europe, 'Vino vendibili hedera non opus est' (Columnella). It was also common to France, 'Au vin qui se vend bien, il ne faut point de lierre.'" This is the "custom" mentioned above by Dr. Brewer: "The booths in fairs used to be dressed with ivy, to indicate that wine was sold there, ivy being sacred to Bacchus. An ivy-bush, half a century ago, was the common sign of taverns, and especially of private houses where beer or wine could be obtained by travellers. In France, a peasant who sells his vineyard, has to put a green bush over his door. Of course, the meaning of the proverb is—a good article will make itself known without being puffed."

Ashford.

FREDK. RULE.

In reply to your correspondent "Annie," who requires the date and origin of the proverb "Good wine needs no bush," I beg to inform her that she will find the quotation in Shakspeare's play of "As You Like It," act v., epilogue as follows:—"If it be true that *good wine needs no bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue." The following note appears in Singer's "Shakspeare": "It was formerly the general custom in England, as it is still in France and the Netherlands, to hang a *bush of ivy* at the door of a vintner: there was a classical propriety in this, *ivy* being sacred to Bacchus. So, in Summer's last Will and Testament, 1600:—

'Green ivy bushes at the vintners' doors.'

Again, in the 'Rival Friends,' 1632:—

'Tis like the ivy-bush unto a tavern.'

The custom is still observed in Warwickshire and the adjoining counties at statute-hirings, wakes, &c., by people who sell ale at no other time." So, in Payne Collier's "Shakspeare":—"It was formerly the custom," says Steevens, 'to hang a *tuft of ivy* at the door of a vintner.' It is alluded to by many old writers." These notes, no doubt, explain so curious a sign as "The Bull and Bush," which is represented at the present time by a tavern at North-end, Hampstead.

RICHARD A. HOBLYN.

2, Sussex-place, Regent's Park, N.W.

THE bush was used as the sign of a house where wine was sold at a very early period, hence the proverb which obtains in many lands. The Romans said, "Vino vendibili hedera non est opus." The French in the fifteenth century repeated that "à bon vin ne faut point d'enseigne," and in England, in Chaucer's time, it was a common saying and well understood, that "good wine needed no bush." For further details I would refer your correspondent to Hotten's "History of Sign-

boards" and Wright's "Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages."

H. FISHWICK, F.R.H.S.

THIS proverb owes its origin to a custom which has almost completely died out. In order that travellers might know where "good cheer" was provided, it was customary to hang out boughs or bushes of trees, ivy, and flowers, which custom is still continued at Gloucester during "Barton Fair" time. Poor Robin in his "Perambulations" of 1678, thus alludes to the custom,

"Some ale houses upon the road I saw,

And some *with bushes* shewing they wine did draw."

Nottingham.

J. P. BRISCOE, F.R.H.S.

THE meaning of this proverb seems to be that a sign is not needed to point out where good wine is to be sold. The earliest mention of this proverb that I have met with, is that in "Greene's Concept" (p. 10), 1598: "Good wine needes no ivie bush." A solution of this sentence may be gathered from "England's Parnassus," published two years later. In the address to the readers are the words, "I hang no ivie out to sell my wines." In "Good Newes and Bad Newes," by S. R., 1622, the host or ancient tavern keeper is represented as declaring:

"I rather will take down my bush and sign,

Then live by means of riotous expence."

The ancient custom of hanging the bough of a tree outside of a house in which malt liquor could be purchased on certain festive occasions, was observed until quite recently in many country places. Such houses were called "Bough Houses." Braithwaite in his "Strappado for the Divell," 1615, calls Bacchus, "sole sovereigne of the ivy bush." Dekker mentions that he "spied a bush at the ende of a pole (the auncient badge of a country ale house)," "Wonderful Yeare," 1603. In Vaughan's "Golden Grove," 1608, is the following passage, "Like as an ivy-bush put forth at a vintrie, is not the cause of the wine, but a signe that wine is to bee sole there." See Harris's "Drunkard's Cup," and Cole's "Introduction to the Knowledge of Plants." In Poor Robin's "Perambulations from Saffron Walden to London," July, 1678, will be found the following couplet:—

"Some ale houses upon the road I saw,

And some *with bushes* shewing they wine did draw."

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

THE CARTHAGE STONE, STEPNEY CHURCH (vol. i., pp. 213, 248).—The fact of this stone having been brought from Carthage has frequently been doubted. I see no sufficient reason for questioning that it was brought from thence, and in support of that opinion furnish an analogous example

from an inscription in the Church of All Saints', Maldon, Essex:—

"Depositum Johannis Vernon, Gen. Mercatoris Graij, qui sæpius ingens interavit æquor non inhians lucro, sed ardens studio, videndi abyssis magnalia Dei. Maximas inter merces ostendat hunc sarcophagum deletæ Smyrnæ rudibus reclusum, protulit et in apricum antiquæ urbis monumenta lecta manuscripta veterum: his patrias ditavit oras: et appulsa rate jam portu navigat. Ob. Jan. 21, 1653, æt. 84."

In another inscription upon a mural monument in the same church, the Smyrnæan stone is again referred to:—

"Johannes Vernon, quem vitæ suæ discrimine peperit moribunda mater: tanquam vitam tam iniquo pretio datam indignatus fere recens natus obiit, et una cum matre eodem saxo Smyrnæo contigetur."

The undoubted fact that the white marble sepulchral stone in Maldon Church was brought from Smyrna induces to the belief in the probable authenticity of the Carthage stone at Stepney. From these two examples, however, a more curious and interesting question arises, namely, whether it was not occasionally the custom for merchants and travellers to bring such trophies or memorials from ancient historic sites, to serve a like purpose. Some readers may perhaps be able to furnish other examples.

MALDONIENSIS.

DIVINING ROD (vol. i., p. 310).—Divination by the rod is unquestionably of very ancient origin; and there can be little doubt that the forked divining rod of the old miners was derived from the divining staff mentioned in Scripture. A good account of the miner's rod is given by Webster in his "Metallographia, or History of Metals," London: 1671. The subject is one of much interest, and has been written on very largely by many authors; yet we cannot say much more about it now than Webster does in his book; he ends thus, "I shall say nothing, but refer all to experiment, for some have believed too much, and some too little." There is a remarkable account in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1752, of an experiment with a divining rod at which Linneaus assisted, he having buried a purse of gold, and subsequently forgotten the precise place where he had hidden it, when to his great satisfaction the diviner by the use of the rod discovered and restored it to him. There are many similar statements, equally clear, distinct, and inexplicable.

EDWARD SOLLY.

In Mr. Baring Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," your correspondent will find a very interesting article on "The Divining Rod." The

article being much too long to transcribe at length, I will try to give him an idea of it. He says that Rabdomancy was a popular form of divination among the Greeks and Romans. Cicero, in his "De Officiis," lib. i., cap. 44, alludes to it, and Tacitus tells us that the Germans practised divination by means of rods. But it is only in the middle ages that we find rods used to discover springs and veins of metal. The first notice of its use among late writers is in the "Testamentum Novum" (lib. i., cap. 25) of Basil Valentine, a Benedictine monk of the fifteenth century. There are still many people who believe in the virtues of the divining rod in discovering springs of water. Mr. Baring Gould thinks that the turning of the rod is caused by the involuntary action of the muscles. Much curious information on this and on other mediæval myths may be found in Baring Gould's "Myths of the Middle Ages," and in "Curiosities of Indo-European Tradition and Folk-lore," by Mr. Kelly. C. L.

Queries.

QUANDREN RAMP.—In the *St. Alban's Chronicle*, as quoted by Mr. Kershaw in his "Art Treasures of Lambeth," the concluding lines are:—

"Ye be nothing elles worth, but gret wordes to camp,
Sette ye still and bith in pees, God gyve you *quandren ramp*."

What is the meaning of the two last words?

M. D.

"STUMPFEN CHRONICLE."—Perhaps the owners of the copies of the "Nuremberg Chronicle" (vol. i. 311, 345), or some of your readers can afford me information as to the chronicle known as the "Stumpffen Chronicle." It was printed in 1548 at Zurich, is in two folio volumes, and contains many hundred woodcuts, many of which are of great merit. Who was the engraver of these woodcuts? H. FISHWICK, F.R.H.S.

ICH DIEN.—Can you state the origin of the Prince of Wales' motto, "Ich Dien?" It is reported that when the Prince, afterwards Edward II., was presented on the morning of his birth, at Carnarvon Castle, to the assembled Welsh, the words used by his father were "Eich Dyn," meaning in English, "Your Man." Is not this the real origin of the motto usually said to have been assumed from the King of Bohemia by the Black Prince? B.

SOME short time since, I was shown over the cathedral at Gloucester, and was particularly interested in an old recumbent effigy, said to be that of Robert, Duke of Normandy. The material, I was told, is Irish bog oak. It is

protected by a rough iron herse, covered with wire. The legs are crossed in a peculiar manner, viz., one leg over the knee of the other. The guide informed me that this was indicative of one who had taken part in three crusades; that for one crusade the legs were crossed on the instep; for two, on the mid-leg; and for three, across the knee. Can any of your readers inform me if such was the acknowledged custom, and give any history of this effigy and its date?

H.N.

I SHOULD be glad to know whether any means exist from which may be traced the pedigree of persons in middle class society, who are not possessed of any genealogical roll; and whether copies of all parochial registers are sent to the Registrar-General, and if so, under what circumstances and where they may be examined?

H.N.

WILL anyone give me, or tell me where to find, some information about the Spanish superstition concerning birds? It is often mentioned in Southey's "Chronicle of the Cid," ex., "as they went out from Bivar they had a crow on their right hand, and when they came to Burgos they had a crow on the left." And "as he (the Cid) crossed the river they saw good birds and signs of good fortune." When his daughters went out of Valencia with their husbands "the Cid rode out a long league with them. He looked at the birds, and the augury was bad, and he thought that these marriages would not be without some evil."

MIDDLETON.

CAN any readers of LONG AGO refer to examples of Piscinas existing, or having been found in the western face of the nave wall of churches in England, at such an elevation as to show that they could only have been used from the roodloft? and in such case, presumably, in connection with the altar of the *jubbé*. I inquire more particularly for such examples occurring in parochial churches.

Are there any examples of "double fonts" in England, or rather fonts with a smaller basin attached? I have seen one in Normandy. It has been suggested that the smaller basin was for cleansing the hands of the priest after the administration of the chrism; or for the use of others whose hands might require cleansing after contact with the infant; and this was required to be done before quitting the church.

In the church of Marks Tey, near Colchester, there is an oak font of the 15th century with traceried panelling; the basin leaded. It is supposed to be unique in this country. Are there any other ancient fonts of wood remaining in England?

ECCLESIOLOGIST.

Research and Discovery.

DISCOVERY IN SWITZERLAND.—Antiquaries have been of the opinion that the weapons and implements of bronze found in Switzerland have been manufactured, not in that country, but beyond the Alps, and that they have been obtained thence by the Helvetians in the way of trade. Latterly, however, a few more have been discovered in France and Germany; and very recently Dr. Gros, of Neuville, has made a discovery in the course of researches at the lake station of Meyringen, a site remarkable for the quantity and excellent condition of bronzes which have been found. Here the doctor has unearthed sundry highly interesting things, among which are crucible-beds, channels for the overflowing metal and other matters, giving evidence that a foundry existed on the spot; besides a large number of moulds for the castings.

Items.

THE LEGEND OF ST. WINIFRED.—St. Winifred was one of the most famous of our native saints, who lived in the seventh century. The rejected love of her suitor, Prince Cradocus, speedily turned to hatred, and he beheaded her with the ever-ready sword of those days. The head rolled away, the blood coloured "the pebbles over which it flowed, and rendered fragrant the moss growing round." The head stopped in a hollow at the bases of three high hills east of the town of Holywell, in Flintshire, called by the Welsh Tre-fynnon, or the Town of the Well, and here a fount of clear water sprung up. Her uncle, St. Bueno, picked up the head, and reunited it to the body; and St. Winifred lived for fifteen years after this event, bearing a mark, always visible, round her neck, showing where the union had been effected. The guilty prince, of course, fell dead on the spot; his body turned black, and was carried off by fiends; or, as another legend has it, was swallowed up by the earth. Even his descendants inherited judgments which could only be averted by a visit to the well, or to the Saint's tomb at Shrewsbury. Soon after this event, St. Bueno returned to Ireland, but he desired his niece to send him an annual token of her welfare. Winifred obeyed, made a silk vestment for her uncle, and, according to his directions, wrapped it in a white mantle and placed the packet "on the stream of the well." It was then miraculously conveyed to the holy man through the waves of the sea, and fifty miles by land, to his abode. So runs the story; but quaint old Fuller observes, that if the tip of his tongue who first told, and the top of his finger who first wrote it, "had been cut off, and had both been sent to attend their cure at the shrine of St. Bueno,

they certainly would have been more wary afterwards how they recorded such improbable truths." St. Winifred, however, became very popular, and her well one of the most famous in Britain. Pilgrimages to it were encouraged, and Martin V. granted a number of pardons and indulgences to be sold to the devotees. Large benefactions were made, amongst which we find one from Katherine of Arragon, and also one from the Countess of Warwick, in 1439, who bequeathed to the image of St. Winifred her "russet velvet gown." Many votaries visited the place in the seventeenth century; James II. was one, and he received, as a memorial, a garment worn by his ill-fated great-grandmother, Mary Queen of Scots, at her execution.—*Globe*.

ST. WINIFRED.—Pennant wrote in 1778 of the pilgrims resorting to this holy well:—"In the summer, still a few are to be seen in the water, in deep devotion, up to their chins for hours, sending up their prayers, or performing a number of evolutions round the polygonal circle, or threading the arch a prescribed number of times." Even then, votive crutches and hand-barrows hung over the well. So late as 1805, an attempt was made to revive the old belief in the curative power of St. Winifred's well. Science has explained the cause of the blood-stained stones and of the fragrant moss. The former is due to a species of red *Jungermania* moss, vulgarly known as St. Winifred's hair and blood. Linnæus says of this, "the stone to which it adheres easily betrays itself by the colour, being as if smeared with blood." The *Bissus isolethus*, or violet-smelling, looks like fine velvet; and thus the natural causes account for the alleged supernatural appearance. A Fraternity and Guild were established in honour of St. Winifred, and a bell in the church was blessed and baptised after her.

FOSSIL BUTTERFLY.—There has recently been brought to light, says *Hardwick's Science Gossip*, a wonderfully perfect impression of the front wing of a butterfly from the slaty limestone of Oxfordshire (lower oolitic formation); the oldest species previously discovered having been found in the white sandstone of Aix, in Provence (upper cretaceous). It follows that this is by far the most ancient of all determined fossil butterflies.

STATUE TO GOLDSMITH.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that a movement is on foot to promote the erection of a monument to Oliver Goldsmith, whose memory, it is truly argued, is not sufficiently honoured by the simple slab, bearing his profile, which is placed in Westminster Abbey, nor by laying a gravestone on the spot in the Temple which is supposed to be his grave. Should not

public feeling be sufficiently aroused in the meantime, it is proposed to hold a commemoration at the Crystal Palace on the centenary of Goldsmith's death, April 4th of the coming year, and to devote the profits to a fund out of which the cost of the statue may be provided.

OSSIAN.—The Rev. P. Hatley Waddell, LL.D., of Glasgow, who has for some time past been prosecuting researches for additional proof of the authenticity of Ossian, has now brought them to a completion, and that with a degree of success which he states to be far beyond anything hitherto known, and much beyond his own most sanguine expectations. He has a work in the press, to be entitled "Ossian and the Clyde," in which he promises to produce the most convincing evidence both from geology, geography, philology, and tradition, to establish alike the authenticity of the great national author, and the reliability of his epic narratives as regards both Scotland and Ireland for great part of the first three centuries of the Christian era. The work will be illustrated with maps, woodcuts, and full-page photographic-heliotype views. It will give an account of the monuments and tombs in the island of Arran, connected with the family of Fingal, and geographical outlines of the route by Arran in military expeditions from Morven to the North of Ireland. Dr. Waddell believes he can identify the precise scenes of Fingal's campaigns in Ireland, unknown even to MacPherson himself, and hitherto supposed to be imaginary; the precise spots on the coast of Ireland where the first, second, and succeeding colonies of the Scotch disembarked; and the scenes of Trenmor's, Comhal's, Fingal's, Ossian's, and Oscar's conflicts with the Romans in Scotland. Some of the poems he identifies as romances of the Clyde and of the Orkneys. The work involves a full investigation of the funeral rights, social economy, and general statistics of life and manner among the Celts of Scotland during the first three centuries of the Christian era.—*Literary World*.

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.—Fashion, which at one time was to be found in the far East, has migrated westward, making many halts in its progress. One of these was Bloomsbury-square, built in 1665 by the Earl of Southampton, whose house formed the whole north side until the year 1800, when new houses and Bedford-place were erected on its site. Some curious memoranda of the place and neighbourhood are supplied to-day by a weekly contemporary. "My Lady Baltinglasse's house in the great square of Bloomsbury" is mentioned in the *London Gazette* for 1674. Lord Castleton lived on the south side in 1708, as did also Sir Hans Sloane. The Earl

of Chesterfield, mentioned in Grammont's "Memoirs," dwelt on the east side in 1681, and several of his descendants occupied the family mansion. Lord Northampton (1708) and Lord Chief-Justice Trevor were on the same side. Lord Paget was on the east side in 1708, and the great Lord Mansfield's house, plundered and burnt during the Gordon riots, was at the north end of the same side. Other celebrated, if not fashionable, inhabitants were Richard Baxter, the divine; Akenside, the poet; the great Lord Ellenborough; and Isaac Disraeli. The houses are now described as "given over to solicitors and architects for their offices, and to lodging-house-keepers."—*Globe*.

GREAT TREASURE TROVE.—A case of long standing has just been decided by the Tribunal of the Seine. In 1867, as some repairs were going on at the Lycée Henri IV., behind the Pantheon, a workman discovered a large number of Roman coins in a sewer. The law awards in such cases, one half of the value to the finder, and the other half to the proprietor of the ground, in this instance, the city. The contractor in whose employ the workman was, stepped in claiming his share; but he has now been non-suited, and the municipality have paid the finder the sum of 18,292 francs for his half of the treasure, which is now deposited at the Musée Carnavalet. This establishment, founded by the city in the old hotel of Madame de Sévigné, has thus come into possession of a ready-made collection of upwards 800 gold medals, all of the size which numismatic antiquaries call the *aureus*, answering to our twenty-franc piece, but of a value one-third higher. They form a series pertaining to the history of Lutetia from the reign of Claudius to that of Septimius Severus; with very few interruptions it comprises all the emperors and empresses of that period—viz., within the years 41 and 193 of our era. They are all in perfect preservation; those nearest the time at which the collection was buried, look as if they had just come from the mint, such as those of Commodus, Pertinax, and especially Septimius Severus. The most brilliant period of the monetary art, that of the Antonines, is amply represented; the two Faustinas are frequently repeated. There are more than 50 Vespasians; of Titus there are fewer, but there is one with the exergue: "*Divus Titus*" on the obverse, and the *sella curulis* on the reverse with the thunderbolt, which is extremely valuable. There is a Julia Domna, mother of Caracalla, an *Ælius Cæsar*, two or three Plotinæ, which are extremely rare, an *aureus* of Antoninus Pius, with the exergue: "*Concordia aterna*" on the reverse, &c. This treasure must have been hid about the year 193; there evidently were at that time collectors of old medals as there are now.—*Standard*.

THE Essex Archæological Society has just issued its "Transactions for the Present Year" to the members. It contains the inventory of Waltham Holy Cross, of thirty-first Henry VIII., edited and annotated by the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, the well-known author of "Sacred Archæology," and of the "Traditions and Customs of Cathedrals." The inventory is a highly valuable and interesting document, comprising a description of the vestments, plate, and furniture of the church, and recording the prices at which the various articles were valued, and their distribution, many of the vestments having been given to neighbouring churches. The various chambers in the Abbot's Lodge, and the monastic buildings are mentioned in this inventory. There were in the church two gospels in the Saxon tongue, which, as the learned writer observes, "Would be now prized as invaluable." Miss Fry, who has prosecuted long and labourious researches into the history of Norman Barons holding lands in Essex at the period of the Domesday Survey, contributes, in the present journal, a memoir entitled "Some Account of Ralph Bainerd and the Honour of Castle Baynard," one of a series which, as heretofore, exhibits the learned and extensive research of the accomplished authoress among the records of the past. Mr. King, the hon. secretary of the society, continues "Inventories of Church Goods, sixth Edward VI," the present comprising the inventories for the hundred of Thurstable; and the eighth contribution of a series, "Ancient Wills." They are in Latin, two of them of the early part of the fifteenth century, and three of the time of Henry VII. These testaments are a valuable class of records in illustration of the domestic habits of the Middle Ages. The documents are replete with archæological interest, and one of them, dated 1494, is especially so, as containing a list of books in the possession of a parish priest of that time. Mr. E. W. Brabrook, publishes an interesting English will of Sir Gerard de Braybrook, dated 1429, illustrated by copious notes. The society has caused to be engraved, we believe for the first time, the incised sepulchral slab of Alice, Lady Tyrell, dated 1422, which, as is stated in the accompanying paper by the engraver, Mr. H. W. Cutts, is probably the finest existing incised slab in England; the one at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, being, perhaps, the next finest. Notes on Great Hallingbury Church, by Mr. G. E. Pritchett, F.S.A., the architect employed in its restoration, records discoveries of very remarkable antiquarian and architectural interest, on account of the great quantity of Roman tile employed in the construction of the fabric, the chancel arch and its jambs being formed entirely of that material, as is also the south doorway of the Church of Hallingbury Parva. Great Hallingbury was evidently a place of Roman occupation; and there is, as

the writer mentions, an earthwork in the parish—whether a British or Roman oppidum—covering about thirty acres. Both churches exhibit features of great interest, and Mr. Pritchett is of opinion that the chancel arch of Great Hallingbury is ante-Norman. We find in some remarks on recently-discovered painted glass, formerly belonging to the Byshe family, and now in the Museum of the Essex Archæological Society at Colchester, a very curious history, as detailed by Mr. F. M. Nichols, F.S.A. The glass is entirely heraldic, of the middle of the seventeenth century, and records the genealogical achievements of the Byshe family. Mr. Nichols has successfully traced it from the house of Sir Edward Byshe (Garter King of Arms during the Commonwealth), in Sussex, which afterwards became the property of Sir Isaac Rebow, of Colchester, who removed the glass to his seat at Wyvenhoe, whence it was recently ejected, fell into the hands of a plumber at Colchester, and from him passed to the Museum of the Essex Archæological Society. And here it may be well to mention, in concluding a brief notice of the “Transactions of the Society,” that its Museum at Colchester is at all times freely accessible, and although founded only some twenty years ago, is very rich in objects of ancient art and antiquity, chiefly local. The collection of Roman fictile vessels exhumed from the extensive Roman cemetery near the town, is large, and well deserving study. The society has published an excellent illustrated catalogue, which renders reference easy. From this we observe that part of the collection is the property of the Corporation. There is also a considerable collection of MSS. formerly belonging to Morant, the Essex historian; though access to these, we believe, is restricted.

ROMANO-BRITISH REMAINS.—There has been on view during the past week at the offices of Mr. J. Whichcord, F.S.A., Queen Victoria-street, a collection of Roman antiquities, discovered within the last two years on the site of the National Safe Deposit Company's premises, of which Mr. Whichcord is the architect. These interesting specimens were under the temporary care of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, whose honorary secretary, Mr. J. S. Price, F.S.A., has arranged them, and whose curator, Mr. W. P. Ivatts, gave explanations concerning them. The specimens include some exquisite samples of red glazed Samian pottery, in an admirable state of preservation, iron manacles, iron lamp stands, spoons, toilette implements, Roman knives, daggers, keys and lock-bolt, styli, chains, pins, fibulæ, personal ornaments, &c. There is also a specimen of rough Roman concrete, and a portion of a “quern,” or Roman mill, constructions similar to those now being made in Germany. The intense hardness of this concrete, and the unblemished surface of the Samian pottery,

have already re-opened inquiry as to whether modern concrete and pottery possess the strength and durability of the materials which have preceded them. It is probable that the Guildhall Museum will be the ultimate destination of these interesting relics; rich specimens of Roman tessellated pavement, found in excavating Queen Victoria-street, and other archæological treasures, being already in the possession of the civic authorities.—*Standard.*

MR. JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B., in making an appeal on behalf of the “Roman Exploration Fund,” in the columns of the *Building News*, says:—“The population of Rome is now increasing at an enormous rate; upwards of 2,000 houses are now building in Rome, and, in addition to these, great manufactories and large warehouses for commercial purposes are loudly called for; there is no saying what will be destroyed. The new city is building on the hills, on the site of the City of the Empire, not on the low ground where the City of the Popes was built. The great *agger* of Servius Tullius is almost gone: it was an enormous bank of earth, 50 ft. high, and at least as wide at the base, with a fosse on each side of it at least 15 ft. deep, which had been paved and made into streets. A portion of the inner fosse, with the pavement at the bottom of it, was visible two years since. I am anxious to raise funds to save a section of it, as an historical monument. The monastery of St. Gregory, from which Augustine was sent to England to convert the Saxons to Christianity, must now be sold, with its large gardens, in which are some ruins of the house of St. Gregory himself, and in another part the remains of the Porta Capena, and the site of the *Camena*, or the Grove of the Muses. The greater part of the Forum of Augustus is occupied by a great nunnery, the blank wall of which (30 ft. high), on the side of one of the principal thoroughfares of Rome is familiar to most visitors. The other wall of that nunnery is one of the walls of the early Kings of Rome, part of which still stands there, 50 ft. high and 12 ft. thick. No one, not even ladies, had been admitted within that nunnery for the last generation. All the outer part of the great *Thermæ* of Caracalla must be sold, and it is not unlikely to have a manufactory built upon it. The Government hold the central building only, not including the *porticus* in front, nor the great *piscina* behind, or not more than a third part of the whole structure. It is known that Rome is undermined by subterranean passages, some of them very early, and similar to that lately excavated at the Mamertine Prison. Permission would readily be obtained to clear them out and examine them thoroughly at the present time; but when new streets with new sewers are making in all directions, the opportunity will soon be lost. These are only some specimens of what there is to be done, if the

money can be raised. The Italian Government and the Municipality of Rome are really doing their utmost, and much credit is due to them for what they have done and are doing; but they have to borrow money at 8 per cent. to do it, and we cannot expect them to do more than they are doing. It is not a case for other Governments to act; the pride of the Italians would be hurt at any attempt to purchase these interesting ruins by a foreign Government; they regret and resent the hold that the French have obtained of a large part of the Pincian Hill—the Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens of Rome. But they would have no objection to the action of a neutral body, such as a Society of Archæologists from all the Provinces of the old Roman Empire, including the Italians themselves, or as many as choose to join it. All well-educated persons are interested in the antiquities of Rome. The Germans have for many years had an establishment there for assisting the study of them. England has done nothing; surely it is time for the educated classes to stir themselves before it is too late; it is now or never. An opportunity is offered by supporting the "Roman Exploration Fund," by which a great deal has been done, but which is now exhausted."

DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS.—The coins recently discovered in the old house in Newmarket Street, Ayr, which has been taken down to make room for the erection of new shops, numbered, we are told, several hundred. They were found by the workmen in what they called a "crock" or earthen vessel, which was deposited in a small square stone chamber, evidently made for it, about six feet under the surface. The vessel was broken in the taking out, and the coins being strewn about were quickly picked up by the workmen, and soon distributed, by sale or otherwise, all over the town. There can be no doubt that the coins were not the contents of a jar such as is now deposited in foundation stones. They were far too numerous to support such a supposition; they were also far too varied in character; and so far as is known, there was never any erection at the place, the foundation stone of which would be honoured with such a treasure. In all likelihood the coins were concealed where found for safety by their owner during the troublous period to which many of them refer—from the reign of Alexander III., who ascended the Scottish throne in 1249, to the time of Bruce, who died in 1329. Most of the coins, which are of silver, are about the size of a sixpence of the present day, and are little thicker than tin. Many are so worn, and the dies so obliterated, that it is difficult to decipher their inscriptions; others, with a little rubbing, are quite bright, and have their inscriptions as legible as those on many of the coins of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen. Several which we have examined are of the time of Alexander, who was

killed, says Tytler, near Inverkeithing, by his horse stumbling over a rocky cliff above the sea. The likeness of the King on the obverse side is perfectly distinct, as is also the inscription "Alexander Dei gr.;" while on the reverse side equally distinct is the inscription, "Rex Scotorum," with four stars in centre. The coins bear no date, but Alexander reigned between 1249 and 1286—so that the coins are nearly 600 years old. Other of the coins are of the time of Bruce, though these did not appear to be so numerous. The inscription they bear on the obverse side is "Robertus"—the Bruce—a name which can never be dissociated from Bannockburn, where the "chains and slavery" of Edward were broken and ended; while on the reverse side are the words, as in the coins of Alexander, "Rex Scotorum," with 12 balls in 4 panels (3 in each) in the centre. Several are also English coins of the reign of Edward. The inscriptions on these are not so distinct, although several of the individual letters seem as perfect as when they left the mint. On two we saw the inscriptions were—on the obverse side, "Edwd. Angl. Hib.;" and on the reverse side, "Civitas, London." A few appeared to be Irish coins. On the obverse side of one we examined is a triangle formed of dots, but neither the figure in the centre nor the inscription is legible. On the reverse side are the words "Civitas, Dublin." Such a collection of coins has rarely been found in one spot, and it is a pity we have not a museum in which to deposit a number of them. Several were sold for a shilling a piece, others for 6d., and a few of the best were disposed of for a couple of shillings—*Ayr Observer*.

WE understand that Mr. Arthur Hill, is about to continue his series of works on ancient Irish architecture, with a monograph of Cormac's Chapel, Cashel.

To Correspondents.

THE INDEX to Vol. I., which the present number completes, is unavoidably postponed until the issue of our next.

GENERAL NOTICE.—In a work of this description, we naturally rely much upon the spirit of literary reciprocity, and it is particularly essential that all articles, notes, &c., should be authenticated by the name and address of the writers—privately, if they prefer it—but we need scarcely remind them that permission to print their names greatly enhances the value of their communications. We cannot print any articles sent ANONYMOUSLY, but shall strictly adhere to the principle—*Sine nomine, homo non est*; and though satisfied if the writer is entrusted to our private keeping, shall always be better pleased if allowed to print it.

* * * Whilst taking every care of Manuscripts, we cannot be answerable for their loss or injury in transmission. The Editor particularly requests that no communications, replies, &c., be sent to the private addresses of contributors unless specially solicited by the writers.

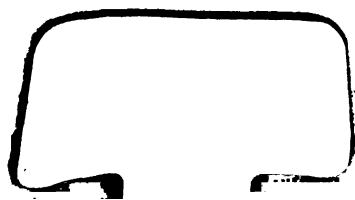
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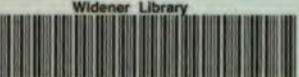
"Curiosity Book," or any odd numbers, published by George Vickers.

"Spring Leaves of Prose and Poetry," by J. Bradshaw Walker.

"10,000 Wonderful Things," edited by E. F. King, M.A., published by Ward & Lock.

(Editor *The Yorkshire Garland*, Hall.)





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